



## 5. HRVATSKI KONGRES MEDICINE RADA

s meunarodnim sudjelovanjem

**ZDRAVLJE, RAD i ZAJEDNICA**

**5th CROATIAN CONGRESS ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH**  
with International Participation  
**HEALTH, WORK AND COMMUNITY**

Hvar, hotel Amfora  
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**KNJIGA SAŽETAKA**

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**



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## OPASKA – REMARK

Tekstove su stručno recenzirali kvalificirani recenzenti. Međutim, profesionalna lektura, kako hrvatskog, tako i engleskog jezika nije učinjena. Urednici Knjige sažetaka ispravili su samo najupadljivije jezične pogreške, odnosno nezgrapnosti – drugo je ostavljeno na odgovornost autora.

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## UVODNA IZLAGANJA – KEY PRESENTATIONS

### I. OCCUPATIONAL DERMATOSES: DISEASE BURDEN AND CURRENT PREVENTION STRATEGIES IN EUROPE

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Occupational skin diseases (OSD), mainly irritant and allergic contact dermatitis, are the leading cause of work related health problems, representing up to 25% of all occupational diseases in some countries. OSD account for 90% of all work related health problems in the age group of 15-25 years in Germany. It is estimated that OSD cause annual financial losses exceeding 5 billion EUR in the EU due to medical treatment and sick leave, the bulk however is owed to loss of productivity, particularly in small/medium sized enterprises (SME). The costs may substantially hamper competitiveness of affected SME. For individuals, the chronic course of OSD may result in sustained personal suffering, job loss and long-term unemployment. Established scientific data demonstrate the outstanding effectiveness of specifically tailored OSD-prevention programmes in some countries. Dermatologists, occupational physicians and health educationalists, by their specific knowledge and competence, can save patients' health and jobs, and thus also reduce costs for tax-payers and insurance systems. However, as yet, insurance systems in some countries do not enable effective dermatological intervention, workers' education and effective prevention. Thus, in 2010, the EADV-europrevention campaign "healthy skin@work" started a co-ordinated scientific effort for the benefit of workers in risk professions. The campaign seeks to raise public and political awareness to OSD and their multiple options of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention, the spectrum ranging from contact dermatitis to occupational skin cancer, e.g. by work-related UV-exposure. The scientific progress achieved in this field, including workers' education, should be disseminated to all hazardous work places. Various national campaigns under the umbrella of the EADV are presently being initiated. Also, recently, the first voluntary agreement on common standards of OSD-prevention in Europe has been signed by the social partners in the predominant OSD-high risk profession of hairdressing (Declaration of Dresden. [/www.safehair.eu/](http://www.safehair.eu/)). The EU-Commission encourages other industries to follow this example and currently finances a follow-up project. These recent developments underline that industries affected by OSD are increasingly getting aware of the disease burden and that joint interdisciplinary efforts of prevention offer a solution.

### PROFESIONALNE DERMATOZE: OPTERE ENJE BOLEŠ U I DANAŠNJE STRATEGIJE PREVENCIJE U EUROPI

Profesionalne kožne bolesti (PKB), uglavnom iritativni i alergijski kontaktni dermatitis, vode i su uzrok zdravstvenih problema povezanih s radom u nekim zemljama do 25% svih profesionalnih bolesti. U dobnoj skupini 15-25 godina u Njemačkoj na PKB otpada 90% svih zdravstvenih problema povezanih s radom. Procjenjuje se da u EU zbog liječenja i bolovanja PKB uzrokuju godišnji financijski gubitak koji prelazi 5 milijardi EUR-a, ali većina se odnosi na gubitak produktivnosti, posebice u poduzećima male/srednje veličine. Troškovi mogu bitno smanjiti konkurentnost tako pogona u poduzećima. Za pojedince, kronični tok PKB može znati trajnu osobnu patnju, gubitak posla i dugotrajnu nezaposlenost. Utvrđeni znanstveni podaci pokazuju izrazitu inkovitost specifičnih sa injenih programa prevencije PKB u nekim



zemljama. Dermatolozi, lije nici medicine rada i zdravstveni edukatori svojim specifi nim znanjem i stru noš u mogu sa uvati bolesnikovo zdravlje i poslove pa tako i smanjiti troškove poreznih obveznika i sistema osiguranja. Me utim, do sada sistemi osiguranja u nekim zemljama ne omogu uju u inkovitu dermatološku intervenciju, edukaciju radnika i u inkovitu prevenciju. Tako je 2010. g. europska prevencijska kampanja EADV-a (Europska akademija dermatologije i venerologije) "zdrava koža@rad" (healthyskin@work) zapo eli koordiniranu znanstvenu akciju. Kampanjom se nastoji podi i javnu i politi ku svjesnost o profesionalnim kožnim bolestima i njihove mnogostrukne opcije primarne, sekundarne i terciarne prevencije, spektar u rasponu od kontaktnog dermatitisa do profesionalnog raka kože, tj. izloženosti UV zrakama povezanoj s radom. Znanstveni napredak postignut u tom podru ju uklu uju i izobrazbu radnika trebalo bi proširiti na sva opasna radna mjesta. Upravo se zapo elo razli itim nacionalnim kampanjama pod pokroviteljstvom EADV-a . Isto je tako nedavno potpisani prvi dobrovoljni sporazum o op im standardima prevencije PKB u Europi od socijalnih partnera u zanimanju frizera s predominantno visokim rizikom (Drezdenska deklaracija/www.safehair.eu). Komisija EU poti e druge industrije da slijede taj primjer i sada finansira nastavak projekta. Ta nova dostignu a isti u da industrije u kojima dolazi do PKB postaju sve više svjesne optere enja boleš u kao i da rješenje nude zajedni ki interdisciplinarni preventivni napor.

## II. INDIVIDUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY TO OCCUPATIONAL CONTACT DERMATITIS

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Skin diseases, mainly irritant and allergic contact dermatitis (CD), are one of the most common work related disorders. In the occupational situation, CD tends to become chronic, often resulting in impaired quality of life and loss of work ability. Given its substantial prevalence in the work place, particularly in high risk professions, there is a pressing need to better understand underlying disease mechanisms and factors which predispose individuals to develop occupational contact dermatitis (OCD).

Although skin exposure is a prerequisite for the development of CD, there is substantial evidence that under similar exposure conditions some individuals are more prone to acquiring CD than others. Identifying susceptible individuals might be useful in occupational health practice for the application of preventive measures and for career guidance of apprentices and workers in high risk occupations.

The mechanisms underlying development of OCD and factors that predispose individuals to this skin disease are only partially understood. As a part of the prevention program in various countries, skin atopic diathesis has been proposed for identifying susceptible persons in high risk occupations. However, the criteria which should be used to establish skin atopic diathesis and its predictive value are still a point of discussion.

More recently, a number of studies investigated the link between individual susceptibility to CD and variations in the genes that are involved in the maintenance of the skin barrier, inflammatory response and biotransformation. In this presentation, the results of these studies will be summarized and discussed in the context of the pre-employment susceptibility testing in occupational health. Furthermore, data from our recent work on the role of the loss-of-function mutations in the filagrin gene for development of OCD will be presented.



## INDIVIDUALNA OSJETLJIVOST PREMA PROFESIONALNOM KONTAKTNOM DERMATITISU

Bolesti kože, uglavnom iritativni i alergijski kontaktni dermatitis (KD) glavni su poreme aji povezani s radom. U profesionalnim uvjetima KD pokazuje sklonost prijelazu u kroni ni što esto dovodi do pogoršanja kvalitete života i gubitka radne sposobnosti. S obzirom na njegovu o itu prevalenciju na radnom mjestu, posebice u zanimanjima visokog rizika, postoji jaka potreba boljeg razumijevanja uzro nih mehanizama bolesti i imbenika koji predisponiraju pojedince da razviju profesionalni kontaktni dermatitis (PKD). Iako je ekspozicija kože preduvjet razvoja KD, nesumnjivo je da su pod istim uvjetima ekspozicije neki pojedinci skloniji dobivanju KD nego drugi. Prepoznavanje osjetljivih pojedinaca može koristiti u praksi medicine rada za primjenu preventivnih mjera i kao vodi u izboru zvanja nau nika i radnika u zanimanjima visokog rizika. Mehanizmi koji sudjeluju u razvitku PKD i imbenici koji predisponiraju pojedince za tu kožnu bolest samo su djelomi no poznati. Kao dio preventivnog programa u razli itim zemljama za prepoznavanje osjetljivih osoba u zanimanjima visokog rizika predložena je dijateza kožne atopije. Me utim, kriteriji koje treba rabiti za ustanovljenje dijateze kožne atopije i njena preventivna vrijednost još su uvijek predmet raprave. U novije se vrijeme u brojnim studijama prou avalo povezanost izme u individualne osjetljivosti prema KD i varijacija u genima koji su uklju eni u održavanje kožne barijere, upalni odgovor i biotransformaciju. U ovom e prikazu biti sumarno prikazani i raspravljeni rezultati tih studija u kontekstu testiranja osjetljivosti prije zaposlenja u medicini rada. Osim toga bit e prikazani podaci iz našeg nedavnog rada o ulozi *loss-of-function* mutacija u genu filagrin u razvoju PKD.

## III. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN AGRICULTURE: CURRENT SITUATION AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE FUTURE

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About half of the human population lives and works in rural areas, mainly engaged in agriculture. Since agriculture produces foods and uses land, it is at the basis of the healthiness of millions people, but it might also cause environmental resource depletion and pollution. Therefore, agriculture is linked with the wellbeing of entire communities and agricultural workers are a precious resource in any country but, despite their social relevance, they are neglected by research, prevention and welfare, and are suffering a gap in life quality, sanitation, income, and distribution of welfare benefits if compared to urban dwellers. Several reasons can explain this gap: remoteness, isolation and distance from the welfare structures, prevalence of small size and family based enterprises, and of self-employed, seasonal and informal workers, usually not addressed by occupational health and safety legislation. Moreover, variability and instability of working conditions and practices, levels of exposure to risk factors, and use of complex and variable mixtures of chemicals, affect the possibility of doing sound risk assessment and management. In this context, significant inequalities are evident: same levels of risk are not addressed in the same way; workers highly exposed to risk factors are not addressed with the necessary interventions; access to health care is limited or lacking. One of the main objectives for the next future is



the creation of basic occupational health services (BOHSs) in rural areas, to be achieved only through the collaboration of workers and employers' associations and the involvement of rural general practitioners, who are very often the only providers of occupational health care to rural workers. From BOHSs, search of under-reported cases of occupational diseases, and of new and emerging risk factors and diseases can be performed, allowing the identification of evidence based needs and priorities. At our Centre we are running a project aimed at creating BOSHS in the territory. Currently we assist about 1,000 workers of 300 small agricultural enterprises. We are pointing out several occupational and work related diseases in these workers, such as respiratory affections, noise induced hearing loss and immunological changes indicative of a contact with organic dusts. Moreover, we have pointed out cases of non-adequate coverage of anti-tetanus in unity, in particular in migrant and seasonal workers. Our experience shows that it is possible to provide disadvantaged groups of workers with occupational health care, and that the workers provided with it are healthier than the others.

## MEDICINA RADA I SIGURNOST U POLJOPRIVREDI: SADAŠNJE STANJE I CILJEVI U BUDUĆNOSTI

Oko polovice ljudske populacije živi i radi u seoskim područjima, zaposleni uglavnom u poljoprivredi. Kako poljoprivreda proizvodi hrani i koristi zemlju, temelj je zdravlja milijuna ljudi, ali može uzrokovati i iscrpljivanje okolišnih izvora i one ih enje. Zato je poljoprivreda povezana s dobrobiti itave zajednice i poljoprivredni radnici su dragocjeni resursi svake zemlje, ali unatoč svojoj društvenoj važnosti, zanemareni su što se ti e istraživanja, prevencije i dobrobiti i u usporedbi sa stanovnicima gradova pate od nedostatka kvalitete života, sanitacije, prihoda i raspodjele blagostanja. Taj nedostatak nastaje iz nekoliko razloga: zaba enost, izolacija i udaljenost od socijalnih struktura, prevalencija malih i na obitelji temeljenih poduzeća te od samozaposlenih, sezonskih i neformalnih radnika na koje se obično ne primjenjuje zakonodavstvo medicine rada i sigurnosti. Štoviše, varijabilnost i nestabilnost radnih uvjeta i prakse, razine izloženosti rizičnim imbenicima i uporaba kompleksnih i različitih mješavina kemijskih tvari utječu na mogućnost izvedbe pravog ocjenjivanja rizika i upravljanja. S tim su u vezi ove nejednakosti: iste razine rizika nisu tretirane na isti način; radnici jako izloženi rizičnim imbenicima ne tretiraju se potrebnim zahvatima; pristup zdravstvenoj skrbi je ograničen ili ga uopće nema. Jedan od glavnih ciljeva u bliskoj budućnosti je stvaranje temeljne službe medicine rada (BOHS – *Basic Occupational Health Service*) u seoskim područjima što treba postići i samo suradnjom udrug radnika i poslodavaca i uključivanjem seoskih liječnika i medicina koji su esti jedini davatelji skrbi medicine rada za radnike na selu. BOHS može istraživati o slučajevima profesionalnih bolesti i o novim hitnim rizičnim imbenicima i bolestima omogućujući i prepoznavanje na dokazu temeljenih potreba i prioriteta. U našem se Centru provodi projekt koji ima cilj uspostavljanja BOHS-a na našem području. Sada pomognemo oko 1.000 radnika i 300 malih poljoprivrednih poduzeća. U tih smo radnika upozorili na nekoliko profesionalnih bolesti i bolesti povezanih s radom, kao što su respiratorne smetnje, gubitak sluha uzrokovan bukom i imunološke promjene koje ukazuju na kontakt s organskim prašinama. Štoviše, prepoznali smo slučajevne neadekvatne pokrivenosti antitetanom u jedinici, posebice u radnika migranata i sezonskih radnika. Naše iskustvo pokazuje da je siromašnim skupinama radnika moguće osigurati službu medicine rada i da su radnici koji je primaju zdraviji od drugih radnika.



#### IV. CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE: RELATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SMOKING AND OCCUPATIONAL FACTORS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Obstructive pulmonary disease is an increasing cause of chronic morbidity and mortality around the world. Occupational exposure is one of two the most important risk factors for COPD (Gold, 2009). The impact of occupational exposure and smoking to COPD development has not yet been quantified; however, the separation of this combined influence may be important to identify prevention and treatment strategies in patients with COPD.

**Aims and objectives** The aims of this study were to ascertain the prevalence of COPD among industrial workers and to establish the relative contributions of smoking and occupational factors.

**METHODS:** A cross-sectional study of 1,397 randomly selected industrial workers has been conducted. Among them, 625 had occupational exposure to vapor, gas, dust or fumes (VGDF). Other workers belonged to the control group. Baseline spirometry was performed for all the participants. Those with airflow limitation ( $FEV_1/FVC <0.70$ ) were examined by post-bronchodilator test. All the participants answered to questionnaire including the information on occupational history, respiratory symptoms and smoking habits.

**RESULTS:** Hundred-five cases of COPD in examined cohort were found. Thus, the prevalence of COPD cases, according to the Gold's criteria, was 7.5%. The distribution by disease severity among COPD patients was: stage I - 69 (65.7%); stage II - 29 (27.6%), stage III - 7 (6.7%); stage IV of COPD had not been identified. Odds ratio (OR) for COPD caused by VGDF was 5.9 (95%CI 3.5-9.5;  $p<0.0001$ ), population attributable risk (PAR%) value = 13.1%.

The following factors were relevant to the development of COPD, according to the results of mathematical modeling: the level of VGDF, pack-years of smoking, age, heating in the workplace. Analysis of linear predictors in regression model showed that the effect of smoking on the COPD development ranges from 5% to 40% depending on other factor values. The contribution of occupational factors in the development of COPD monotonously and significantly ( $p<0.0001$ ) increased with the growth of WGDF levels from 3% to 44% with value of OR from 1.8 (95%CI 0.9-3.5) to 28.4 (95%CI 13.8-58.6), and PAR% from 1.2 to 28.8.

**CONCLUSION:** Smoking and VGDF are interacting factors and their influence can be considered as comparable under certain conditions. Thus, the prevention of COPD assumes not only smoking cessation, but also reducing the influence of the negative occupational factors.

#### KRONI NA OPSTRUKTIVNA PLU NA BOLEST: RELATIVNI DOPRINOS PUŠENJA I PROFESIONALNIH IMBENIKA

Kroni na opstruktivna plu na bolest (KOPB) je sve ve i uzrok kroni nog morbiditeta i mortaliteta širom svijeta. Profesionalna izloženost je jedan od dva važna rizi na faktora za KOPB (Gold, 2009). Utjecaj profesionalne izloženosti i pušenja na razvoj KOPB-a još uvijek nije kvantificiran, ali razdvajanje tih kombiniranih utjecaja u bolesnika s KOPB može biti važno za uspostavljanje strategija prevencije i lije enja.

**CILJEVI I SVRHA:** Ciljevi ove studije bili su ustanoviti prevalenciju KOPB-a me u industrijskim radnicima i utvrditi relativne doprinose pušenja i profesionalnih imbenika.

**METODE:** Provedena je presje na studija na 1.397 nasumce izabranih industrijskih radnika. Od njih je 625 bilo profesionalno izloženo parama, plinovima, prašini ili dimovima (VGDF –



od engl. *Vapor, Gas, Dust, Fumes*). Ostali su radnici svrstani u kontrolnu skupinu. Svim je sudionicima u injena temeljna spirometrija. Radnici koji su imali smanjeni protok zraka ( $FEV_1/FVC < 0,70$ ) ispitani su postbronchodilatacijskim testom. Svi su sudionici ispunili upitnik koji je sadržavao podatke o radnoj anamnezi, respiratornim simptomima i navici pušenja.

**REZULTATI:** U ispitanoj kohorti našli smo 105 slučajeva KOPB pa je prevalencija KOPB-a prema Goldovim kriterijima bila 7,5%. Raspodjela prema težini bolesti bolesnika s KOPB pokazuje da je u stadiju I bilo 69 (65,7%), u stadiju II 29 (27,6%), u stadiju III 7 (6,7%), dok u stadiju IV KOPB-a nije bio nijedan bolesnik. Odds odnos (OR) za KOPB uzrokovani VGDF-om iznosio je 5,9 (95%CI 3,5-9,5;  $p < 0,0001$ ), vrijednost rizika koji se može primijeniti na populaciju (PAR%) = 13,1%. Prema rezultatima matematičkog modeliranja sljedeći su faktori povezani s razvojem KOPB-a: razina one iščekivanja VGDF-om, godine pušenja, dob, grijanje na radnom mjestu. Analiza linearnih prediktora u regresijskom modelu pokazala je da je u inak pušenja na razvoj KOPB-a u rasponu od 5% do 40% ovise i o vrijednostima drugih faktora. Doprinos profesionalnih imbenika razvoju KOPB-a monotono se i značajno ( $p=0,0001$ ) povećava s rastom razine one iščekivanja od 3% na 44% s vrijednošću OR od 1,8 (95%CI 0,9-3,5) na 28,4 (95%CI 13,8-58,6) i PAR% od 1,2 do 28,8.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Pušenje i VGDF su među udjelu i imbenici i njihov se u inak pod nekim uvjetima može smatrati usporedivim. Na taj način prevencija KOPB-a pretpostavlja ne samo prestanak pušenja nego i smanjivanje utjecaja negativnih profesionalnih imbenika.

## V. ETHICS AND OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

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Ethical issues especially in the field of clinical medical praxis have always been connected to the physician patient relationship. In the field of occupational medicine the physician patient relationship and the classical ethical issues that emerge from it are additionally complicated and burdened by the influence of the third party – the employer. Physician working in the field of occupational medicine is not only bound by the rules that govern physician patient relationship. Additional expectations are set forth before him by the fact that his patient is in the same time also an employee whose welfare has to be taken into account in the context of employer employee relationship. Moreover, in the field of occupational medicine physician patient relationship is additionally burdened by the fact that physician in his work should not only take into account interest of his patient/ employee but also his employer with whom often physician is in a business relationship. That is why the physicians working in the field of occupational medicine often find themselves in the situation of double loyalty. On one side it is expected of the physician to give to the employer objective advice in connection to their interests and the protection procedures at workplace. On the other side it is expected of the physicians to provide timely and adequate protection to the employees. In this expose the basic ethical issues which can emerge in the work of physicians working in the field of occupational medicine are discussed through series of examples. Protection of life and health of employees, respect for human dignity, promotion of highest ethical values in professional conduct, impartiality, protection of private health and personal data are some of the ethical obligations important for the work of physicians in the field of occupational medicine. Physicians working in the field of occupational medicine must enjoy full professional freedom in performing all of their functions. They must be trained to have and attain these functions and at the same time have conditions that will enable them to perform those functions in accordance with the professional ethical principles.



## ETIKA I MEDICINA RADA

Eti ki problemi u medicini posebice u klini koj praksi vezani su uz odnos lije nika i pacijenta. U medicini rada odnos lije nika i pacijenta te klasi ni eti ki problemi koji iz njega proizlaze (privatnost, informiranost) dodatno dobivaju na težini i kompleksnosti utjecajem tre e strane u ovom odnosu poslodavca. Lije nik medicine rada nije samo vezan eti kim pravilima koja reguliraju odnos lije nika i pacijenta nego se pred njega postavljaju dodatni zahtjevi samom injenicom da je njegov pacijent ujedno i zaposlenik o ijoj dobrobiti treba voditi ra una i u kontekstu odnosa zaposlenik / poslodavac. Osim toga u medicini rada je i odnos lije nika i pacijenta dodatno optere en i injenicom da u svome radu lije nik medicine rada ne treba smo zadovoljiti potrebe pacijenta/zaposlenika nego i njegova poslodavca s kojim ga ponekad veže i poslovni odnos. Tako se lije nici medicine rade esto nalaze u situacijama dvostrukе lojalnosti. S jedne strane od njih se o ekuje da poslodavcima daju objektivne naputke vezane uz njihove interese i zaštitu na radu. S druge strane od lije nika medicine rada o ekuje se i pravedna i pravodobna zaštita interesa zaposlenika. Ovo izlaganja kroz primjere iz prakse pokušava ukratko predstaviti osnovne eti ke probleme koji se mogu pojavit u lije nika koji se bave podru jem medicine rada. Me u eti ke obveze lije nika koji se bave medicinom rada pripadaju zaštita života i zdravlja radnika, poštovanje ljudskog dostojanstva i promicanje najviših eti kih principa,integritet u profesionalnom vladanju, nepristranost te zaštita tajnosti zdravstvenih podataka i osobnih podataka radnika dio su tih obveza. Lije nici koji se bave medicinom rada moraju uživati punu profesionalnu nezavisnost u obnašanju svojih funkcija, moraju se ospособiti za obavljanje svojih dužnosti i zadržati tu sposobnost, a nužni su im uvjeti u kojima e svoje zadatke mo i obavljati na najbolji mogu i na in i u skladu s profesionalnim eti kim na elima.

## VI. KOŽNE BOLESTI UZROKOVANE SUN EVIM ZRAKAMA I FOTOZAŠTITA

eovi R.

Klinika za kožne i spolne bolesti Klini kog bolni kog centra Zagreb i Medicinskog fakulteta Sveu ilišta u Zagrebu, Šalata, Zagreb

UVOD: Sun evo svjetlo, osobito njegov biološki najaktivniji dio, ultraljubi asto svjetlo (UV), na kožu mogu imati pozitivne i negativne u inke. Djelovanjem sun evih zraka u koži nastaje aktivni oblik vitamina D, a povoljan u inak sun evog svjetla u lije enju nekih kožnih bolesti, poput psorijaze, poznat je još od anti kog doba.

Razvojem fotobiologije i fotodermatologije posljednjih desetlje a, te novim saznanjima na tom podru ju, sun evo svjetlo te posebno ultraljubi asto svjetlo, smatraju se najvažnijim okolišnim imbenikom koji utje e na zdravlje.

CILJ RADA: Cilj ovog rada je istaknuti najvažnije u inke UVA i UVB zra enja na kožu s posebnim osvrtom na razvoj eritema, pigmentacije, imunosupresiju, fotostarenje i fotokarcinogenezu.

METODE I REZULTATI: Akutne promjene koje nastaju djelovanjem sun eva svjetla na kožu uklju uju solarni dermatitis, poja anu pigmentaciju i poja anu osjetljivost na svjetlo koja uz primjenu lijekova i razli itih kemijskih tvari može rezultirati fototoksi nim i fotoalergijskim reakcijama. Dugoro no i ponavljano izlaganje kože UV zrakama dovodi do promjene u strukturi i funkciji kože koje dovode do preranog starenja kože, koje uklju uje stvaranje bora, nepravilno stanjenje epidermisa, teleangiektae, solarne lentiginoze, te ošte enje kolagenih i elasti nih vlakana. Najopasnije dugoro ne posljedice djelovanja UV zraka su ošte enje genetskog materijala, oslabljen imunološki sustav, prekanceroze kože, pojava epidermalnih malignih karcinoma kože te melanoma. Poznato je gotovo 40 kožnih bolesti koje nastaju ili



se pogoršavaju pod utjecajem sun evih zraka (npr. xeroderma pigmentosum, porfirije, polimorfna reakcija na svjetlo, lupus eritematosus).

ZAKLJU AK: Odgovaraju a fotozaštita neophodna je za kontrolu fotokarcinogeneze i fotostarenja. Fotozaštita je skup mjera zaštite od sunca, a podrazumijeva izbjegavanje izlaganja suncu, nošenje fotoprotективne odje e i nao ala te primjenu fotozaštitnih sredstava. Fotozaštitna sredstva su lijekovi koji štite strukturu i funkciju kože od nepoželjnih u inaka sun eva svjetla.

## EFFECTS OF SUN RADIATION ON THE SKIN AND PHOTOPROTECTION

**INTRODUCTION:** Sunlight and ultraviolet radiation (UVR) from artificial light sources can be benefit or demage to human skin. The health –promoting qualities of sunlgt (e.g., for the synthesis of vitamin D) and its favorable effect in treating some skin disease such as psoriasis, has been known since ancient times. With the increase in knowledge of cutaneous photobiology and photodermatology in the last decades, solar radiation and particulary UVR have become identified as major environmental factors deleterious to our health.

**AIM:** The aim of this presentation is to outline the most obvious and general effects of UVB and UVA radiation on skin with respect to erythema, melanin pigmentation, immunosuppression, photoaging and skin cancer. The role of photoprotection and different solar protection strategies and concepts are discussed.

**METHODS AND RESULTS:** The acute effects of sun exposure including sunburn, sun tanning and increased sensitivity to light resulting from drug-induced phototoxic or photoallergic reactions. The potential long-term risk of repeated , uncontrolled sun exposures resulting in the development of actinic elastosis related to changes of photoaging as wrinkling, irregular thinning of the epidermis, teleangiectasia, lentigines solares, mutationes in collagen and elastin fibers. The most serious long -term consequence of UVR exposure is the development of premalignancies and malignancies, such as basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas and melanoma. The changes of the immune responses due to sun exposure cause selective immune alterations. There are nearly 40 skin diseases that are either caused or aggravated by light (e.g. xeroderma pigmentosum, porphyrias, polymorphous light eruption, lupus erythematosus).

**CONCLUSION:** Appropriate photoprotection is necessary to control photocarcinogenesis and photoaging. Topical sunscreens have become essential providing protection to skin against the acute and chronic adverse effects of solar radiation, especially UVR responsible for the pathogenesis of nonmelanoma and melanoma skin cancers.

## VII. KVALITETA ŽIVOTA KOD RAZLI ITIH KOŽNIH BOLESTI

Marinovi B.

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U novije je vrijeme pove an interes za veliki broj kožnih bolesti op enito s time da se poseban naglasak daje kvaliteti života. Kvaliteta života je termin koji se rabi za ocjenjivanje op e dobrobiti pojedinaca. Kožne bolesti mogu znatno djelovati na kvalitetu života u smislu psihološkog dobrog stanja, socijalnog funkcioniranja i svakodnevnih aktivnosti. Danas je kvaliteta života, osim težine same bolesti, vrlo važan dio svakog dermatološkog prou avanja. Za ocjenjivanje kvalitete života postoje razli ita sredstva. U Europi se naj eš e rabe Dermatološki indeks kvalitete života (*Dermatology Life Quality Index*) koji su na inili Finley i



sur. 1994. g. Taj se upitnik sastoji od 10 jednostavnih validiranih pitanja. Danas postoje 33 stanja kože o kojima postoje studije o kvaliteti života. Ostali upitnici koji se esto rabe su *Short Form-36* i *EQ-SD*. Negativni utjecaj kožnih bolesti na kvalitetu života opisivan je u mnogim studijama. To djelovanje može nastati od ošte enja uzrokovanih simptomima kao što su svrbež i bol, dugotrajno i/ili invazivno dermatološko lije enje i psihološki problemi povezani s vidljivim znakovima bolesti.

## QUALITY OF LIFE IN DIFFERENT SKIN DISEASES

During recent years there has been increased interest in the burden of skin diseases in general, with special impact given on quality of life (QoL). Quality of life is term used to evaluate general well-being of individuals. Skin diseases can have a major impact on patients quality of life in terms of psychological well being, social functioning and everyday activities. Nowadays, quality of life is, beside disease severity, very important part in each dermatological study. There are different tools to evaluate quality of life. Dermatology Life Quality Index, produced by Finley and coworkers in 1994, is mostly used in Europe. This questionnaire consists of 10 simple validated questions. Up-to-date there are 33 skin conditions in which quality of life studies exist. Other often used questionnaires are Short Form-36 and EQ-SD. The negative impact of skin diseases on QoL has been described in many studies. This impact can result from impairment caused by symptoms – such as itch and pain, longterm and/or invasive dermatological treatments and psychological issues linked to the visible signs of the disease.

## VIII. ZNA ENJE SURADNJE INŽENJERA SIGURNOSTI – STRU NJAKA ZA ZAŠTITU NA RADU I SPECIJALISTA MEDICINE RADA

Dolšak L, Miketi -Curman S<sup>1</sup>, Kacian Iveti I<sup>2</sup>.

Visoka škola za sigurnost, Zagreb, Hrvatska

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Svrha Zakona o zaštiti na radu, izme u ostalog, je sprjeavanje ozljeda na radu, profesionalnih bolesti i drugih bolesti u svezi s radom. Kako bi se to u stvarnosti uspješno realiziralo, nužno je kontinuirano otkrivati i otklanjati opasnosti, štetnosti i napore primjenom pravila i mjera zaštite na radu, što se ponajprije postiže dobrom suradnjom svih sudionika koji su uklju eni u provedbu zaštite na radu. U ovom se radu prikazuje zna enje suradnje inženjera sigurnosti – stru njaka za zaštitu na radu i specijalista medicine rada na temelju iskustva iz prakse. Analiziraju se svi poslovi u kojima se javlja njihova me usobna suradnja - od sudjelovanja u izradi procjene opasnosti, savjetovanja poslodavca o unaprje ivanju zaštite na radu, pra enja zdravstvenog stanja radnika, zaštite posebnih kategorija radnika, sudjelovanja u analizi ozljeda na radu i profesionalnih bolesti do sudjelovanja u radu Odbora zaštite na radu te drugih poslova iz podru ja zaštite na radu. Nadalje, analizira se i zakonska regulativa odnosno propisi kojima se ure uje navedeno podru je suradnje. Na temelju rezultata analize zaklju no se daju preporuke za poboljšanje suradnje, a sve radi unaprje enja zaštite zdravlja i sigurnosti na radu.



## IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATION OF ENGINEERS OF SAFETY – PROFESSIONALS FOR WORK SAFETY AND SPECIALIST IN OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

The aim of the Law on Work Safety, amongst other, is to prevent injuries at work, professional diseases and other diseases connected with work. In order to implement this in reality, it is necessary to detect and bias dangers, harmfulness and strains continually by implementation of rules and measures of work safety, which is notably accomplished by good cooperation of all participants which are involved in implementation of work safety. This paper demonstrates the importance of cooperation between engineers of safety – professionals for work safety and specialists of occupational medicine on the grounds of practical experience. All works which include their mutual cooperation are analyzed – from participation in making of evaluation of danger, advising of employers about improvement of work safety, monitoring health condition of employees, protection of special categories of employees, participation in analysis of injuries at work and professional diseases; to participation in work of the Committee of Work Safety and other works in the field of work safety. Furthermore, the legal regulations are analyzed, that is the regulations which determine the stated field of cooperation. Consequently, on the grounds of the results, recommendations are given in order to improve cooperation, all of these in order to improve protection of health and work safety.

## XI. PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, HEALTH, AND WORKABILITY

Vuori I.

Former and Founding Director of the UKK Institute for Health Promotion Research, Tampere, Finland

This presentation reviews the potential of physical activity to influence different levels of health-related workability from permanent disability through absenteeism and presenteeism to full workability. The first part of the presentation examines shortly what are the major health-related causes of decreased workability. The second part reviews the evidence on the potential of physical activity in the management, rehabilitation, and prevention of the major health conditions that influence workability. Finally, the findings of various interventions are reviewed that have aimed at increasing health-enhancing physical activity among working aged people especially using measures associated with worksite.

## TJELESNA AKTIVNOST, ZDRAVLJE I RADNA SPOSOBNOST

Ova prezentacija prikazuje važnost tjelesne aktivnosti na različitim razinama zdravstveno povezane radne sposobnosti: od trajnog invaliditeta, izostanaka i prisutnosti na poslu do punе radne sposobnosti. U prvom dijelu prezentacije prikazuju se glavni zdravstveni uzroci smanjene radne sposobnosti. Drugi dio prikazuje dokaze o važnosti tjelesne aktivnosti u upravljanju, rehabilitaciji i prevenciji glavnih zdravstvenih uzroka koji utječu na radnu sposobnost. Konačno, prikazani su i rezultati različitih intervencija koje su usmjerene na povećanje zdravstveno-usmjerene tjelesne aktivnosti među radnicima posebno koriste i mjeru povezane s radnim mjestom.



## **SAŽECI USMENIH I POSTER IZLAGANJA / ABSTRACTS OF ORAL AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS**



## 1. Tema/Topic

# ZDRAVLJE NA RADU: PROFESIONALNE BOLESTI I BOLESTI U SVEZI S RADOM, NESREĆE NA RADU / HEALTH AT WORK: OCCUPATIONAL AND WORK RELATED DISEASES, ACCIDENTS AT WORK

## USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS

### 1.1 PROFESIONALNE ZARAZNE BOLESTI U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ

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Hrvatski zavod za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu, Zagreb, Hrvatska

**UVOD:** Profesionalne bolesti definirane su Zakonom o Listi profesionalnih bolesti (NN 162/98), a profesionalne zarazne bolesti obuhvataju su to kama 44. i 45. Liste. To ka 44. obuhvaća zoonoze, a to ka 45. ostale zarazne bolesti. Ovaj rad prikazuje kretanje broja i vrste profesionalnih zaraznih bolesti u Republici Hrvatskoj u razdoblju od 2008. do 2010. godine.

**CILJ RADA:** Cilj rada bio je opisati kretanje broja i vrste profesionalnih zaraznih bolesti te njihov udio u ukupnom broju priznatih profesionalnih bolesti u Republici Hrvatskoj.

**METODE:** Korišteni su podaci iz Registra profesionalnih bolesti naše ustanove za razdoblje od 1. 1. 2008. do 31. 12. 2010., s obzirom da se od 2008. godine zapravo primjenom jedinstvenog postupka priznavanja profesionalnih bolesti.

**REZULTATI:** U promatranom razdoblju zabilježeno je sveukupno 626 profesionalnih bolesti, od toga 47 (7,5%) zaraznih. U 2008. godini udio zaraznih bolesti u ukupnom broju profesionalnih bolesti bio je 10,3% (20 prijava od 193), u 2009. je 5,6% (11 od 195), a 2010. godine 6,8% (16 od 238). Profesionalne zarazne bolesti najčešće su u zdravstvenoj djelatnosti (30 od 47 ili 63,8%). Mikroorganizmi kao uzroci profesionalne bolesti 2008. godine bili su na 3. mjestu, 2009. na 4., a 2010. na 2. mjestu. Od ukupno 11 zoonoza (to ka 44. Liste profesionalnih bolesti) najbrojnija je bila Q groznica (4 slučaja), a od nje su u 75% (3 slučaja) oboljeli veterinari. Od ostalih 36 profesionalnih zaraznih bolesti (to ka 45. Liste) najčešće su tuberkuloza - 11 slučaja (porast s 3 slučaja u 2008. na 6 u 2010.) te hepatitis B i C s ukupno 9 slučaja (6 u 2008. i 1 slučaj u 2010. godini). Te su zarazne bolesti najzastupljenije u zdravstvenoj djelatnosti pri čemu oboljeli od tuberkuloze zauzimaju najveći udio (11 od 30 ili 36,6%).

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Budući da mikroorganizmi zauzimaju visoko mjesto na listi uzroka profesionalnih bolesti time su i profesionalne zarazne bolesti visoko na listi ukupnog broja profesionalnih bolesti. Najzastupljenija zoonozna je Q groznica koja se najčešće javlja u veterinara, a od ostalih zaraznih bolesti najčešće su tuberkuloza te hepatitisi koji se javljaju ponajviše u djelatnosti zdravstva i socijalne skrbi. Potrebno je naglasiti da je udio tuberkuloze u ukupnom broju zaraznih bolesti u porastu. Time profesionalne zarazne bolesti prelaze okvire medicine rada ukazujući na tuberkulozu kao sve prisutniji javnozdravstveni problem.

## OCCUPATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN CROATIA

**INTRODUCTION:** Occupational diseases are defined by the Act on List of Occupational Diseases (Official Gazette 162/98). Occupational infectious diseases are included in points 44.(zoonoses) and 45 (other infectious diseases) of the List. This paper shows trends in the



number and types of occupational diseases in the Republic of Croatia in the period from 2008 to 2010.

**OBJECTIVE:** The objective of this paper is to show changes in the number and types of occupational infectious diseases and their share in the total number of recognized occupational diseases in the Republic of Croatia.

**METHODS:** The data from our Institute's register of occupational diseases for the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2010 were used because the implementation of the common procedure for the recognition of occupational diseases started in 2008.

**RESULTS:** The total number of occupational diseases recorded in this period was 626, out of which 47 (7.5%) were infectious. In 2008 infectious diseases accounted for 20 out of 193 applications (10.3%), in 2009 for 11 out of 195 (5.6%), and in 2010 for 16 out of 238 (6.8%) of occupational diseases. In health services occupational infectious diseases were usually present in 30 out of 47 (63.8%). Microorganisms as causative agents ranked third in 2008, fourth in 2009 and second in 2010. Q fever (4 cases), mostly affecting veterinarians (3 cases or 75%), was the most common in a total number of 11 zoonoses (point 44). As concerns other 36 infectious diseases (point 45), the most common were tuberculosis (11 cases; from 3 in 2008 to 6 in 2010) and hepatitis B and C (9 cases; from 6 in 2008 to 1 in 2010). These diseases were the most common in health services, where tuberculosis accounted for 11 of 30 (36.6%).

**CONCLUSION:** As microorganisms are one of the most frequent causes of occupational diseases, occupational infectious diseases belong to the group of the most frequent occupational diseases. Q fever, as the most common zoonosis, affects mostly veterinarians, while other infectious diseases as tuberculosis and hepatitis occur mainly in healthcare and social welfare services. With tuberculosis on the rise and its increasing public health importance, occupational infectious diseases cross the boundaries of occupational medicine.

## 1.2 RIZI NI IMBENICI NA RADU I SINDROMI PRENAPREZANJA

Bogadi Šare A.

Hrvatski zavod za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu

**UVOD:** Sindromi prenaprezanja su kroni na ošte enja prvenstveno mekih tkiva, koja nastaju kad ponavljana trauma s vremenom nadvlada sposobnost regeneracije tetiva, miši a, živaca i drugih mekih tkiva. U razvoju ovih bolesti sudjeluju brojni imbenici, a važnu ulogu imaju radni uvjeti koji uklju uju vrlo este i repetitivne pokrete, dizanje, nošenje i rukovanje teretima, neprirodan, dugotrajan i zamaraju i položaj tijela, primjena sile, direktni pritisak na dijelove tijela i vibracije. Zbog toga se sindromi prenaprezanja pojavljuju eš e u nekim zanimanjima, kao što su profesionalni glazbenici i plesa i, daktilografi, kuvari, stomatolozi, radnici koji rade na ra unalima ili na teku oj vrpcu.

**CILJ RADA:** Cilj rada je odrediti utjecaj nepovoljnih radnih uvjeta na razvoj sindroma prenaprezanja.

**METODE:** U radu su korišteni podaci Registra profesionalnih bolesti Hrvatskog zavoda za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu. U radnika, kod kojih su sindromi prenaprezanja priznati kao profesionalne bolesti, upotrebom upitnika detaljno je analizirano radno optere enje, odnosno broj repetitivnih pokreta, primjena sile pri radu, prisilan položaj tijela i izloženost vibracijama.

**REZULTATI:** Sindromi prenaprezanja su dijagnosticirani u 62 radnika prosje ne dobi 48,5 godina, eš e u žena (81%) negoli u muškaraca. Naj eš e su bili utvr eni u radnika zaposlenih u tekstilnoj industriji, javnoj upravi, brodogradnji, željezni kom prometu i metaloprera iva koj industriji. Poslovi koji su naj eš e uzrokovali sindrome prenaprezanja su poslovi uz upotrebu ra unala (35%), poslovi izrade odje e (19%) te rad na razli itim



industrijskim strojevima (19%). Ak u 48% slučajeva su dijagnosticirani kompresivni sindromi (sindrom karpalnog kanala 42%, sindrom kubitalnog kanala 6%), a slijede različiti oblici oštećenja tetiva kao što su napr. Mb De Quervain i „trigger finger“ (23%), epikondilitis lakta (16%) i oštećenja ramene rotatorne manžete (13%). Repetitivni pokreti su bili prisutni kod svih poslova, fizikalno opterećenje odnosno primjena sile u 70%, prisilan položaj u 38% i vibracije u 10% poslova, koji su uzrokovali sindrome prenaprezanja. Sindromi prenaprezanja su bili dijagnosticirani nakon prosječne 22 godine rada na poslovima koji su zahtijevali u prosjeku 11 repetitivnih pokreta u minuti i 6372 repetitivna pokreta u smjeni.

ZAKLJUČAK: U razvoju sindroma prenaprezanja presudni su repetitivni pokreti, a značajnu ulogu imaju primjena sile, prisilan položaj i izloženost vibracijama. S obzirom na to, potrebno je primijeniti adekvatne mјere zaštite zdravlja radnika koji rade izloženi ovim štetnim radnim uvjetima.

## WORKING RISK FACTORS AND REPETITIVE STRAIN INJURIES

**INTRODUCTION:** Repetitive strain injuries (RSI) are chronic impairments of primarily soft tissues, which emerge when over time repetitive trauma overpowers regeneration ability of tendons, muscles, nerves and other soft tissues. The occurrence of these disorders is influenced by numerous factors, amongst which working conditions, comprising frequent and repetitive movements, manual handling of loads, awkward and tiring body posture, forceful exertion, direct pressure and vibration, are very important. That is why RSI are common in some occupations, such as professional musicians and dancers, typists, cooks, dentists, computers operators and assembly line workers.

**AIM:** The aim of this paper is to define impact of hazardous working conditions on RSI occurrence.

**METHODS:** Data from Registry of occupational diseases of Croatian Institute for Health Protection and Safety at Work are used. The workload, including number of repetitive movements, forceful exertion, awkward posture and vibration exposure, was analyzed by questionnaire in workers suffered from occupational RSI.

**RESULTS:** RSI were diagnosed with 62 workers, 48.5 years old on average, and more often in women (81%) than in men. They were most frequent in workers employed in textile industry, public administration, shipbuilding, railway traffic and metal processing industry. Working with computers (35%), with various machines (19%) and in garment manufacturing (19%) were jobs which most often caused RSI.

Nerve compression syndromes (carpal tunnel syndrome 42%, cubital tunnel syndrome 6%) were diagnosed in even 48% of all cases, followed by various tendon disorders, such as De Quervain's disease and trigger finger (23%), elbow epicondylitis (16%) and rotator cuff syndrome (13%). Repetitive movements were present in all jobs, forceful exertion in 70%, awkward posture in 38% and vibration exposure in 10% of jobs which caused RSI. RSI were diagnosed on average after 22 years of working at jobs which required 11 repetitive movements per minute and 6372 repetitive movements per working day on average.

**CONCLUSION:** Repetitive movements are critical for development of RSI, and forceful exertion, awkward posture and vibration exposure significantly contribute to it. Therefore, adequate measures for health protection of workers exposed to those working conditions should be implemented.



## 1.3 RADNA SPOSOBNOST RADNIKA OBOLJELIH OD PROFESIONALNIH BOLESTI

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Hrvatski zavod za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu, Zagreb, Hrvatska

UVOD : Cilj ocjene radne sposobnosti je o uvanje zdravlja zaposlenih, sprjeavanje ozljeda na radu, profesionalnih bolesti i bolesti povezanih s radom.

CILJ RADA: Cilj rada je utvrditi i analizirati radnu sposobnost radnika oboljelih od profesionalne bolesti u Republici Hrvatskoj. Ti podaci mogu dati smjernice za bolju provedbu profesionalne orientacije i preventivnih pregleda, za adekvatnije osposobljavanje radnika i u inkovitije ergonomsko oblikovanje radnog mesta.

METODE: Iz Registra profesionalnih bolesti Hrvatskog zavoda za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnosti na radu analizirani su podaci o radnoj sposobnosti i radnom statusu svih oboljelih od profesionalnih bolesti priznatih u 2009. godini. Obuhvate su sve profesionalne bolesti osim bolesti uzrokovanih azbestom. Podaci su prikupljeni iz prijava o profesionalnim bolestima, telefonskim kontaktom s oboljelim radnicima, iz podataka liječnika obiteljske medicine te na temelju izdatih rješenja Hrvatskog zavoda za mirovinsko osiguranje. Pri obradi podataka korištena je deskriptivna statistika i metodologija Europske statistike za praćenje profesionalnih bolesti.

REZULTATI: Ukupan broj radnika oboljelih od profesionalnih bolesti i registriranih u Registru profesionalnih bolesti za 2009. godinu iznosio je 195. Od toga je izuzet broj radnika oboljelih od posljedica izloženosti azbestnim vlaknima. Preostalih 76 (38,9%) radnika kontaktirani su telefonski. Podaci o privremenoj radnoj nesposobnosti dobiveni su od 67 radnika, od kojih je najveći broj - 19 (28,4%), koristio bolovanje duže od 6 mjeseci. O trajnoj radnoj sposobnosti su dobiveni podaci od 71 radnika. Profesionalna nesposobnost za rad utvrđena je u 16 (22,5%) radnika uglavnom životne dobi od 50 do 59 godina, a opća nesposobnost za rad u 8 (11,3%) radnika iste životne dobi. Od 58 radnika dobiven je podatak o radnom statusu. Najviše je onih radnika (22 - 37,9%) koji su zbog profesionalne bolesti promijenili radno mjesto, a 7 (12,1%) radnika dobilo je otkaz.

ZAKLJUČAK: Invalidnost kao trajno smanjenje radne sposobnosti utvrđena je u gotovo 1/3 radnika oboljelih od profesionalne bolesti, a najčešće je ocijenjena kao profesionalna nesposobnost za rad. Budući da su ti radnici uglavnom stariji od 50 godina, teško se mogu natjecati na tržištu radne snage. Taj podatak zabrinjava te ukazuje na potrebu boljeg zdravstvenog nadzora radnika te na poboljšanje radnih uvjeta.

## WORKING ABILITY OF WORKERS SUFFERING FROM OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

INTRODUCTION: The aim of working ability assessment is to preserve the health of employees, prevent injuries at work, occupational diseases and work-related diseases.

AIM: The aim of this paper is to monitor the working ability of workers suffering from occupational diseases in the Republic of Croatia. These data can provide guidelines for better implementation of professional orientations and preventive examinations and more suitable employee training.

METHODS: From the Register of Occupational Diseases of the Croatian Institute for Health Protection and Safety at Work data were analyzed on working ability and employment status of workers suffering from occupational diseases recognized in 2009. All recognized occupational diseases are included except diseases caused by asbestos. Data were collected from reports on occupational diseases, telephone contact with sick employees, data from family physicians and from decision issued by the Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance. For data processing and analysis, descriptive statistics and methodology of the European statistics for monitoring occupational diseases were used.



**RESULTS:** The total number of workers suffering from occupational diseases and registered in the Register of Occupational Diseases in 2009. was 195. Workers suffering from diseases caused by asbestos are excluded from the analysis. Remaining 76 (38.9%) workers were contacted by telephone. Data on temporary working disability were obtained from 67 workers, of which the largest number, 19 of them (28.4%), were absent from work more than 6 months. Data on permanent working disability were obtained from 71 workers. Professional disability for work was determined in 16 (22.5%) workers, mostly aged 50-59 years, and total disability for work in 8 (11.3%) workers. Data on employment status were obtained from 58 workers. Most of the workers with professional disease changed job - 22 (37.9%), and 7 (12.1%) workers got fired.

**CONCLUSION:** Disability as a permanent reduction of working ability was found in nearly 1/3 of workers suffering from occupational disease and was mostly assessed as professional disability for work. These workers were most often older than 50 years of age and therefore it was difficult for them to compete in the labor market. These data are of concern and point to the need for better health surveillance of workers and for the improvement of working conditions.

#### **1.4 TIJEK KONTAKTNE SENZIBILIZACIJE U BOLESNIKA S PROFESIONALNIM ALERGIJSKIM KONTAKTNIM DERMATITISOM**

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**UVOD:** Studije prae enja bolesnika s profesionalnim alergijskim kontaktnim dermatitisom (PAKD) rijetko se provode te postoji manjak podataka o tijeku i prognozi ove profesionalne bolesti.

**CILJ RADA:** Cilj rada je procijeniti tijek kontaktne senzibilizacije u bolesnika s dijagnosticiranim PAKD ponovljenim epikutanim testiranjem.

**METODE:** U studiju je uklju eno 20 osoba (11 muškaraca) s PAKD dijagnosticiranim u Institutu za medicinska istraživanja i medicinu rada u Zagrebu u razdoblju od 1989. do 2003. godine. Tada su svi ispitanici epikutano testirani u sklopu dijagnostike obrade. Ispitivanje je provedeno 2009. i 2010. godine, a uklju ivalo je prikupljanje podataka tijekom lije ni kog pregleda, te epikutano testiranje standardnom metodom sa standardnom europskom serijom kontaktnih alergena (Brial, Njema ka). Kožne reakcije o itavane su nakon 72 sata okluzije, a kontaktom senzibilizacijom smatrana je pojava eritema, induracije i vezikula („+“ ili „++“). Epikutano testiranje provedeno je u toj studiji istom metodom i od istih stru njaka kao i prvo testiranje provedeno pri donošenju dijagnoze PAKD.

**REZULTATI:** Uzroci PAKD bili su soli tvrdih metala (kroma, kobalta i nikla) i sastojci gume (tiuram i merkapto spojevi, antioksidansi za gumu - IPPD), bez uo enih spolnih razlika. Nakon postavljanja dijagnoze PAKD, 19 od 20 bolesnika uklonjeno je iz ekspozicije, pri emu ih je 14 umirovljeno, a 5 je nastavilo raditi nakon promjene radnog mesta. Jedna osoba (obuarski radnik) nastavila je raditi na istim poslovima. Ponovljeno epikutano testiranje provedeno je prosje no 13 godina (raspon 6-20 godina) nakon prvog testiranja i postavljanja dijagnoze PAKD. U polovice bolesnika u ponovljenom epikutanom testiranju uo en je nestanak kontaktne senzibilizacije na profesionalne alergene. Bez obzira na vrstu alergena, ja ina reakcije zabilježena pri prvom epikutanom testiranju imala je utjecaj na rezultat ponovljenog testiranja. Nestanak kontaktne senzibilizacije zabilježen je u zna ajno više bolesnika s blagom ili umjerenom reakcijom u prvom epikutanom testu („+“ ili „++“) u odnosu na bolesnike s jakom reakcijom („+++“) (92% vs 18%, P=0,001). Dužina izloženosti profesionalnim alergenima (prosje no 21 godinu), kao i dužina razdoblja u kojem radnici nisu



bili u ekspoziciji prije ponovljenog epikutanog testiranja (prosje no 10 godina) nisu imale utjecaja na ishod testiranja.

ZAKLJUČAK: Rezultati upu uju da dijagnoza PAKD u pravilu dovodi do isključenja radnika iz ekspozicije profesionalnom alergenu, koje se u Republici Hrvatskoj najčešće provodi umirovljenjem. Tijek kontaktne senzibilizacije nije pokazao povezanost s dužinom prestanka ekspozicije profesionalnom alergenu, već s jačinom kontaktne senzibilizacije zabilježene prilikom postavljanja dijagnoze. Ovi rezultati ukazuju da isključivanje iz profesionalne ekspozicije u ranoj fazi kontaktne senzibilizacije može imati povoljni učinak na njezin tijek i prognozu PAKD.

## FOLLOW-UP OF CONTACT SENSITIZATION IN PATIENTS WITH OCCUPATIONAL ALLERGIC CONTACT DERMATITIS

**BACKGROUND:** Follow-up studies of patients with occupational allergic contact dermatitis (OACD) have been rarely performed, and there is a lack of data regarding its course and prognosis.

**AIM:** The aim of the study was to assess the course of contact sensitization in patients with diagnosed OACD by means of patch test follow-up.

**METHODS:** The study involved 20 patients (11 men) with OACD diagnosed in the Institute for Medical Research and Occupational Health, Zagreb, in the period from 1989 to 2003. Their diagnostic procedure included patch testing. Repeated patch testing was performed during 2009 and 2010 by the same method and experts. Data collecting was performed by means of medical interview. Standard patch testing was done using European standard series of contact allergens (Brial, Germany). Skin reactions were read after 72 hours of occlusion, and presence of erythema, induration and vesicles ("++" or "+++"++) were considered contact sensitization (CS).

**RESULTS:** Hard metal salts (chromium, cobalt, nickel) and rubber additives (thiuram and mercapto mixes, IPPD) were observed as OACD causes. Nineteen out of 20 patients were moved from the relevant occupational exposure after the established OACD, 14 were sent into retirement and 5 continued to work after the change of workplace. Only one shoe industry worker continued to work at the same workplace. Repeated patch testing was performed 6 to 20 years (mean 13 years) after the first testing. For 10 patients, CS to relevant occupational allergen disappeared in repeated patch test. Absence of relevant CS in repeated patch test was recorded more frequently in patients with mild or moderate skin reactions ("+" ili "++) than in patients with strong skin reaction ("++++) in the first patch test (92% vs 18%, respectively,  $P=0.001$ ). Duration of occupational exposure (mean 21 years) as well as the duration of period without relevant exposure (mean 10 years) were not related to the result of the second patch testing.

**CONCLUSION:** Our results suggest that diagnosed OACD generally lead to the exclusion of patients from the relevant occupational exposure, which is in Croatia realized mostly by retirement. The relation between the course of CS and the duration of period without relevant occupational exposure was not observed. The strength of the CS at the time when OACD was diagnosed was related to the course of CS, suggesting that exclusion from the occupational exposure in an early phase of CS can be beneficial for the prognosis of OACD.



## 1.5 OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA AND OCCUPATIONAL RHINITIS: ACTUAL CLASSIFICATION AND DIAGNOSTIC APPROACH

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In the last decades occupational asthma (OA) became the most common occupational respiratory disorder contributing to 10-15% of all asthma cases in adults. According to the results of our studies, the prevalence of OA varied from 1.6% in herbal tea processors, 5.2% in mill workers, 5.7% in rice workers to 6.2% in tanners.

The clinical and medico-legal definition of OA includes only those cases in which a causal relationship can be objectively established between occupational exposure and the inception of asthma. There are two types of OA: allergic OA, characterized by a latency period necessary to acquire allergic sensitization to the workplace agent and to develop allergic inflammation in the airways, and non-allergic OA, characterized by rapid onset of asthma following single or multiple exposures to high concentrations of irritant compounds at the workplace. The causal relationship between allergic OA and workplace exposure may be documented by specific inhalation challenge (SIC), but in the routine practice it is commonly verified by "stop-and-resume-work test", i.e. by documenting the significant work-related changes in FEV<sub>1</sub>, PEFR, or non-specific bronchial responsiveness. The epidemiologic and pathophysiologic aspects of non-allergic OA are less known. The diagnosis is based on the onset of asthma with a clear association with a symptomatic exposure to an irritant agent in the workplace.

Occupational rhinitis (OR) is also a disease of emerging relevance which has received little attention in comparison with OA. Surveys indicate that OR is 2 to 4 times more common than OA, although the contribution of workplace exposures to the general burden of rhinitis remains unknown. According to the results of our study, the prevalence of OR in a sample of workers with different workplace exposure was 10.1%, and the highest prevalence was found among tea and spice processors (15.5%). The majority of patients diagnosed with OA also suffer from OR. Similarly to OA, OR is classified in two types: allergic OR and non-allergic OR. Clinical history and immunological tests have a low specificity for diagnosing OR. In the presence of work-related rhinitis symptoms, objective assessment using nasal provocation challenges are strongly recommended.

In conclusion, both OA and OR are common conditions which cannot be always differentiated easily, but both are within reach of most pulmonologists and occupational physicians. Despite significant improvement in the knowledge about their epidemiological, pathophysiological and clinical aspects, there are still many controversies in these important conditions and further investigations are necessary.

## PROFESIONALNA ASTMA I PROFESIONALNI RINITIS: SADAŠNJA KLASIFIKACIJA I DIJAGNOSTIČKI PRISTUP

Posljednjih desetljeća profesionalna astma (PA) postala je najčešći profesionalni respiratorni poremećaj na koji otpada 10-15% svih slučajeva astme u odraslih osoba. Prema rezultatima naših studija prevalencija PA kreće se od 1,6% u radnika u proizvodnji biljnih ajeva, 5,2% u mlinara, 5,7% radnika u proizvodnji riže do 6,2% u štavilaca kože.

Klinička i medicinsko-pravna definicija PA uključuje samo one slučajeve u kojima se može objektivno dokazati uzročnu povezanost između profesionalne ekspozicije i pojavljivanja astme. Postoje dva tipa PA: alergijska PA, karakterizirana razdobljem latencije potrebnim za stjecanje alergijske osjetljivosti na agens radnog mesta i razvoja alergijske upale u dišnim



putevima i nealergijska PA, karakterizirana naglim po etkom astme nakon pojedina nih ili mnogostrukih ekspozicija visokim koncentracijama iritantnih spojeva na radnom mjestu. Uzro na povezanost izme u alergijske PA i izloženosti na radnom mjestu može se dokazati specifi nom inhalacijskom stimulacijom (*Specific Inhalation Challenge – SIC*), ali u rutinskoj se praksi obično dokazuje "stop-and-resume-test"-om, tj. dokazivanjem značajnih promjena FEV<sub>1</sub>, PEFR i nespecifičnim bronhalnim odgovorom povezanih s radom. Epidemiološki i patofiziološki aspekti PA manje su poznati. Dijagnoza se temelji na po etku astme s jasnom povezanošću sa simptomatskom ekspozicijom nekom irritantu na radnom mjestu.

Profesionalni rinitis (PR) je također relevantna bolest s obzirom na hitnost kojoj se obraća malo pozornosti u usporedbi s PA. Istraživanja ukazuju da je PR 2 do 4 puta veći i od PA, iako doprinos ekspozicija radnog mjesta općoj pojavi rinitisa ostaje nepoznana. Prema rezultatima našeg proučavanja prevalencija PR na uzorku radnika s različitim ekspozicijom na radnom mjestu bila je 10,1%, a najviša je prevalencija na ženama u radnicima u proizvodnji aja i za ina (15,5%). Većina pacijenata s dijagnozom PA pati i od PR. Slično PA, PR se klasificira u dva tipa: alergijski PR i nealergijski PR. Anamneza i imunološki testovi imaju nisku specifičnost u dijagnostici PR. U prisutnosti simptoma rinitisa povezanih s radom, izrazito se preporuča objektivna ocjena uporabom nazalnih provokacijskih testova.

U zaključku, i PA i PR su stanja koje razlikovanje nije uvijek lako, ali moguće od većine pulmologa i medicinara rada. Unatoč značajnom unaprjeđenju znanja o njihovim epidemiološkim, patofiziološkim i kliničkim osobitostima još uvijek postoje mnoga neslaganja o tim važnim stanjima i potrebna su daljnja istraživanja.

## 1.6 EFFECT OF INHALED CORTICOSTEROID-BUDESENIDE ON THE OUTCOME OF OCCUPATIONAL BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

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Airway inflammation, hyperreactivity and mucous hyperproduction are the main characteristics of asthma. The study aims to assess the effect of inhaled corticosteroid (ICS)-budesonide in the treatment of asthma.

**SUBJECTS AND METHODS:** The study group consisted of 40 outpatients with mild to moderate asthma with forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV<sub>1</sub>)  $75\pm5\%$ , and vital capacity (VC) 3,02 L. On entry into the study treatment period, they discontinued their usual therapy, and started the therapy provided in the study: 23 were on ICS-Budesonide 800 µg/day and 17 received B<sub>2</sub> agonist-inhaled Salbutamol 300 µg/day. All of them received theophylline 700 µg/day. Six weeks later, subjects were assessed by spirometric measurement of lung volumes (FEV<sub>1</sub>, VC). In a 6 month follow-up study we observed the presence or absence of respiratory symptoms, frequency of exacerbations and hospital admissions to reflect ongoing airway inflammation and its relation to blood eosinophilia.

**RESULTS:** The first group showed a  $20\pm3\%$  greater improvement in FEV<sub>1</sub> and VC rates, when compared to the Salbutamol group -  $16\pm2\%$ .

Respiratory symptoms, number of exacerbations and need for hospital admission were higher in the second group and were in correlation with increasing eosinophil activation.

**CONCLUSION:** Inhaled corticosteroids, as potent anti-inflammatory agents, can effectively improve the clinical expression of bronchial asthma.



## U INAK INHALIRANOG KORTIKOSTEROIDA BUDESENIDA NA ISHOD PROFESIONALNE BRONHALNE ASTME

Glavne značajke astme su upala bronha, hiperreaktivnost i prekomjerna proizvodnja sluzi. Ova studija ima za cilj ocijeniti u inak udahnutog kortikosteroida (ICS) – budesonida u liječenju astme.

**ISPITANICI I METODE** Skupinu ispitanika sa injavalo je 40 ambulantnih bolesnika s blagom do umjerenom astmom s forsiranim ekspiratornim volumenom u prvoj sekundi (FEV<sub>1</sub>) 75±5% i vitalnim kapacitetom (VC) 3,02 L. Na po etku proučavanog razdoblja liječenja su oni prekinuli svoju uobičajenu terapiju i započeli liječenje predviđenim u studiji: 23 su primali ICS-budesonide 800 µg/dan, a 17 je primalo B2 agonist Salbutamol 300 µg/dan. Svi su primali teofilin 700 µg/dan. Nakon 6 tjedana ispitanike se ocjenjivalo spirometrijskim mjerjenjem plućnih volumena (FEV<sub>1</sub>, VC). U 6-mjesečnoj studiji praćenja promatrati smo kako prisutnost ili odsutnost respiratornih simptoma, u estalost pogoršanja i primjeka u bolnicu utječe na upalu dišnih puteva i odnos prema eozinofiliji.

**REZULTATI** Prva je skupina pokazala 20±3% veće poboljšanje FEV<sub>1</sub> i VC u usporedbi sa skupinom koja je primala Salbutamol (16±2%). Respiratorični simptomi, broj pogoršanja i potreba hospitalizacije bili su viši u drugoj skupini i u korelaciji s povećanjem aktivacije eozinofila.

**ZAKLJUČAK** Inhalirani kortikosteroidi, kao možni protuupalni agensi, mogu u inkovitom poboljšati kliničku sliku bronhalne astme.

## 1.7 MUSCULO-SKELETAL DISORDERS IN A GROUP OF WORKERS FROM TEXTILE CONFECTION SECTOR

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**BACKGROUND:** The incidence of musculo-skeletal disorders (MSD) has increased in the last ten years, and may actually even be higher, since many cases remain unreported. More than one in three European workers suffers from work-related MSD. In Romania, 341 cases were reported in the period 1997-2007 suggesting that the number of reported cases increased from 0 in 1997 to 117 in 2007.

**OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:** The goal of our study was to put in evidence MSD and their professional causes in a group of workers from textile confection sector.

**METHODS:** The studied group consisted of 80 workers, divided in two groups: "S"-study group consisted of 60 workers from textile sector and "M"- control group of 20 persons. We applied a questionnaire containing ergonomic analysis of workplace (position, effort, repetitive movements, strenuous work, climate), age, the period of work with musculo-skeletal oversolicitations, subjective and objective aspects of MSD, the duration of diseases, treatments. Statistic analysis was performed by EPI Info2000 of World Health Organization and Microsoft Office Excel programs.

**RESULTS:** Medium age of the total group was 35.14±10.28 years. The length of work was 10.95±9.38 years. The causes of MSD recognized by the workers of the study group ("S") were: prolonged sitting positions and sometimes bad position. The main localization of MSD were statistically higher for "S" group, for: dorsal pain (OR=2.79, RR=1.71, p=0.05), followed by the shoulders (OR=5.21, RR=3.67, p=0.024) and knees (OR=6.91 RR=5.33 p=0.04).



**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION :** MSD represent an important percentage of the workers of textile confection sector (55.55%), but none of them was reported as occupational disease. The physical problems result from a combination of factors such as biomechanic (bad postures, frequent repetitive movements) and work organization (long hours without break). The employer must give a higher importance to the workplace organization including ergonomic measures in their factories.

## **MIŠI NO-KOŠTANI POREME AJI U SKUPINI RADNIKA ODJELA ZA TEKSTILNU KONFEKCIJU**

**UVOD:** Incidencija miši no-koštanih poreme aja (MSP) posljednjih se deset godina pove ala i može ak biti i ve a, jer se o mnogim slu ajevima ne izvještava. Od miši no-koštanog poreme aja boluje više od jednog na tri radnika u Europi. U Rumunjskoj je u razdoblju 1977.-2007. objavljen 341 slu aj uz opažanje da se broj objavljenih slu ajeva pove ao od 0 u 1997. na 117 u 2007. godini.

**CILJ STUDIJE:** Svrha studije bila je ukazati na miši no-koštane poreme aje i njihove profesionalne uzroke u skupini radnika iz sektora tekstilne konfekcije.

**METODE:** Promatrana se skupina sastojala od 80 radnika podijeljenih u dvije skupine: skupina "S" se sastojala od 60 radnika iz tekstilnog sektora, a skupina "M" bila je kontrolna (20 osoba). Primijenili smo upitnik s pitanjima o ergonomskoj analizi radnog mjesta (položaj, djelatnost, ponavljaju i pokreti, naporni rad, klima), dob, razdoblje rada s miši no-koštanim smetnjama, subjektivni i objektivni aspekti MSP, trajanje bolesti, terapije. Statisti ka analiza provedena je programima EPI Info2000 Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije i Microsoft Office Excel.

**REZULTATI:** Srednja dob ukupne skupine bila je  $35,14 \pm 10,28$  godina. Duljina rada bila je  $10,95 \pm 9,38$  godina. Uzroci MSP uo eni od radnika ispitivane skupine ("S") bili su produženi sjede i položaji i katkada loš položaj pri radu. Glavna lokalizacija MSP bila je statisti ki viša u skupini "S" na ovim mjestima: za dorzalnu bol ( $OR=2,79$ ,  $RR=1,71$ ,  $p=0,05$ ), bol u ramenima ( $OR=5,21$ ,  $RR=3,67$ ,  $p=0,024$ ), u koljenima ( $OR=6,91$ ,  $RR=5,33$ ,  $p=0,04$ ).

**RASPRAVA I ZAKLJU AK:** MSP su prisutni u radnika sektora tekstilne konfekcije u znatnom postotku (55,55%), ali nijedan od njih nije prijavljen kao profesionalna bolest. Fizi ki su problemi rezultat kombinacije faktora: biomehani kih (loši položaji, esti ponavljaju i pokreti) i organizacije rada (dugotrajno radno vrijeme bez prekida). Poslodavac mora uvode i u svoju tvornicu ergonomiske mjere dati ve u pozornost organizaciji radnog mjesta

## **1.8 NOVA RADNA ZADA A LJEKARNIKA: RAD S RA UNALOM**

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Sukladno odredbama Pravilnika o sigurnosti i zaštiti zdravlja pri radu s raunalom (NN. 69/2005) zaposlenici na radnom mjestu ljekarnika obvezni su svake druge godine obaviti pregled vida s obzirom na to da su me u izloženosti opasnostima na radnom mjestu navedene i opasnosti pri radu s raunalom.

**CILJ:** Utvrditi koliko rad s raunalom utje e na promjene vidnih funkcija ljekarnika.

**ISPITANICI I METODE:** U presje nom istraživanju ispitane su vidne funkcije 50 ljekarnika (48 žena, 2 muškarca) zaposlenih na radnim mjestima u ljekarnama koji ve inu poslova obavljaju u stoje em položaju rabe i raunalu za svaki traženi lijek. Druga se skupina



sastojala od 56 službenika, ekonomista VSS, VSŠ i SSS (46 žena i 10 muškaraca) koji uglavnom rade sjede i ispred ra unala. Ispitanicima obiju skupina utvr eno je trajanje rada na ra unalima, ispitane su subjektivne smetnje pri radu te u injen pregled stereovida i pregledana pozadina oka.

**REZULTATI:** Dvije se pregledane skupine nisu statisti ki zna ajno razlikovale po dobi ( $P>0,05$ ). Što se ti e duljine radnog staža, skupina ljekarnika je dulje radila uz ra unalo od službenika koji rade uz ra unalo u sjede em položaju (aritmeti ka sredina mjeseci izloženosti:  $\bar{x}=148$  i  $\bar{x}=101$ ;  $P<0,05$ ). Od subjektivnih smetnja pri radu ispitanci su se najviše tužili na suzenje o iju pri radu koje je bilo zna ajno ja e u onih koji rade s ra unalom u sjede em položaju ( $\chi^2=58,28$ ;  $P<0,01$ ). Rezultati ispitivanja stereovida nisu se razlikovali izme u ispitivanih skupina ( $\chi^2=0,0057$ ;  $P>0,01$ ). Ispitanci obiju skupina nisu imali smetnje u razlikovanju boja i svima je nalaz o ne pozadine bio uredan. Ostale smetnje koje su navodili bile su povezane s dugotrajnim stajanjem odnosno sjedenjem tijekom rada: ljekarnici su se žalili na bolove u vratnom, a službenici u slabinskem dijelu kralježnice.

**ZAKLJU AK:** Rezultati potkrepljuju odredbu Pravilnika prema kojoj poslodavac mora planirati aktivnosti radnika na osobnom ra unalu tako da se rad periodi ki izmjenjuje s drugim aktivnostima. To se upravo doga a pri obavljanju posla ljekarnika. Naime, njihov rad s ra unalom se neprekidno izmjenjuje s obra anjem klijentu, odnosno s izdavanjem lijeka. Me utim, za rješavanje poteško a s kralježnicom treba tijekom svakog sata rada osigurati odmore u trajanju od najmanje 5 minuta i organizirati vježbe rastere enja radi smanjenja statodinami nog napora.

## THE NEW WORKING TASK OF PHARMACISTS: WORK ON COMPUTER

In accordance with regulations of the Book of Rules on Safety and Health Protection in Work on Personal Computers (PC) (NN 69/2005), employees at the work place of pharmacists undergo biannual vision examination due to their exposure to the risks of work on computers. AIM: To establish how much work on computer influences changes in vision functions of pharmacists.

**SUBJECTS AND METHODS:** In this cross-sectional study, vision functions were examined in 50 pharmacists (48 women and 2 men) employed at work places mostly in standing position and using PC for every medicine demanded by customer, and in 56 other employees, economists of low, medium or high qualifications (46 women and 10 men) working mainly in sitting position in front of their PCs. Duration of work on computers, subjective complaints during work, testing of stereovision by orthorater and fundus by ophthalmoscopy were assessed in both groups.

**RESULTS:** There was no significant age difference between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). Regarding duration of work, the group of pharmacists had longer exposure to work with computer than the employees working with computer in sitting position (arithmetic mean of exposure was 148 months vs. 101 months;  $P<0.05$ ). Excessive lacrimation during work was the most common subjective complaint of all subjects; however, it was more pronounced in those working on computer in sitting position than in pharmacists working in standing position ( $\chi^2$ -test 58.28;  $P<0.01$ ). Results of stereovision testing with orthorater did not differentiate the two groups ( $\chi^2$ -test 0.0057;  $P>0.01$ ). Disturbances in color vision or eye fundus were not found in either group. Other complaints of study subjects were related to long-term standing or sitting position during working hours; pharmacists and other employees complained mostly of pain in cervical and lumbar spine, respectively.

**CONCLUSION:** Study results corroborate regulations of the Book of Rules according to which the employer must, in order to diminish vision load at work with PC screen, plan the workers' activities periodically interchanging work with screen with other types of activities. It refers to the work of pharmacists because their activities consist of continuous interchanging



of talking with consumers, watching PC screen, and issuing medicines. In addition, breaks of at least 5-minute duration and relaxation exercises should be applied to diminish the statodynamic load.

## 1.9 TOXICOLOGICAL TESTS AMONG A GROUP OF WORKERS IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY EXPOSED TO ORGANIC SOLVENTS

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**OBJECTIVE:** The analysis of biological materials in occupationally exposed workers determined the level of individual exposure and the individual characteristic of each individual response to specific toxic effects of the agents exposed to organic solvents: toluene, nitrobenzen, trichlorethylene, resins, aromatic hydrocarbons and others.

**SUBJECTS AND METHODS:** Toxicological tests were made on 19 workers and tested for the following analyses: phenol, hippuric acid, trikloretanol, trichloracetic acid and methemoglobin. The material used was blood and urine, the technique applied semi-quantitative spectrophotometry method.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** The results showed that values of phenol ranging from 0.18 to 3.5 mmol/liter were found in all 19 workers. Normal values are 1.0 mmol/liter. Hippuric acid values ranged from negative to 13.8 mmol/liter. Normal values are 5.6 mmol/liter. An increase in 6 workers or 31.5% was found. Trikloretanol values ranged from 0.6 to 1.08 mmol/liter. Normal values are 0.24 mmol/liter. Increased values among all 19 workers (100%) were found. The trichloracetic acid values ranged from 0.11 to 0.20 mmol/liter, normal values being 0.12 mmol/l. We found an increase in 13 (68.4%) workers. The methemoglobin values ranged to 10.83 mmol/liter, normal values being 0.62 to 1.24 mmol/liter. There was an increase in 8 (66, 6% workers).

**CONCLUSION:** In occupational toxicology, specific toxicological tests have an important place in the prevention and diagnosis of occupational intoxications. Obtained increased values of toxicological tests in a group of chemical industry workers exposed to organic solvents suggested a specific occupational exposure as a significant health risk from possible toxic effects.

## TOKSIKOLOŠKE PRETRAGE SKUPINE RADNIKA U KEMIJSKOJ INDUSTRIJI IZLOŽENIH RAZLIČITIM ORGANSKIM OTAPALIMA

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je analiza bioloških materijala profesionalno izloženih radnika uz određivanje razine individualne izloženosti i individualnih znakova svakog pojedinačnog odgovora na specifične toksike u inke ovih organskih otapala: toluen, nitrobenzen, trikloretilen, smole, aromatski ugljikovodici i druga otapala.

**ISPITANICI I METODE:** U 19 radnika su ujene ove analize: fenoli, hipurna kiselina, trikloroetanol, trikloroctena kiselina i methemoglobin. Uporabljeni materijal bila je krv i urin, a rabilo se semikvantitativnu spektrofotometrijsku metodu.

**REZULTATI I RASPRAVA:** Rezultati pokazuju da smo našli vrijednosti fenola u rasponu od 0,18 do 3,5 mmol/L, tj. povećanje vrijednosti u svim 19 (100%) ispitanika (normalne vrijednosti iznose 1,0 mmol/L). Vrijednosti hipurne kiseline kretale su se od 0 do 13,8 mmol/L u 6 (31,5%) radnika (normalne vrijednosti su 5,6 mmol/L). Izmjerene vrijednosti trikloretanola kretale su se u rasponu od 0,6 do 1,08 mmol/L i bile povišene u svim 19 (100%) radnika



(normalna vrijednost je 0,12 mmol/L). Izmjerene vrijednosti trikloroctene kiseline kretale su se u rasponu od 0,11 do 0,20 mmol/L i bile povišene u 13 (68,4%) radnika (normalna vrijednost iznosi 0,12 mmol/L). Vrijednosti methemoglobinina kretale su se do 10,83 mmol/L (normalne vrijednosti su od 0,62 do 1,24 mmol/L). Vrijednosti methemoglobinina bile povišene u 66,6% radnika.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Specifični toksikološki testovi imaju važno mjesto u profesionalnoj toksikologiji za prevenciju i dijagnozu profesionalnih otrovanja. Povišene razine vrijednosti toksikoloških pretraga u skupini industrijskih radnika izloženih organskim otapalima ukazuju na specifičnu profesionalnu ekspoziciju kao značajni zdravstveni rizik od mogućih u inaka otrovnih organskih otapala.

## 1.10 PREVENTIVNI MEDICINSKI ASPEKTI KABINSKIH POSADA AVIONA

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**UVOD:** Kabinska posada aviona je prepoznatljiva kao primarni imbenik sigurnosti u kabini aviona kod nedenadanih događaja tijekom samog leta ili na zemlji. Danas je kabinska posada aviona podvrgnuta dramatičnim promjenama.

**CILJ RADA:** Cilj rada bio je ispitati socio-demografska obilježja kabinske posade aviona jedne Hrvatske zrakoplovne tvrtke i listu propisanih dužnosti i obveza kabinske posade tijekom normalnih ili nenormalnih i nedenadanih postupaka.

**ISPITANICI I METODE:** Ispitivanju za potrebe ove studije dragovoljno su se podvrgla 102 lana kabinske posade aviona tijekom redovitog godišnjeg zdravstvenog pregleda - 32 muškog i 70 ženskog spola, prosječne dobi 33 godine ( $\pm 13$  godina). Osnovni slijed postupaka kabinske posade aviona posebno je analiziran na avionima Airbus A 319 i A 320 i Dash 8-Q400.

**REZULTATI:** Prosječna radna staž kabinske posade aviona u Hrvatskoj produžen je od 5 godina 1990. godine s tendencijom više od 15 godina u 2011. godini i bez prekida radnog staža je više od 35% kabinske posade aviona. Više od 33% kabinske posade aviona je u braku i samo 27% imaju djecu.

Lista propisanih obveza lana kabinske posade aviona (vrlo općenito):

1. Prije ukrcaja putnika:  
Provjera kabine, galerije i opreme za nedenadane događaje.
2. Ukrcaj putnika:  
Kontrola i nadzor putova ukrcaja putnika.
3. Prije uzljetanja:  
Obavijest i kontrola sigurnosti kabine.
4. Poslije uzljetanja:  
Priprema kabinskog servisa.
5. Krstarenje:  
Brinuti se o sigurnosnoj uporabi kabinskog servisa.
6. Prilaženje i slijetanje:  
Izvijestiti pilotsku posadu o sigurnosti kabine tijekom slijetanja.
7. Iskrcaj:  
Osigurati opremu za iskrcaj prije otvaranja vrata aviona.
8. Ponovni obilazak:  
Kontrola sigurnosti kabine.



Nedavno je avionska industrija na lano kabinske posade aviona u prvom redu smatrala zra nim konobarima/icama. Lanovi kabinske posade aviona izloženi su tijekom leta utjecaju sila ubrzanja i vibracija, podizanju kabinske visine, negativnom disbarizmu, niskom postotku vlažnosti u kabini, kozmi kom zra enju i u inku ozona, poreme aju cirkadijskog ritma i drugim imbenicima okoline s uvijek prisutnom mogu noš u ozlje ivanja tijekom turbulencije i aktivnom sudjelovanju kod nenadanih postupaka u avionu: evakuacije, dekompresije, gubitak radne sposobnosti pilota, gašenje požara, pružanje prve pomo i i prve medicinske pomo i, prisutnost eksplozivnih naprava i otmica aviona.

ZAKLJU AK Preventivna medicinska stajališta u zanimanje kabinske posade aviona uklju uju održavanje tjelesne i mentalne sposobnosti. Lan kabinske posade aviona je u potpunosti neophodan lan posade u suvremenom avionu i u budu nosti e imati ve e odgovornosti. Preventivno medicinski program za kabinsku posadu aviona potrebno je usavršavati i proširivati.

## PREVENTIVE MEDICINE ASPECTS FOR FLIGHT ATTENDANTS

**BACKGROUND:** Flight attendants are universally recognized as the primary cabin safety factor during inflight or ground emergencies. Today occcupational trends in the career of flight attendants are undergoing dramatical changes.

**AIM:** This paper will explore the above social-demographic characteristic of flight attendants of a Croatian airline company and the list of typical cabin crew duties and responsibilities during normal or abnormal and emergency operations

**SUBJECTS AND METHODS:** Hundred-two flight attendants reported for their annual medical examination voluntarily participated in the study, 32 men and 70 women, matched for age 33 yrs ( $\pm 13$  yrs). A special analysis of the basic sequence of duties required from flight attendants on Airbus A 319, A 320 and Dash 8-Q400 was performed.

**RESULTS:** Career duration of Croatian flight attendants has extended from approximately 5 years in 1990 to potentially more than 15 years in the 2011 without interruption of the career in more than 35% of flight attendants. More than 33% of them were married and only 27% had children.

The list of typical cabin crew duties (very generalized):

1. Pre-passenger boarding:  
Check cabin, galley, and emergency equipment.
2. Passenger boarding:  
Inspect and monitor passenger boarding route.
3. Pre take-off:  
Announcements and carry out cabine security check.
4. Post take-off:  
Prepare for cabin service.
5. Cruise:  
Carry out cabin service ensuring that service equipment is used in a safe manner.
6. Approach and landing:  
Ensure flight crew were advised that the cabin is secure for landing.
7. Disembarktion:  
Ensure disembarktion equipment prior to opening doors.
8. Turnrounds:  
Carry out security checks.

No longer do various segments of the aviation industry view the flight attendant as primarily an airborn waiter/waitress. Members of flight attendants are exposed to forces of inflight accelerations and vibrations, elevated cabin altitude, negative disbarism, low cabin humidities, cosmic radiation and ozone effects, circadian rhythm desynchronosis and other environmental factors plus the ever-present potential for turbulence injuries and emergency



operations: evacuation, decompression, disruptive passengers, pilot incapacitation, fire-fighting, first aid and medical emergencies, bomb warning in flight and hijack.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Preventive medicine aspects of the flight attendants occupation include maintaining physical fitness and mental alertness. The flight attendant is an absolutely essential crew member in modern aircraft and in the future will have increasing responsibilities. Improved and extended preventive medicine programs for flight attendants are indicated.

## **1.11 PRIKAZ INDIKATORA SIGURNOSTI I ZDRAVLJA U ZAPOSLENIH NA RADNIM MJESTIMA S POVE ANIM RIZIKOM U TERMOELEKTRANI NIKOLA TESLA**

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Služba za medicinu rada Doma zdravlja Obrenovac pri Privrednom društvu Termoelektrana Nikola Tesla (PD TENT) svake godine daje podatke o većem broju preporučenih indikatora SZO, na osnovi kojih se donose procjene o stanju zdravlja, životne i radne okoline i socijalnih potreba. Ovim smo radom željeli prikazati stanje zdravlja najugroženijih zaposlenih radnika i obujam angažiranja zdravstvene službe, poslovodstva i predstavnika zaposlenih na očuvanju i unaprjeđenju njihovog zdravlja.

U radu su korišteni podaci iz baze podataka programa Ambulante TENT-a za periodi ne preglede, programa za pranje bolovanja, rehabilitacije i ostalih programa za unaprjeđenje zdravlja zaposlenih, od početka do kraja 2010.godine, nakon stupanja na snagu Akta o procjeni rizika. Uporabljena je deskriptivna epidemiološka metoda.

U PD TENT periodi nem pregledima podleže 75% zaposlenih - 1850. Procenat zaposlenih invalida je 2,9%, ali i 1,5% pregledanih je trajno nesposobno za svoj posao. Najčešće bolesti radnika TENT-a su bolesti uha - u 87,6% pregledanih (30,8% svih dijagnoza), gdje je u 81% u pitanju oštećenje sluha uvjetovano djelovanjem buke na radnom mjestu. Poremeđajte metabolizma i dijabetes iznose izrazito zabrinjavaju ih 17,6% dijagnoza, a bolesti sistema krvotoka zastupljene su sa 13,7%. Broj dnevno odsutnih radnika na 100 zaposlenih je prosječno 3,3%, a broj izgubljenih dana po jednom bolovanju prilično je visok - 30,7. Ozljede na radu s bolovanjem dužim od tri dana čine 5% od svih bolovanja. Incidencija ozljeda na radu je 1,80, a profesionalnih bolesti nije bilo. Procenat pušača, iako i dalje izuzetno visok - 45,1%, pokazuje tendenciju opadanja. Na rehabilitaciju je iz PD TENT upućeno ak 36,5% zaposlenih na mjestima s povećanim rizikom. Preventivni pregledi za ranu dijagnostiku malignih bolesti dostupni su svim zaposlenima, a provodi ih 6-14%, osim ginekoloških pregleda žena, gdje je odaziv 71%. Postotak zaposlenih koji sudjeluju u posebnim programima za unaprjeđenje zdravlja koje tim u Ambulanti TENT-a kontinuirano izvodi, kreće se od 41,1 do ak 84,2%

(psihosocijalni, nutricionistički, stomatološki programi, i programi koji uključuju specijalista medicine rada. U svjetlu svih tih okolnosti možda i nije neobično visok postotak onih koji su zadovoljni svojim poslom, ak 89,5%.

S aspekta zdravlja i sigurnosti na radu, na osnovi ovih pokazatelja pravi se godišnji plan posebnih aktivnosti, koje bi trebale dovesti do poboljšanja pojedinih negativnih pokazatelja odnosno do unaprjeđenja zdravlja zaposlenih, a s aspekta poslovanja tvrtke prikazani pokazatelji služe za pravljenje poslovnih planova.



## OVERVIEW OF HEALTH AND SAFETY INDICATORS OF EMPLOYEES AT HIGH RISK WORKPLACES IN THE THERMAL POWER PLANT

Every year Occupational Health Center at Nikola Tesla Thermal Power Plant gives data on a larger number of recommended WHO indicators, on the basis of which evaluations of health condition, physical and social environment and social needs are made.

Our work shows the health condition of the most threatened employees and the engagement scope of health service, management and employees' representatives regarding employees' health preserving and promoting.

In our work we used data from the Thermal Power Plant infirmary data base, for periodical examinations, pain monitoring programs, rehabilitation and other programs for employees' health promotion, ranging from the beginning of 2010 till the end of the same year, after the legal act on risk evaluation was enforced. Epidemiological descriptive method was used.

In the Thermal Power Plant 75% of employees were periodically examined, i.e. 1850 of them. The percent of disabled employees was 2.9% but 1.5% of the examined were permanently unable to work on their own workplace. The most common diseases employees encounter are ear diseases - with 87.6% of the examined (30.8% of all diagnoses), where in 81% of the cases hearing impairment was caused by noise at work place. Metabolism disorders and diabetes were up to a concerning level of 17.6% of diagnoses and blood system diseases made up for the 13.7%. The number of absent workers on a daily basis was on average 3.3%, and the number of days lost per a single sick leave was pretty high – 30.7%. Occupational injuries with a sick leave lasting longer than three days made up for the 5% of all sick leaves. The incidence of occupational injuries was 1.80, with no occupational diseases. The percent of smokers, although extremely high – 45.1%, had a decreasing tendency. 36.5 % of the Thermal Power Plant employees operating at high-risk places were sent to rehabilitation. Preventive tests for the early diagnosis of malignant diseases were available to all the employees, but only 6-14% undertook the tests, excepting the gynecological examinations with 71%. The percent of employees who participated in special health promotion programs continuously conducted by Thermal Power Plant team ranged from 41.1% to 84.2% (this included psycho-social, nutritional, dental programs and programs with the occupational therapist). Regarding all this, a high percent of those satisfied with their job is not unusual, 89.5%.

From the point of view of health and safety at work, based on these parameters, a yearly plan of special activities was made. These activities should improve certain negative parameters, promote employees' health, and from the point of view of company's business these parameters serve to make business plans.

## 1.12 VAŽNOST PRAĆENJA I DOKUMENTIRANJA OZLJEDA OŠTRIM PREDMETIMA I DRUGIH EKSPOZICIJSKIH INCIDENATA ZA IZRADU PROCJENE OPASNOSTI

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UVOD: Zdravstvo je jedna od najvećih i najkompleksnijih djelatnosti u Europi pa tako i u RH (~ 80 000 zaposlenih). Ono pokriva različite struke i radna mjesta, a u svezi s time naravno i različite opasnosti za zdravlje. Zdravstveni radnici mogu biti izloženi ozljedama uslijed korištenja oštih predmeta, ozljedama leđa, alergiji na lateks, nasilju i stresu, i dr. Osim toga, opasnosti su razvrstane kao biološke (npr. virusi), kemijske (npr. citostatici), ergonomiske



(npr. obrada pacijenata), organizacijske (npr. rad u smjenama) ili psihosocijalne koje uključuju i nasilje vezano uz rad. Predmet ovog izlaganja biti će prvenstveno ozljeda oštrim predmetima („ubodni incident“) i drugih ekspozicijskih incidenata odnosno njihov utjecaj i uključivanje u izradu procjene opasnosti jer iste nose rizik od potencijalno teških i ozbiljnih infekcija odnosno razvoja profesionalnih bolesti (HBV,HCV,HIV).

CILJ: Uključivanje ozljeda oštrim predmetima i drugih ekspozicijskih incidenata u izradu procjene opasnosti.

METODE: Podaci o ekspozicijskim incidentima prikupljeni su standardiziranim obrascima Povjerenstva za bolni ke infekcije KB „Dubrava“ za razdoblje od 2002. do 2010. g.

REZULTAT: Prvenstveno dokumentiranih ozljeda oštrim predmetima i drugih ekspozicijskih incidenata u KB „Dubrava“ utvrđeno je porast broja prijava u odnosu na početne godine evidentiranja.

ZAKLJUČAK: Procjena opasnosti pruža temelj za primjenu mjera upravljanja rizikom koje se mogu razvratiti u tehničke (promjene u opremi ili na radu na koji se rad obavlja), administrativne (mjere kojima se regulira postupak nakon izlaganja) ili one koje se odnose na ponašanje (eduksija radnika). Upravo stoga je prvenstveno dokumentiranje ozljeda oštrim predmetima i drugih ekspozicijskih incidenata značajan pokazatelj stanja zaštite koji svakako treba uzeti u obzir prilikom izrade procjena opasnosti.

## **IMPORTANCE OF FOLLOWING AND MONITORING INJURIES CAUSED BY SHARP OBJECTS AND OTHER EXPOSURE INCIDENTS FOR DEVELOPING RISK ASSESSMENT**

**INTRODUCTION:** Healthcare is one of the largest and the most complex services in Europe and in Croatia with about 80 000 employed. It consists of different specialties and workplaces and consequently different health risks for the workers. Healthcare workers can be exposed to sharp injuries (while using sharp objects), can suffer from back pain, latex allergy, violence and stress, etc. Generally, hazards are recognized as biological (e.g. viruses), chemical (e.g. antitumor drugs), ergonomical (e.g. clinical examination of patients), organizational (e.g. work in shifts) or psychosocial which includes exposure to violence at work. This presentation deals with surveillance of injuries from sharp objects („sharp injuries“) and other incidents of exposure to blood and body fluids and the importance of their inclusion in the risk assessment, because they impose possible threat of serious infections and occupational illness (HBV,HCV,HIV).

**AIM:** Including sharp injuries and body fluids exposures in the risk assessment of the workplaces.

**METHODS:** Data on the incidents of exposure were collected using standardized assessment forms from the Infection Control Committee of the Dubrava University Hospital from 2002. till the year 2010.

**RESULTS:** The surveillance of documented cases of sharp injuries and other exposure incidents at Dubrava University Hospital showed increased reporting in 2010 comparing to the first year of the surveillance.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Risk assessment represents the basis of the successful implementation of the risk management measures that could be categorized as technical (improvement of the equipment or working procedures), administrative (regulation of postexposure measures), or behavioral (education of workers). The sharp injuries and other exposure incidents as well as system of reporting are therefore important indicators of the healthcare worker protection in the working environment and should be considered in development of the risk assessment.



## 1.13 COMBUSTION, ACCIDENT AT WORK - CASE REPORT

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**BACKGROUND:** The background of this study was a bad combustion accident at work on one of the hot water pipes of the Viennese far distance heating company.

**AIM:** This case report of a combustion accident at work shall show that it can be managed to bring a patient, even with more than 80% damaged skin, back to work under the condition that – first aid through colleagues, rescue team, intensive care unit, rehabilitation clinic and out-patient rehabilitation, department of occupational health and the patient himself – work closely together.

**RESULTS:** When the accident occurred the diagnosis was: combustion of 80% of the body surface, followed by drug-induced colorectal bleeding and posttraumatic tinnitus. Eighty-two weeks of treatment followed: 11 weeks of intensive care with several operations, 2 weeks patient treatment at home while waiting for the rehabilitation in a special clinic, 11 weeks in the rehabilitation clinic and at the end 57 weeks of out-patient treatment which included: medication compression suit for the whole body with socks and gloves for more than one year, psychotherapy, special ergotherapy in view of his job as a plumber, breathing exercises in regard to his lung problems, physiotherapy, gymnastics for the big joints, massage treatment, 245 sessions of 3 to 4 hours lasting 250 mW soft laser therapies through 151 weeks, special treatments with lotions and crèmes including collagen patches and plaster occlusive dressing, hyaluronic acid and EGF New cell complex.

In January 2001 the worker was given a 100% reduction in earning capacity, which was reduced to 50% in April 2002. In June 2002 the patient started working again.

The high costs for all the therapies were covered by the legal accident insurance and the employer. The worker's occupational health specialist organized and coordinated all the intensive care therapies and carried out the soft laser therapy and massages.

**CONCLUSIONS:** This case study shows that cooperation of employers and occupational physicians is important and necessary, a sufficient number of first aid assistants in every plant is necessary. Furthermore it is important to note that even patients with difficult injuries can be reintegrated if all - patients, physicians, occupational physicians, out-patient treatment and employers - work together.

## OPEKLINE, NEZGODA PRI RADU – PRIKAZ BOLESNIKA

Temelj ove studije je ružna nezgoda pri radu u obliku opeklina u jednoj cijevi vruće vode u udaljenoj be koj toplani.

**CILJ:** Ovaj prikaz slučaja opeklinske nezgode pri radu pokazat će da se može tako djelovati da se bolesnika sa više od 80% oštećene kože vrati na posao uz uvjet da usko sura ujutru prva pomoč pružena od kolega, spasilački tim, jedinica intenzivne skrbi, bolnička i ambulantna rehabilitacija, odjel medicine rada i sam bolesnik.

**REZULTATI:** Kada se nezgoda dogodila, dijagnoza je bila sljedeća: opeklina 80% tjelesne površine uz kolorektalno krvarenje izazvano lijekom i posttraumatski tinitus. Slijedila su 82 tjedna liječenja: 11 tjedana intenzivne skrbi s nekoliko operacija, 2 tjedna liječenja bolesnika kod kuće, dok je ekakao na rehabilitaciju u specijaliziranoj klinici, 11 tjedana u rehabilitacijskoj klinici i na kraju 57 tjedana ambulantnog liječenja koje je uključilo: medicinsko kompresijsko odijelo za celavo tijelo sa arapama i rukavicama u trajanju više od jedne godine, psihoterapiju, specijalnu ergoterapiju s obzirom na bolesnikov posao limara, vježbe disanja s obzirom na



njegove plu ne probleme, fizioterapiju, gimnastiku velikih zglobova, lije enje masažom, 245 sastanaka u trajanju 3-4 sata meke laserske terapije od 250 mW tijekom 151 tjedna, posebna tretiranja losionima i kremama uklju uju i kolagenske krpice i flastere s okluzivnim zavojem, hijaluronsku kiselinu i kompleks EGF New cell. U sije nju 2001. g. radnik je dobio 100% smanjenu zaradu, što je u travnju 2002. bilo smanjeno na 50%. U lipnju 2002. bolesnik je ponovno po eo raditi. Visoke troškove svih terapija pokrilo je zakonom priznato osiguranje od nezgoda i poslodavac. Svu terapiju intenzivne skrbi organizirao je i koordinirao radnikov specijalist medicine rada koji je provodio i laku lasersku terapiju i masaže.

**ZAKLJU CI:** Ovaj prikaz bolesnika ukazuje kako je suradnja poslodavca i lije nika medicine rada važna i potrebna, kako je u svakom pogonu potreban dovoljan broj pomo nika za prvu pomo , a osim toga je važno uvidjeti da ak i pacijenti s teškim ozljedama mogu biti reintegrirani ako svi – pacijenti, lije nici, medicinari rada, ambulantno lije enje i poslodavci – rade zajedno.

## 1.14 PLU NA FUNKCIJA I KISELOST IZDAHA U RADNIKA U PILANI

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Brojna epidemiološka istraživanja pokazala su štetne u inke profesionalne izloženostidrvnoj prašini na dišni sustav. Me utim, upalne promjene na supklini koj razini u dišnim putovima tih radnika nedovoljno su istražene.

**CILJ:** Cilj istraživanja bio je procijeniti respiratorno zdravlje radnika pilana, uklju uju i supklini ke promjene u donjim dišnim putovima, odre ivanjem kiselosti kondenzata izdaha (pH Kl-a) što do sada nije mjereno u radnika drvne industrije.

**ISPITANICI I METODE:** U istraživanje je bio uklju en 61 radnik iz dvije pilane (P1 i P2) Zagreba ke županije u kojima se prera uje svježe drvo. Spirometrija, uklju uju i bronhodilatacijski test i mjerjenje pH Kl-a u injeni su dva puta, u ponедjeljak i petak tijekom istog radnog tjedna. Tako er su izmjerene razine ukupne zaprašenosti, pljesni i endotoksina u zraku pilana.

**REZULTATI:** Ukupna zaprašenost bila je sli na u obje pilane, oko  $0,8 \text{ mg/m}^3$ , i bila je daleko ispod grani ne vrijednosti izloženosti od  $5 \text{ mg/m}^3$ . Vrijednosti endotoksina bile su tako er sli ne, 269 i  $277 \text{ EU/m}^3$ , iznad razine od  $100 \text{ EU/m}^3$  koja se povezuje s nastankom upalnih promjena u dišnim putovima. Razine pljesni bile su 2,5 puta više u P1 nego u P2 ( $8620 \text{ versus } 3410 \text{ CFU/m}^3$ ). Vrsta obra ivanog drva tako er se razlikovala izme u pilana. U P1 obra ivalo se i tvrdo i meko drvo, dok se u P2 obra ivalo samo tvrdo drvo. U usporedbi s radnicima P2, radnici P1 bili su 10 godina stariji, imali su dva puta viši puša ki indeks, niži stupanj obrazovanja (35% versus 9% nekvalificiranih radnika), oko tri puta višu prevalenciju povremenog suhog kašlja, zna ajno niže vrijednosti spiometrije (za 13-20%) i šest puta višu prevalenciju pozitivnog bronhodilatacijskog testa. Niti u jednoj pilani tjedna radna izloženost nije utjecala na vrijednosti plu ne funkcije. Medijane vrijednosti pH Kl-a izmjerene u ponедjeljak nisu se razlikovale izme u pilana (7,88 i 7,96). Nakon tjedne radne izloženosti, pH Kl-a zna ajno je pao u radnika P1 (od 7,88 na 7,49,  $P=0,012$ ), ali ne i u radnika P2. Jednak u inak izloženostidrvnoj prašini na pH Kl-a opažen je i u respiratorno zdravih radnika nepuša a.

**ZAKLJU AK:** Opisane promjene dišnog sustava u radnika P1 mogli bi biti rezultat kombiniranog u inka izloženosti vrstama drva s ve om proupatnom potentnoš u (meke vrste drva) i višim razinama pljesni, zajedno s višom dobi, nižim stupnjem obrazovanja i višom kumulativnom dozom izloženosti duhanskem dimu u radnika P1 u odnosu na radnike P2. Pad pH Kl-a nakon tjedne radne izloženostidrvnoj prašini u respiratorno zdravih pilanskih



radnika nepuša a upu uje na mogu u ulogu pH Ki-a kao biopokazatelja ranih upalnih promjena u osoba profesionalno izloženih drvnoj prašini.

## LUNG FUNCTION AND EXHALED BREATH CONDENSATE pH IN SAWMILL WORKERS

Number of epidemiological studies demonstrated adverse effects of occupational wood-dust exposure on respiratory health. Little is known, however, about subclinical inflammatory changes in the airways of these workers.

**AIM:** Study aimed to evaluate respiratory health status in sawmill workers, including subclinical changes in the lower airways assessed by exhaled breath condensate (EBC) acidity that was never measured among wood-processing industry workers prior to this study.

**SUBJECTS AND METHODS:** Included were 61 workers from two sawmills (S1 and S2) in Zagreb County processing fresh wood. Spirometry, including bronchodilator test, and EBC pH were evaluated twice, on Monday and on Friday, during the same working week. Total dust, moulds and endotoxin levels in the air of sawmill facilities were also evaluated.

**RESULTS:** Total dust concentrations were similar in both sawmills, approximately 0.8 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, and were far below maximum allowable concentration of 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Endotoxin levels were also similar, 269 and 277 EU/m<sup>3</sup>, above 100 EU/m<sup>3</sup> that is the level suggested as a threshold for airway inflammation. Moulds level was 2.5 times higher in S1 compared to S2 (8620 versus 3410 CFU/m<sup>3</sup>). The type of processed wood also differed. In S1 both hard-wood and soft-wood species were processed, while in S2 only hard-wood species were employed. Compared to S2 workers, S1 workers were 10 years older, had 2-times higher cumulative smoking index, lower educational level (35% versus 9% of non-qualified workers), approximately 3-times higher prevalence of episodic dry cough, significantly lower spirometry values (for 13-20%) and 6-times higher prevalence of positive bronchodilator test. There were no Monday-to-Friday differences in lung function variables in either sawmill. Median EBC pH values were similar on Monday in both sawmills (7.88 and 7.96, respectively). After weekly occupational exposure, EBC pH values significantly dropped in S1 (from 7.88 to 7.49, P=0.012), but not in S2 workers. The effect of wood-dust exposure on EBC pH in S1 compared to S2 workers remained the same when only respiratory healthy non-smokers were evaluated.

**CONCLUSION:** Observed respiratory changes in S1 workers could be the result of combined effect of exposure to wood dust with higher pro-inflammatory potency (soft-wood species) and higher mould levels, together with higher age, lower educational level and higher cumulative smoking dose in S1 compared to S2 workers. The EBC pH decrease after weekly wood-dust exposure observed even in respiratory healthy non-smoking sawmill workers, suggests EBC pH as a potential early biomarker of inflammatory changes in subjects occupationally exposed to wood dust.



## 1.15 OCJENA AKUTNOG U INKA ZAPRAŠENOSTI NA VENTILACIJSKU FUNKCIJU KOŽARSKIH RADNIKA

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**CILJ:** Svrha ispitivanja je da se procijeni akutni u inak profesionalne ekspozicije na ventilacijsku funkciju radnika u kožarskoj industriji.

**METODE:** Ispitivana je skupina od 80 radnika direktno uklju enih u preradu krvna od kojih je 46 (57,5%) bilo muškog, a 34 (42,5%) ženskog spola. Kao kontrolna skupina izabrana su 32 radnika koji nisu bili uklju eni u proces prerade krvna. Ispitivana je samo prva faza dišne funkcije - plu na ventilacija spirometrijskim testiranjem aparatom SPIROSET-3000. Za statisti ku analizu podataka rabljeni su Studentov t-test, koeficijent varijabilnosti i Wilcoxonov test.

**REZULTATI:** Registrirane su statisti ki zna ajne akutne redukcije za parametre ventilacijske funkcije  $FEF_{75}$ ,  $FEF_{50}$  i  $FEF_{25}$  mjerene nakon rada. ( $p<0,05$ ;  $p<0,01$ ). Koeficijent varijabilnosti pokazuje da veliki procenat varijacija nastaje u ispitivanoj skupini radnika za parametre ventilacijske funkcije nakon rada. Posebno su izdvojeni puša i i nepuša i i utvr ene su statisti ki zna ajne akutne redukcije srednje vrijednosti za  $FEF_{50}$  nakon rada i u jednih i u drugih ( $p<0,05$ ). Koeficijent varijabilnosti pokazuje da veliki postotak varijacije za parametre ventilacijske funkcije nastaje u ispitivanoj skupini radnika puša a, nakon rada. Wilcoxonovim testom se utvrdilo da u ispitivanoj skupini radnika postoje statisti ki signifikantne razlike za sve absolutne vrijednosti prije i poslije rada ( $p<0,05$ ), a vrijednost Tiffeneauovog indeksa je manja poslije rada u usporedbi s vrijednoš u dobivenom prije rada.

**ZAKLJU AK:** Na temelju dobijenih rezultata potvr en je akutni u inak zaprašenosti na ošte enje ventilacijske funkcije radnika kožarske industrije, što je posebno izraženo u parametrima protoka u malim dišnim putevima.

## EVALUATION OF THE ACUTE EFFECT OF DUSTINESS OF THE PULMONARY VENTILATION ACCORDING TO THE SPIROMETRIC PARAMETERS WITH THE LEATHER WORKERS

**Aim:** The aim of this examination is to evaluate the acute effect of professional exposition at the work place and the respiratory danger of the ventilation function with the professionally exposed workers in the leather industry.

**Methods:** A group of 80 workers, who are directly participating in the leather manufacturing, was being examined, where 46 (57.5%) were men and 34 (42.5%) were women, and as a control group, there were 32 unexposed workers from different profiles who aren't participating in the process of leather manufacture. Only the first phase of the breathing function was examined – the pulmonary ventilation with spirometric tests on the parameter of functional monitoring, with the usage of SPIROSET – 3000 machine. The Student – t – test was used for the statistical analysis of the data, variability quotient and Wilcoxon – test.

**Results:** At the examination were statistically important acute reductions were registered for the parameters of the ventilation functions  $FEF_{75}$ ,  $FEF_{50}$  and  $FEF_{25}$  which were measured after work ( $p<0.05$ ;  $p<0.01$ ). The variability quotient shows that a big percent of variability occur with the Examined group of workers for the parameters of ventilation functions after work. The smokers and non-smokers were separated and statistically important acute reductions of par value for  $FEF_{50}$  were determined after work with the smokers and the non-smokers. ( $p<0.05$ ) variability quotient shows that a great percent of variations occur with the Examined group of workers – smokers for the parameters of the ventilation function after



work. The Wilcoxon – test shows that there are statistically significant differences for all absolute values before and after work with the Examined group of workers ( $p<0.05$ ), whereas for the Tiffenau index the percent is bigger before work and smaller after work.

Conclusion: According to the examinations and the gotten results, the acute effect of dustiness and dangerous respiratory noxa is determined with the leather industry workers and it is especially expressed with the parameters for the flow with the small respiratory tract.

## 1.16 SUDSKO-MEDICINSKO VJEŠTA ENJE PROFESIONALNIH BOLESTI U REPUBLICI SRBIJI

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Profesionalne bolesti, najkraj je rečeno, su oštećenja zdravlja nastala u neposrednoj vezi s redovnim zanimanjem. U odnosu na okruženje i zemlje zapadne Europe, u Republici Srbiji se dijagnosticira mali broj profesionalnih bolesti koji, iz godine u godinu, postaje sve manji. Veliki broj nejasno stoji na putu ostvarivanja prava radnika po osnovi profesionalnih bolesti koje „garantira“ aktualna zakonska regulativa.

Rezultat toga je da se sudski sporovi, srazmjerne esto, vode i za ostvarivanje odgovaraju ih i zakonima zagaranuiranih prava iz oblasti Zakona koji reguliraju područje radnoga prava, kao i područje zdravstvenog osiguranja i zdravstvene zaštite u Republici Srbiji.

Profesionalne bolesti, bolje rečeno, sumnja na postojanje profesionalne bolesti, kao i posljedice takvih bolesti tako da mogu biti predmet sudskog spora. Postojanje ili nepostojanje profesionalne bolesti postaje predmet sudsko-medicinskog vještina enja u slučaju kada je jedna od strana, a to je najčešće radnik, nezadovoljna odlukom u do tada u enom medicinskom i upravnom postupku za dijagnosticiranje i verifikaciju profesionalne bolesti, ili datom ocjenom radne sposobnosti. Postoji veliki broj različitih dilema i problema u procesu sudskomedicinskog vještina enja profesionalnih bolesti, bez izgleda da se oni u najskorije vrijeme razriješe donošenjem odgovarajućih pravnih regulativa.

## FORENSIC EXPERTISE OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

In brief, occupational diseases include health damages that are in close relation with regular professional activity. Regarding to neighboring countries and Western European countries, a small number of occupational diseases in the Republic of Serbia is registered and is increasingly reducing. There are a lot of obscurities in realization of workers' rights concerning occupational diseases that are granted by actual set of laws. Effect of such obscurities is the fact that court procedures are often carried out for realization of certain rights that are included in the field of labor law as well as in health insurance and health care in the Republic of Serbia.

Occupational diseases or precisely, suspicion to occupational diseases and consequences of such diseases can also be subject of trials at court. Registered or non-registered occupational disease become the subject of forensic-medical expertise in case when one party, the most often worker, is dissatisfied with decision of medical and administrative procedure for diagnostics and verification of occupational disease or with given estimation of work ability. There is a great number of various dilemmas and problems in the process of forensic and medical expertise of occupational diseases without prospects of their solving in recent times by introducing of appropriate regulations.



## SAŽECI POSTERA / ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS

### P 1.17 ANALIZA PRIGOVORA NA OCJENU O PRIVREMENOJ NESPOSOBNOSTI ZA RAD UZROKOVANU OZLJEDOM NA RADU ZA 2010. GODINU

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Prema Zakonu o zdravstvenom osiguranju zaštite zdravlja na radu (NN 85/06, 67/08), koji je prestao važiti s 01.01.2011., privremenu nesposobnost osiguranika za rad uzrokovanu ozljedom na radu utvr uje doktor specijalist medicine rada odnosno lije ni ko povjerenstvo Hrvatskog zavoda za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu (pravni sljednik Hrvatskog zavoda za medicinu rada). Ako ugovorni specijalist medicine rada ocijeni da privremena nesposobnost za rad nije opravdana, osiguranik ima pravo u roku od 8 dana staviti prigovor lije ni kom povjerenstvu Hrvatskog zavoda za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu. Prigovor se dostavlja na propisanom obrascu s kompletom medicinskom dokumentacijom.

**CILJ RADA:** Cilj rada je stvoriti uvid u uskla enost odlu ivanja nadležnog specijalista medicine rada o opravdanosti privremene radne nesposobnosti s odlukama lije ni kog povjerenstva nakon prigovora osiguranika odnosno analizirati u kolikom postotku i zbog ega je lije ni ko povjerenstvo uvažilo prigovor osiguranika.

**METODE:** Za potrebe ovog rada analizirano je i statisti ki obra eno 582 prigovora osiguranika zaprimljenih tijekom 2010. godine. Raš lambda je provedena prema propisanom obrascu sukladno kojem je lije ni ko povjerenstvo moglo prigovor u potpunosti uvažiti, odbiti ili djelomi no uvažiti.

**REZULTATI:** Od ukupnog broja slu ajeva u 528 (90%) prigovor osiguranika je odbijen, dok je u 35 (6%) prigovor uvažen. Glavni razlozi uvažavanja prigovora te produžavanja privremene nesposobnosti za rad bili su provo enje fizikalne terapije (25%), funkcionalni status osiguranika nije zadovoljavao uvjete radnog mesta (25%), predvi eni kontrolni pregled ili kirurški zahvati (20%), te upu ivanje osiguranika na vješta enje invalidnosti pri Hrvatskom zavodu za mirovinsko osiguranje (17%). U 4 (1%) predmeta prigovor je djelomi no uvažen, a 15 (3%) predmeta je vra eno zbog nedostatnosti dokumentacije.

**ZAKLJU AK:** Povjerenstvo je u najve em broju slu ajeva (528 - 91%) potvrdilo ocjenu o prestanku privremene radne nesposobnosti nadležnog specijalista medicine rada. U 35 (6%) predmeta uvažen je prigovor osiguranika, a naj eš i razlozi produljenja privremene radne nesposobnosti bili su provo enje fizikalne terapije, zdravstveno stanje osiguranika koje nije udovoljavalo uvjetima radnog mesta te ekanje na predvi ene kontrolne preglede ili kirurške zahvate.

### COMPLAINT ANALYSIS OF ASSESSMENTS OF TEMPORARY INABILITY TO WORK DUE TO WORK RELATED INJURIES DURING 2010

**INTRODUCTION:** According to Health Insurance of Health Protection at Work Act (NN 85/06, 67/08), which was repealed with January 1, 2011, temporary inability to work due to work related injuries is acknowledged by an occupational medicine physician or Medical Committee of the Croatian Institute for Health and Safety at Work (the legal successor of the Croatian Institute of Occupational Medicine). If a contracting occupational medicine physician assesses that the temporary inability to work is not justified, insured person is entitled within a period of 8 days to make a complaint to the Medical Committee of Croatian Institute for Health and Safety at Work. The complaint must be submitted in standard form along with overall medical records.



**OBJECTIVE:** The aim of this paper is to provide an insight into accordance of occupational medicine physician assessments of justified temporary inability to work with the complaint assessment of Medical Committee as well as the analysis of percentage and reasons for acceptance by the Medical Committee.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** For the purposes of this study 582 complaints received during 2010 were analyzed and statistically processed. The analysis was carried out according to the standard form under which the Medical Committee could accept completely, reject or partially accept the complaint.

**RESULTS:** Of the total number of cases, in 528 (90%) cases complaints were rejected, while in 35 (6%), complaints were accepted. The main reasons for accepting complaints and prolongation of temporary inability for work were physical rehabilitation (25%), inadequate functional status for assigned working place (25%), recent medical examination follow-up or surgery (20%), referral to expert evaluation of disability at the Croatian Pension Insurance Institute (17%). In 4 (1%) cases the complaint was partially accepted and 15 (3%) cases were remitted since the documentation was inadequate.

**CONCLUSION:** The Committee confirmed occupational medicine physician assessment on the temporary inability to work in most cases, 528 (91%). In 35 (6%) cases the complaints were accepted and the most common reasons for prolongation of temporary inability for work were physical rehabilitation (25%), inadequate functional status for assigned working place (25%) and expectancy of scheduled medical examination follow-ups or surgery (20%).

## P 1.18 ANALIZA SIGURNOSNIH POKAZATELJA OZLJEDA NA RADU U ZDRAVSTVENOJ DJELATNOSTI U 2010. GODINI

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**UVOD:** Jedan od ključnih pokazatelja stanja sigurnosti i zaštite zdravlja na radu u nekoj sredini je broj evidentiranih ozljeda na radu u toj sredini. Broj ozljeda na radu u državi, u određenoj grani djelatnosti ili kod poslodavca pokazatelj je primjene pravila, mjera i postupaka u provedbi zaštite na radu, kako kod poslodavca, tako i u grani djelatnosti odnosno na razini države.

**CILJ RADA:** U posljednjih nekoliko godina broj ozljeda na radu u djelatnosti zdravstvene zaštite i socijalne skrbi je na visokom etvrtom mjestu iza prete industrije, građevinarstva i trgovine na veliko i malo, popravka motornih vozila i motocikla, a kreće se između 8% i 9% od ukupnog broja ozljeda na radu u Republici Hrvatskoj. To je razlog zašto je potrebno detaljnije analizirati sigurnosne pokazatelje ozljeda na radu koje su se dogodile na mjestu rada u djelatnosti zdravstvene zaštite te na osnovi dobivenih rezultata predlagati mjere za poboljšanje stanja.

**METODOLOGIJA DOBIVANJA PODATAKA:** Podaci o ozljedama na radu koji će se analizirati dobiveni su iz prijava o ozljedi na radu koje su poslodavci dostavljali Hrvatskom zavodu za zdravstveno osiguranje zaštite zdravlja na radu (HZZOZZR) radi ostvarivanja prava utvrđenih Zakonom o zdravstvenom osiguranju zaštite zdravlja na radu. Nakon što je priznao ozljedu na radu HZZOZZR je kopiju prijave dostavio Hrvatskom zavodu za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu gdje se ozljede na radu analiziraju po različitim parametrima na osnovi podataka iz prijave ozljede na radu. Razumljivo je da se analiziraju samo ozljede na radu koje je osiguravatelj priznao, jer HZZOZZR nema podatke o ozljedama na radu koje su se dogodile, a koje osiguratelj nije priznao, a koje bi isto tako trebalo analizirati, te na osnovi dobivenih rezultata predlagati mjere za poboljšanje stanja sigurnosti i zaštite zdravlja na radu.

**REZULTATI:** Analiziranjem prikupljenih podataka dobit će se podaci o odnosu broja ozljeda na mjestu rada, odnosno na putu, o spolu, dobi i kvalifikacijskoj strukturi ozlijedjenih radnika,



broju ozljeda po županijama, te o na inu nastajanja ozljede, izvoru i uzroku ozljede na mjestima rada u zdravstvenoj djelatnosti.

ZAKLJUČAK: Na osnovi dobivenih rezultata analize prikupljenih podataka o ozljedama na radu koje su se dogodile u djelatnosti zdravstva u 2010. g. bit će moguće zaključiti koji su najčešći načini, izvori i uzroci ozljeda na radu te predložiti opštene mjere koje mogu pomoći da se broj ozljeda na mjestu rada smanji.

## **ANALYSIS OF SAFETY INDICATORS OF INJURIES IN THE HEALTH ACTIVITY IN THE YEAR 2010.**

**INTRODUCTION:** One of the key indicators of the condition of health and safety at work in any field is the number of recorded injuries. The number of injuries at work in the country, in a particular branch or at particular employer, is an indication of implementation of health and safety rules, measures and procedures by employer, economic branch or a country at the national level.

**AIM:** In recent years the number of injuries in the activities of health care and social welfare was on high fourth place right behind the manufacturing, construction and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, ranging between 8% and 9% of total number of work injuries in the Republic of Croatia.

That is why it is necessary to analyze more detailed safety indicators of work injuries that occurred at the workplace in the health activities and, on the basis of the obtained results, suggest measures for improvement.

**METHODOLOGY OF DATA OBTAINING:** Data on injuries to be analyzed were obtained from reports of work injuries that employers submit to the Croatian Institute for Health Insurance of Health Protection at Work (hereinafter: CIHIHPW) for exercising of the rights established by the Health Insurance of Health Protection at Work Act. Having recognized a work injury CIHIHPW submitted a copy of the report to the Croatian Institute for Health Protection and Safety at Work, where a work injury has been analyzed by different parameters on the basis of data from the injury at work report. However, only work injuries recognized by the Insurer are being analyzed, because CIHPSW has no data on work injuries that have occurred, and that the insurer did not recognize, but which should also be analyzed, and based on result analysis, suggested measures for improvement of safety and health at work.

**RESULTS:** By analyzing collected data, information on the ratio between the number of injuries that have occurred at the workplace and in the traffic, sex, age and qualifications of injured workers, the number of injuries per county's, as well as the mode, source and causes of injuries at workplaces in the health activity will be obtained.

**CONCLUSION:** Based on the results of analysis of data collected on work injuries that occurred in the health activity in 2010, it will be possible to abstract what are the most common modes, sources and causes of injuries and to propose general measures that can help to decrease the number of injuries at the workplace.



## P 1.19 PROFESIONALNE BOLESTI U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ

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**UVOD:** Profesionalne bolesti su posljedica dugotrajnog i neposrednog utjecaja rada, pa su zbog toga dobar pokazatelj štetnog djelovanja radnih uvjeta. Njihovo dijagnosticiranje, registriranje i analiza doprinose adekvatnoj procjeni profesionalnih rizika i dobra su osnova za preventivne akcije u podruju zaštite zdravlja radno aktivne populacije.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je analiza podataka o profesionalnim bolestima navedenima u Registru profesionalnih bolesti Hrvatskog zavoda za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu u svrhu praenja zdravstvenih rizika radne populacije.

**METODE:** Temeljem zakonskih odredbi Hrvatski zavod za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu vodi Register profesionalnih bolesti, koji bilježi i prati priznate profesionalne bolesti na razini države. Podaci o profesionalnim bolestima prikupljeni su tijekom 2010. godine te su analizirani s obzirom na osobine oboljelih radnika (dob, spol, stru na spremu), gospodarsku djelatnost poslodavaca, duljinu izloženosti štetnosti na radu, dijagnozu profesionalne bolesti te vrstu štetnosti koja je bila uzrok bolesti. Pri analizi su korištene Nacionalna klasifikacija djelatnosti 2007 (NN 58/07), Nacionalna klasifikacija zanimanja (NN 147/10) te klasifikacija bolesti prema ICD-10.

**REZULTATI:** U Register je tijekom 2010. godine upisano 238 profesionalnih bolesti. Od profesionalnih bolesti oboljelo je 148 (62,2%) muškaraca i 90 (37,8%) žena, većinom životne dobi između 51 i 60 godina. Među oboljelim radnicima bilo je 14 sa visokom i višom stručnom spremom, 141 sa srednjom stručnom spremom i 83 sa niskom stručnom spremom ili bez stručne spreme. Najviša stopa profesionalnih bolesti utvrđena je u prehrambenoj industriji, uslužnim djelatnostima, poljoprivredi, šumarstvu i ribarstvu, poslovanju nekretninama te u zdravstvenoj zaštiti. Profesionalne bolesti su najčešće uzrokovane fibrogenim prašinama, odnosno azbestom, mikroorganizmima, vibracijama koje se prenose preko ruke i šake, statodinamičkim opterijama koštano-zglobnog sustava te alergenima i nadražljivcima kože.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Veliki broj profesionalnih bolesti u djelatnosti prehrambenih i industrijskih područja rezultat je rasta broja radnika u kojih se dijagnosticira profesionalne bolesti uzrokovane dugogodišnjom izloženošću u azbestnim vlaknima. Visoka stopa pojavnosti profesionalnih bolesti je i u šumarstvu, a najzastupljeniji je vibracijski sindrom šaka-ruka među sjekarima s motornom pilom. Najveći je broj profesionalnih bolesti uzrokovani štetnostima koji se utjecaju može dijelom ili potpuno prevenirati. To upućuje na potrebu preventivnih akcija u podruju zaštite zdravlja radno aktivne populacije.

## OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

**INTRODUCTION:** Occupational diseases are the result of long-term and direct impact of work, they are therefore appropriate indicator of harmful effects of working conditions. Diagnostics, registration and analysis of occupational diseases contribute to an appropriate assessment of occupational hazards and they are a good base for preventive action in health protection of working population.

**AIM:** The aim of this paper is to analyse data on occupational diseases recorded in the Register of Occupational Diseases of the Croatian Institute for Health Protection and Safety at Work in order to monitor the health risks of the working population.

**METHODS:** According to the law, Croatian Institute for Health Protection and Safety at Work runs the Register of Occupational Diseases, which records and monitors all the confirmed occupational diseases at the national level. Data on occupational diseases were collected in 2010 and analyzed considering the characteristics of workers suffering from occupational



disease (age, gender, qualifications), economic activity of employers, length of exposure to hazard at work, diagnosis of occupational disease and the type of hazard that caused the disease. National Classification of Economic Activities 2007 (NN 58/07), the National Classification of Occupations (NN 147/10) and the Classification of disease according to ICD-10 were used in the analysis.

**RESULTS:** Two-hundred-thirty-eight occupational diseases were recorded in the Register during 2010. Hundred-forty-eight (62.2%) males and 90 (37.8%) women, mostly between 51 and 60 years of age, suffered from occupational diseases. Among affected workers there were 14 with college or university degree, 141 with high school diploma and 83 with low or no qualifications. The highest rate of occupational diseases is found in manufacturing, service activities, agriculture, forestry and fishing, real estate activities and in health and social work activities. The most common were occupational diseases caused by fibrogen dust (asbestos), microorganisms, hand-arm vibration, statodynamic loads of musculoskeletal system and by skin irritants and allergens.

**CONCLUSION:** A large number of occupational diseases in the manufacturing are the result of a growing number of workers with occupational diseases caused by asbestos. In forestry there is also a high rate of occupational diseases, mostly the hand-arm vibration syndrome among chainsaw operators. The largest number of occupational diseases is caused by the hazards which can be partially or completely prevented. This indicates the need for preventive actions in health protection of working population.

## P 1.20 PROFESIONALNI KONTAKTNI ALERGIJSKI DERMATITIS – PRIKAZ BOLESNICE

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**UVOD:** esto kroni ni tijek bolesti i loša radna prognoza ine kontaktni alergijski dermatitis važnim uzrokom morbiditeta radnika. Stoga prikazujemo zanimljiv i donekle jedinstven sluaj kontaktnog alergijskog dermatitisa. Radi se o priznavanju profesionalne bolesti kod onihotehni arke zaposlene u prezentaciji i prodaji kozmeticih proizvoda za ugradnju umjetnih gel-noktiju te praktičnoj edukaciji krajnjeg korisnika.

**PRIKAZ BOLESNICE:** Rije je o osobi atopijske konstitucije koja nakon rada na radnom mjestu razvija kožne promjene na licu, o nim kapcima i vratu u obliku crvenila, oticanja i svrbeža. Kožnim testiranjem utvrđeno je pozitivna reakcija na više preparata s kojima je radila. Bilo je potrebno nesumljivo utvrditi da je osoba radila upravo s preparatima s kojima je bila testirana i za koje je utvrđeno da su uzrok njene alergijske kožne reakcije. Inspektor rada konstatira da se u radnom procesu koriste preparati koji sadrže akrilatne spojeve. Sigurnosno-tehnici listovi potvrđuju prisutnost akrilatnih spojeva u preparatima. Od osobnih zaštitnih sredstava koristila je visoke nitrilske gumene rukavice, troslojnju masku i naoale. Osoba je zbog svoje atopije od ranije imala alergijske kožne promjene u kontaktu s drugim alergenima. Na ovom radnom mjestu razvila je kožnu preosjetljivost upravo na preparate za koje je dokazano da su dio njenog radnog procesa. Budući da je dokazana bolest i nedvojbeno prisustvo uzroka bolesti na radnom mjestu, zaključeno je da se radi o profesionalnoj etiologiji kontaktnog alergijskog dermatitisa uzrokovanih akrilatnim spojevima.

**RASPRAVA:** Prema nekim izvorima, kožne bolesti ine 35% svih profesionalnih bolesti, a u ukupnom broju profesionalnih dermatozra 20% je alergijskog kontaktnog dermatitisa. Osim toga, od približno 3000 raznih tvari, 25% ih je odgovorno za nastanak gotovo polovice slučajeva kontaktnog alergijskog dermatitisa. Među njima su akrilati - poznati i potentni kožni alergeni te se preosjetljivost može javiti i nakon kratkog kontakta, a pogotovo ako se radi o osobi sklonoj alergiji.



ZAKLJUČAK: Zaštitna oprema treba se pravilno odabrati, ali ne štiti sva oprema od svih štetnih tvari. U svakom slučaju potrebno je slijediti upute proizvođača i, napisljeku, uspostava dobrog programa kojim bi se izbjeglo ekspoziciju kože alergenima od vitalne je važnosti za eliminaciju kontaktog alergijskog dermatitisa. To podrazumijeva i informiranje radnika o vrsti tvari kojima su izloženi u radnom procesu te kako raditi na siguran način.

## OCCUPATIONAL CONTACT ALLERGIC DERMATITIS - CASE REPORT

**INTRODUCTION:** Often a chronic course of illness and a poor working forecast make the contact allergic dermatitis an important cause of morbidity among the workers. Thereof here we present interesting and, from some aspects unique, case of contact allergic dermatitis. The case presents process of diagnosing occupational disease to a nail-technician, prone to allergies, employed in presentation and sales of cosmetic products for implant, artificial gel-nails, as well as practical education of an end user.

**CASE REPORT:** The person has predisposition to allergies and develops skin changes in form of redness, swelling and itching on face, eyelids and neck. Skin testing resulted in positive allergic skin reaction to several chemicals she used in work process. It was necessary to confirm work exposure towards those chemicals beyond every doubt. Labour inspector found that during work process the chemicals used contain acrylates. Material safety data sheet also confirms acrylates as substance in the work process. As for personal protective equipment, a person wore nitrile gloves, mask and goggles. The disease has been eventually diagnosed and the presence of the cause of the disease is undoubtedly proved as part of the work process, so despite some occurrences of allergic reactions to other allergens it has been concluded that etiology of this contact allergic dermatitis towards acrylic substances is occupational.

**DISCUSSION :** According to some sources, skin disorders comprise more than 35% of all occupational diseases and among all cases of occupational dermatitis, allergic contact dermatitis accounts for about 20%. Approximately 3,000 substances are recognized as contact allergens, yet only 25 of these substances are responsible for almost half the cases of allergic contact dermatitis. Acrylates are known and potent skin allergens meaning that allergic sensitization can occur after a brief exposure, especially if the person has predisposition to allergies.

**CONCLUSION:** Protective clothing should be properly selected, but not every protective clothing resists all substances. Manufacturers' specifications should be followed. And last but not least, establishing a good program to avoid exposure of the skin to allergens is of vital importance to eliminate allergic contact dermatitis. This also requires workers to be informed about the nature of substances they are exposed to and how to work with them safely.

## P 1.21 OZLJEDE NA RADU U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ – PRIVREDNE GRANE I NAJ EŠTE DIJAGNOZE

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**UVOD:** Zakon o zdravstvenom osiguranju zaštite zdravlja na radu i Zakon o mirovinskom osiguranju propisali su što se smatra ozljedom na radu u Republici Hrvatskoj. Ozljede na radu dobar su pokazatelj primjene pravila zaštite na radu kao i ukupnog stanja štetnih radnih uvjeta.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je analizirati dostavljene Prijave o ozljedi na radu zbog uvida u problematiku u području ozljeda na radu i predlaganja mjera za njihovo smanjenje. Slučajevi su analizirani



prema djelatnosti poslodavca, mjestu nastanka, ozlje enim dijelovima tijela i naj eš im dijagnozama.

**METODE:** Za potrebe ovog rada analizirano je 16.883 zaprimljenih slu ajeva Prijava o ozljeti na radu dostavljenih Hrvatskom zavodu za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu u razdoblju do 1. sije nja 2010. do 31. svibnja 2011. godine.

**REZULTATI:** Prema gospodarskim granama navedenima u Nacionalnoj klasifikaciji djelatnosti, najviše ozlje enih bilo je u prera iva koj industriji, graditeljstvu, trgovini na veliko i malo, radionicama za popravak motornih vozila i motocikla, te zdravstvu i socijalnoj skrb. Prema mjestu nastanka ozljede 75% radnika je ozlje eno na radnom mjestu, a na dolasku i odlasku s posla 23% radnika. U slu ajevima svih ozljeda naj eš e je ozlje ena ruka, i to pod dijagnozom površinskih ozljeda i prijeloma, a samo šaka i prsti ruku u 20,99% slu ajeva. Gotovo 50% iš ašenja dogodila su se u sko nom zglobu, a zatim slijede vratna kralježnica i koljeno. Dijagnoze površinskih ozljeda (41,50%) i prijeloma (39,99%) naj eš e su evidentirane na prstima ruku, iš ašenja, ugatu a i nategnu a su naj eš a na sko nom zglobu te na vratnoj kralježnici, a pod dijagnozom kontuzije ili nagnje enja u najve em broju slu ajeva ošte eno je koljeno (30,30%).

**ZAKLJU AK:** Najve i se broj ozljeda dogodio u prera iva koj djelatnosti, a slijede graditeljstvo, trgovina na veliko i malo, popravak motornih vozila i motocikla, te zdravstvo i socijalna skrb. Kod ozlje enih radnika naj eš e ozlje eni dijelovi tijela su ruka, noge te vratna kralježnica. Ošte enja vratne kralježnice naj eš e su diagnostisana u ozljedama koje su se dogodile pri dolasku ili odlasku s posla u prometnim nezgodama. U Republici Hrvatskoj bi trebalo unaprijediti sustav pra enja, analize i istraživanja pojavnosti rizi nih imbenika u svrhu donošenja u inkovitih mjera prevencije ozljeda te provoditi mjere slijedom utvr enih rizika iz procjene opasnosti.

## WORK RELATED INJURIES IN REPUBLIC OF CROATIA – ECONOMIC SECTORS AND MOST FREQUENT DIAGNOSES

**BACKGROUND:** Health Insurance of Work Health Protection Act and Retirement Insurance Act have regulated what is considered work related injury in Republic of Croatia. Work related injuries are good indicators of implementing rules of safety at work as a general state of dangerous working conditions.

**OBJECTIVE:** To analyze data from Submissions of Work Related Injuries to get the insight on the work related injuries issues and to suggest measures to decrease them.

**METHODS:** For the purpose of this paper 16 883 submitted notifications about the work related injuries to Croatian Institute for Health Protection and Safety at Work, in the period from January 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 until May 31<sup>st</sup> 2011 were analyzed. Cases were analyzed according to work classification, place of accident, injured body parts and the most frequent diagnosis.

**RESULTS:** According to economic sectors listed in National Business Classification, the majority of injured people were from processing industry, construction sector, wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle and motorcycle repair and health and social care. Depending on place of accident, 75% of workers were injured at workplace and 23% during arrival and departure from work. Considering all cases of injuries, arm is the most injured, with diagnosis of superficial injuries and fractures whereas only fist and fingers in 20.99% of cases. Almost 50% of dislocations take place in ankle joint and cervical spine and knee following. Diagnosis of superficial wounds (41.50%) and fractures are mostly recorded on fingers. Dislocations, sprains and strains were most frequent on ankle joints and cervical spine. Contusions were diagnosed mostly on knees (30.30%).

**CONCLUSION:** The largest number of injuries occurred in processing industry followed by the construction sector, wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle and motorcycle repair and health and social care. Most frequently injured parts of the body were arm, leg and cervical spine. Injuries of cervical spine were diagnosed mostly in traffic accidents that took place during arrival or departure from work. In Republic of Croatia, system of monitoring, analyzing



and researching of risk factors manifestation should be improved with purpose to establish effective measures of injury prevention and to conduct measures according to defined risks from hazard evaluation.

## P 1.22 U ESTALOST MIŠI NOKOŠTANIH TEGOBA U RADNIKA KOJI RADE S RA UNALOM

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**UVOD:** Radnici koji rade s raunalom sa zaslonom 4 ili više sati tijekom radnog dana moraju obaviti preventivne preglede vida. Kod rada s raunalom uz moguće probleme s oštrinom vida i razne tegobe vezane uz oči, radnici se žale i na tegobe vezane uz lokomotorni sustav.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je utvrditi u estalost tegoba miši nokoštanog sustava kod radnika koji rade s raunalom i njihova povezanost s očnim sposobnostima i tegobama.

**METODE I ISPITANICI:** Pomoći u upitnika prikupljeni su podaci o miši nokoštanim tegobama i o nim simptomima kod rada s raunalom. Testiran je vid na blizinu, na daljinu i srednju udaljenost što odgovara radu na raunalu pomoći u aparata Ergovision. Ispitivano je 49 radnika (27 žena i 22 muškaraca) srednje životne dobi od 41 godine i srednjeg radnog staža od 16 godina koji rade za raunalom u prosjeku 6,4 sata. Nije nađena statistika ki zna da li razlika po spolu i godinama života te dužini radnog staža. Žene duže dnevno rade na raunalu od muškaraca ( $P=0,25$ ; Ž= 7,4 sata; M=5,9 sati). Najviše radnika se žalilo na bolove u gornjem dijelu leđa a zadnje godine - 30,6% u oba spola. Svaki četvrti radnik, tj. 24,5% radnika imalo je bol u vratu u zadnjoj godini i to statistika ki zna da je to samo žene ( $P=0,023$ ). Bol u vratu u zadnjem tjednu imalo je 12,2% radnika i to samo žene ( $P=0,18$ ). Međutim, bolovi u vratu i bolovi u gornjem dijelu leđa bitno im ne ograničavaju aktivnost. Tegobe koje ograničavaju aktivnost i mogu zahtijevati bolovanje su bolovi u donjem dijelu leđa a u 10,2% radnika i to žene ( $P=0,42$ ). Probleme s rukama zglobom, bolove i ograničene aktivnosti imala su 2 radnika. Statistika ki zna da je povezanost pojave očnih simptoma i bolova u gornjem dijelu leđa a u zadnjoj godini ( $P=0,004$ ), u zadnjem tjednu ( $P=0,031$ ), te bolova u vratu koji ograničavaju aktivnost ( $P=0,050$ ).

**RASPRAVA I ZAKLJUČAK:** Sindrom karpalnog kanala koji može predstavljati profesionalnu bolest prenaprezanja registriran je u dvoje radnika. Bol u gornjem dijelu leđa javlja se u trećine radnika koji rade s raunalom i zna da je to samo žene. Ove su povezane s pojmom o očnim simptomima što upućuje na naprezanje radnika. Žene su opterećene u vratu pri radu za raunalom. Ograničenje aktivnosti u donjem dijelu leđa i posljedi na bolovanja ima 10% radnika koji rade s raunalom. Dakle, adekvatne vježbe rastere će miši nokoštanog sistema uz ergonomsku opremu za rad s raunalom smanjili bi u estalosti i očnim simptomima ili bi smanjeno očni tegobi uporabom umjetnih suza dovelo do smanjenja miši očnih tegoba, što bi zajedno povećalo produktivnost i smanjilo bolovanje.

## FREQUENCY OF MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS AMONG COMPUTER USERS AT WORK

**INTRODUCTION:** Computer users who spend on average four or more hours at a computer at work are obliged to undergo preventive vision tests. When working at a computer, along with clear vision problems and other vision disorders, workers also complained of the locomotor system-related diseases.

**AIM** The goal of this paper was to find out the frequency of musculoskeletal system disorders at computer users at work and their relation with the vision disorders.



**METHODS AND SUBJECTS:** The data on musculoskeletal disorders and computer vision problems are provided by a questionnaire. The eyesight is tested at close, medium and long distance using Ergovision equipment which corresponds to work with a computer. Forty-nine middle aged workers (27 females and 22 males) were tested at the age of 41 years with 16 years of work experience, working at a computer on average for 6.4 hours daily. Statistically, there were no substantial differences between gender, age and work experience. Women worked longer at a computer *per day* than men ( $P=0.25$ ; W= 7.4 hours; M=5.9 hours). Most workers have complained of pain in the upper back in the past year, 30.6% of either sex. Every fourth worker, i.e. 24.5% of them, had neck pain in the past year, women statistically more often ( $P= 0.023$ ), 12.2% workers had neck pain in the previous week, i.e. women only ( $P= 0.18$ ). Pains in the neck and upper back did not limit range of motion vitally. Health problem reducing the range of motion with the workers' need for sick leave was the lower back pain in 10.2% female workers ( $P=0.42$ ). Two workers had pain in the wrist with limited range of motion. The relation between visual disorder and the pain in the upper back in the past year ( $P=0.004$ ) has been statistically significant, and in the previous week ( $P=0.31$ ), as well as the pain in the neck reducing motion ( $P=0.050$ ). Carpal tunnel syndrome, which can be a work-related disease caused by repetitive strain, has been found at two workers. One third of computer users at work suffered from the pain in the upper back and were significantly associated with visual disorder symptoms which also point to workers being exposed to strain.

**CONCLUSION:** Female computer users at work have their neck more often exposed to strain. Ten percent of computer users at work have limited range of motion in the lower back resulting in sick leave. So, proper exercises of stretching musculoskeletal system accompanied by ergonomic computer equipment would decrease the frequency of eye disorder symptoms, or reduce the eye-related problems by using artificial tears that would decrease muscular problems which would finally increase the productivity and reduce the sick leaves.

## **P 1.23 U ESTALOST O NIH SIMPTOMIMA I VIDNA SPOSOBNOST RADNIKA KOJI RADE S RA UNALOM**

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**UVOD:** Radnici koji rade s ra unalom sa zaslonom 4 ili više sati tijekom radnog dana pri zakonskom preventivnom pregledu vida tuže se i na razne tegobe vezane uz o i.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je utvrditi u estalost pojavljivanja smetnji vezanih uz o i i njihovu povezanost s vidnim sposobnostima i uvjetima rada.

**METODE I ISPITANICI:** Vid radnika ispitivan je s pomo u aparata Ergovision. Testiran je vid na blizinu, daljinu i srednju udaljenost što odgovara radu na ra unalu. Pacijenti su ispunili standardizirani upitnik o o nim simptomima koji se javljaju pri radu s ra unalom, njihovim radnim uvjetima, uporabi le a i kapi za o i. Vid je pregledan kod 57 radnika srednje životne dobi od 42,1 godine i srednjeg radnog staža od 17,8 godina koji rade za ra unalom u prosjeku 6,7 sati/dan. Žene rade dnevno na ra unalu duže od muškaraca ( $P=0,25$ ; Ž= 7,4 sata; M=5,9 sati). Korekciju vida za srednju udaljenost ima 49,1% radnika (N 28) i žene imaju statisti ki zna ajno eš e ( $P=0,010$ ) korekciju za srednju udaljenost (63,6%) nego muškarci (49,1%). Korekciju vida na blizinu ima 47,4% radnika, statisti ki ve i broj žena ( $P=0,018$ ). Korekciju vida na daljinu ima 40,4% radnika. Žene imaju zna ajno eš u korekciju vida i na daljinu, tj. u 54.5% ( $p=0,010$ ). Upitnike je ispunilo 49 radnika od kojih samo 6 (11,3%) nosi kontaktne le e. Veliki broj radnika ima o ne tegobe (49%). Najviše se žale na crvenilo, tzv „krvave“ o i (22,4% ispitanika) i žarenje u o ima (8,2% ispitanika). Radnici imaju o ne



tegobe ponekad (36,7% ispitanika) i uglavnom pri kraju radnog dana (40,8% ispitanika). Što se ti e javljanja o nih tegoba nema razlike izme u spolova. Od radnika koji javljaju o ne tegobe podjednaki broj ima odnosno nema korekciju vida za srednju udaljenost. Umjetne suze upotrebljava troje radnika, tj samo 6,1%. Na radnom mjestu 49% ima klima ure aje, a 40% nije izloženo nikakvim osobitim radnim uvjetima. Simptomi su zna ajno povezani s korekcijom vida za daljinu ( $P=0,030$ ).

**REZULTATI I ZAKLJU AK:** Rezultati ukazuju da 49% ispitanika ima korekciju vida. Žene koje rade za ra unalom provedu zna ajno više radnih sati/dan i imaju zna ajno eš e korekciju vida od muškaraca. Velika je u estalost javljanja o nih simptoma (49% onih koji rade za ra unalom), osobito u radnika s miopijom. U estalost pojavljivanja o nih simptoma nije povezana ni sa spolom radnika, dužinom radnih sati, uvjetima rada, niti s potrebom za korekcijom vida na srednju udaljenost. Mali broj radnika upotrebljava umjetne suze. U estalost pojavljivanja o nih tegoba može se smanjiti uporabom umjetnih suza.

## FREQUENCY OF VISUAL DISORDERS AND COMPUTER VISION PROBLEMS IN COMPUTER USERS AT WORK

**INTRODUCTION:** Computer users who spend four or more hours at a computer at work have various eye-related disorders as found at an obligatory preventive vision test.

**AIM:** The goal of this paper is to find out the frequency of visual disorders and their association with visual capacity and work conditions.

**METHODS AND SUBJECTS:** Workers' vision is tested by the Ergovision equipment. The eyesight is tested at close, medium and long distance which correspond to work at computer. The patients filled in the questionnaire on visual disorder symptoms that appear while working at a computer, their working conditions, the use of lens and eye drops. Fifty-seven middle-aged workers at the age of 42.1 years, with the average working experience of 17.8 years, have their vision tested. They worked on average for 6.7 hours daily at a computer. Women worked longer at computers than men ( $P=0.25$ ;  $F=7.4$  hours;  $M=5.9$  hours). Twenty-eight (49.1%) workers had vision correction for medium range, women had significantly more frequent vision correction (63.6%) for medium range than men (49.1%), 47.4% workers had vision correction at close range, women in greater number ( $P=0.018$ ), 40.4% workers had vision correction at long range. Women had significantly more frequent vision correction at a long range ( $P=0.010$ ), i.e. 54.5% women. The questionnaire was filled in by 49 workers, only 6% of them wearing lenses. A large number of workers (49%) had eye-related problems. They mostly complained of eye redness, so-called bloody eyes (22.4% patients) and eye burning (8.2% patients). Workers (36.7% patients) had sometimes vision disorders, mainly at the end of the workday (40.8% patients). In this aspect there is no differences between genders. Of workers who complained about eye-related problems, there was equal number of those who had and those who did not have vision correction at medium range. Three workers, i.e. only 6,1% used artificial tears, 49% had air condition system at workplace, and 40% was not exposed to any special work conditions. The symptoms were significantly associated with vision correction at a long range.

**RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:** The results showed that 49% patients had vision correction. Women who used computer at work for significantly more work hours per day had significantly more frequent vision correction than men. There was a great frequency of vision disorders, in 49% of computer users at work, particularly in workers with myopia. The frequency of vision disorders was neither associated with sex, work hours, work conditions nor with the need for vision correction at a medium range. Small number of workers used artificial tears. The frequency of vision disorders can be reduced by using artificial tears.



## 2. Tema / Topic

# PSIHOSOCIJALNI RADNI OKOLIŠ I U INCI NA ZDRAVLJE / PSYCHO-SOCIAL WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND ITS HEALTH IMPACT

## USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS

### 2.1 DJELOVANJE MOBINGA NA ZDRAVLJE

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**UVOD:** Intenzivan i dugotrajan stres kao posljedica djelovanja mobinga ozbiljan je rizik za zdravje zlostavljane osobe. Može doći do teškog i trajnog narušavanja psihofizičkog zdravlja radnika. Smatra se da svaka četvrt osoba na neki način doživljava mobing, a žrtva može postati svaki zaposleni pojedinac.

**CILJ RADA:** Cilj rada je ukazati na štetno djelovanje mobinga, tj. negativnog stresa na psihičko i fizičko zdravje zaposlenih osoba koje su na svom radnom mjestu izložene različitim oblicima psihofizičkog zlostavljanja te da se zdravstvenim mjerama prevencije može spriječiti daljnje pogoršanje zdravlja.

**METODE:** Uvidom u medicinsku dokumentaciju 183 zaposlenika u dobi od 24 do 63 godine, koji su bili duže izloženi zlostavljanju na radnom mjestu (od 8 mjeseci do više godina), dobiveni su sljedeći rezultati. Pregledane osobe bile su različitih zanimanja i razina obrazovanja. Po spremi: SSS 93 (50,82%), VSS 79 (43,16%), dok ih je 11 (6,02%) bilo niže spreme. Po spolu: žene 127 (69,40%) i to u dobi od 38 do 58 godina, muškarci 56 (30,60%) u dobi 35-54 godina. Zdravstveni pregled sastoji se od pregleda specijalista medicine rada, psihijatra i psihologa koji sa injavaju stručni tim. U pregled su uključene laboratorijske pretrage: KKS, masnočinu u krvi, GUK i pregled urina te EKG. Nakon završene timske obrade pacijent dobiva izvještaj s rezultatima pregleda i uputama, propisuje mu se primjerena terapija, dobiva priručnik materijala sa savjetima kako prevladati mobing i uključiti se u kvalitetan život, te se naručuje na kontrolne preglede.

**REZULTATI:** Štetni učinci na zdravje ovise o intenzitetu i trajanju mobinga te psihičkom profilu i postojećem zdravstvenom stanju pacijenta. Kod pacijenata se najčešće javljaju gubitak koncentracije, osjećaj pritiska u prsnom košu, umor, strah, nesanica te probavne smetnje. Na pregledu se najčešće našlo anksiozno-depresivni poremećaj (163 osoba - 89,07%), povišeni krvni tlak (95 osoba - 51,91%), različite promjene na koži (36 osoba - 19,67%), bronhalnu astmu i alergije (26 osoba - 14,21%), i ranu želucu (5 osoba - 2,73%), poremećaj probave uz estale stolice (69 osoba - 37,70%), poremećaj menstruacijskog ciklusa (43 žene - 33,86%). Od laboratorijskih nalaza S-LDL kolesterol bio je povišen u 115 (62,84 %), H-DL u 58 (31,69%), patološki EKG u 26 osoba (14,20%); 149 (81,42%) osoba je u vrijeme dolaska na pregled bilo na bolovanju.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Zdravstveni pregledi koji se provode u okviru ovog programa u našoj ustanovi znaju ajan su imbenik u sprječavanju štetnih posljedica mobinga.



## 2.2 PRESENTIZAM PREMA ABSENTIZMU: PRIVATNO PREMA DRŽAVNOM HRVATSKI PRIKAZ

Lali L.

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**UVOD:** Prezentizam je relativno nov i nedovoljno definiran pojam u medicinskoj praksi. Po jednoj skupini autora to je samoprocjenjuju i gubitak radne u inkovitosti zbog zdravstvenih problema. Neki ga autori, me utim, definiraju kao prisutnost maksimalnog radnog elana i motiviranosti za posao.

**CILJ:** Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je ispitati koliki je prezentizam i absentizam radnika Brodogradilišta «3.maj» u Hrvatskoj. Nadalje, htjelo se ispitati postoji li razlika izme u državnih zaposlenika i privatnih kooperanata koji rade u istom brodogradilištu.

**METODE:** Anketirano je 37 radnika državnog brodogradilišta i 34 privatnih kooperanata. Svi su radnici podvrgnuti odgovaranju na pitanja u ljestvici *Stanford Presenteeism Scale* (SPS-6) kao testu za samoprocjenju i gubitak radne u inkovitosti zbog zdravstvenih problema, u ljestvici *Rijeka Presenteeism Scale* (RPS-6) kao testu samoprocjene motiviranosti za posao baziranom na li nosti radnika, te *Rijeka Absenteeism Scale* (RAS-6), kao testu ocjene opravdanosti eventualno korištenog bolovanja.

**REZULTATI:** Rezultati su pokazali da izme u državnih i privatnih zaposlenika nema statisti ki zna ajnih razlika, za SPS-6  $p=0,363$ , za RPS-6  $p=0,535$ , za RAS-6  $p=0,317$ ,  $p>0,05$ . Privatni kooperanti postigli su neznatno više rezultate u sva tri testa; kod RAS-6 testa viši rezultat zna i manji apsentizam. Obje skupine imaju srednje izražen prezentizam prema SPS-6 ljestvici, visok prezentizam prema RPS-6 ljestvici imaju državni radnici u Brodogradilištu «3.maj», a vrlo visoki prezentizam privatni kooperanti. Nizak apsentizam imaju obje skupine ispitanika.

**ZAKLJU AK:** Dobiveni rezultati pokazali su da se radi o vrijednim i motiviranim radnicima za posao. Ipak, srednji prezentizam prema ljestvici SPS-6 ne predstavlja dobar rezultat. Ukazuje da je potrebno povisiti stupanj zdravstvene zaštite u suradnji s menedžmentom uprave poduze a u smislu smanjenja predužih radnih tjedana i prekovremenih sati rada. Nijedan sektor poslodavca nije pokazao osobite prednosti. Da bi ostao zdrav, radniku moraju biti osigurani sigurni radni uvjeti s poštovanjem radnog vremena, bez obzira je li poslodavac država ili privatnik.

## PRESENTEEISM TOWARDS ABSENTEEISM: PRIVATE VS GOVERNMENTAL - A CROATIAN REVIEW

**INTRODUCTION:** Presenteeism is a relatively new and insufficiently defined term. It is a self-rated measurable loss of work performance due to health problems in the workplace, according to a group of authors. Some authors, meanwhile, define presenteeism as a presence of a maximum of enthusiasm and motivation.

**AIM:** The objective of the study was to establish the level of presenteeism and absenteeism among the workers in the "3.maj" Shipyard in Rijeka, Croatia. Another point of interest was whether there is a difference between state employees and those employed by private contractors in the same shipyard.

**METHODS:** Thirty-seven workers of the state-owned shipyard and 34 sub-contracted workers were polled. All the employees had to answer Stanford Presenteeism Scale (SPS-6) as the test of self-esteemed loss of work efficiency due to health problems. Rijeka Presenteeism Scale (RPS-6) as the test of self esteemed motivation based on worker's personality and Rijeka Absenteeism Scale (RAS-6) as the test assessing justification of possible sick leave were also used.



**RESULTS:** The results have shown that there were no statistically significant differences between the state and private employees, for SPS-6  $p=0.363$ , for RPS-6  $p=0.535$  and for RAS  $p=0.317$ ,  $p>0.05$ . Private sub-contractors have shown slightly higher results in all three tests, in RAS-6 test higher result means less absenteeism. Both groups had medium presenteeism according to SPS-6 scale, the state employed workers in "3.maj" had high presenteeism according to RPS-6 scale and privately sub-contracted employees a very high presenteeism. Both groups showed low absenteeism.

**CONCLUSION:** The results indicated that the workers were hardworking and motivated. Nevertheless, the medium presenteeism, according to SPS-6 scale, does not represent a good result. It points to the need for increasing the level of health protection in co-operation with the shipyard management regarding the shortening of long working weeks and cutting down on overtime. Neither the state nor the private employer proved to be advantageous. To stay healthy the worker must be provided with safe working conditions respecting working hours regardless of being state or privately employed.

## **2.3 PREKOMJERNO PIJENJE ALKOHOLA I RADNA SPOSOBNOST MUŠKARACAZAPOSLENIH NA RADNIM MJESTIMA S POSEBNIM UVJETIMA RADA**

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**UVOD:** U programima zaštite i unaprje enja zdravlja sve se više pozornosti obra a poreme ajima koje izaziva pijenje alkoholnih pi a. Taj je problem u mnogim zemljama na tre em mjestu me u svim drugim zdravstvenim teško ama, a po broju i težini za zdravlje pojedinaca, njihovih obitelji i društva jedva da im je ravan bilo koji drugi problem u suvremenoj zdravstvenoj i socijalnoj zaštiti radnika.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je procjena utjecaja pijenja alkoholnih pi a na radnu sposobnost radnika zaposlenih na radnim mjestima s posebnim uvjetima rada.

**ISPITANICI I METODE:** Istraživanje je provedeno u razdoblju od studenog do kraja prosinca 2009. godine. Uklju eni su svi radnici u dobi izme u 18 i 65 godina koji su sudjelovali na redovnom periodi nom pregledu. Ukupno je obra eno 214 ispitanika. U ispitivanju pijenja alkohola korištena je kombinacija upitnika CAGE i AUDIT s kvantifikacijom u estalosti pijenja pojedinih vrsta alkoholnih pi a u odnosu na radni tjedan, vrijeme nakon posla, te vikende. Sociodemografska pitanja u upitniku su obuhva ala dob, spol, radno mjesto, bra no stanje, edukaciju, zanimanje, radni staž, smjenski rad, rad vikendom i prekovremeni rad. Kvantifikacija pojedinih vrsta popijenih alkoholnih pi a napravljena je na na in da su uzete u obzir koliki popijenog alkohola koje odgovaraju 1 standardnoj mjeri alkohola (10 g): 10 g istog alkohola odgovara sljede im mjerama: 0,33 L pive, 0,2 L vina ili 0,033 L rakije (= standardno pi e). Ispitanicima je u upitniku ponu eno navesti koliko pojedinih vrsta pi a piju za vrijeme radnog vremena, nakon radnog vremena (tijekom radnog tjedna) i tijekom vikenda. Za procjenu radne sposobnosti korišten je Upitnik za procjenu radne sposobnosti (eng. *Work Ability Index - WAI*) Finskog Instituta za medicinu rada. Sve WAI vrijednosti manje od 37 upu uju na smanjenu radnu sposobnost.

**REZULTATI:** Zna ajne razlike u koliki popijenih pi a izme u ispitanika koji imaju dobru i lošu radnu sposobnost zabilježene su u pijenju alkohola izvan posla ( $P=0,002$ , gotovo dvostruko više piju ispitanici sa slabijom radnom sposobnoš u), ukupno popijenom alkoholu u zadnjih tjedan dana ( $P=0,012$ ), ukupnom zbroju AUDIT ( $P=0,002$ ) i CAGE ( $P=0,001$ ).



ZAKLJUČAK: Rizi nije skupina za konzumaciju alkohola imala je lošiju radnu sposobnost. Iako razlika u pijenju alkohola na poslu nije bila značajna, glavna mogućnost za djelovanje i izradu intervencijskog plana je u prevenciji pijenja izvan posla, ali tijekom radnog tjedna.

## **EXCESSIVE DRINKING ALCOHOL AND WORK ABILITY OF MEN EMPLOYED AT WORKPLACES WITH SPECIAL WORKING CONDITIONS**

**INTRODUCTION:** The health protection programs and health promotion during recent years gave intensive attention to disorders caused by drinking alcoholic beverages. Excessive alcohol drinking in many countries is on the third place among all other health problems concerning public health. Regarding frequency and severity of the health disorders of individuals, their families and society, alcoholism is an important issue in contemporary health and social care of workers.

**AIM:** The aim of the presentation is to assess the influence of alcohol drinking on work ability of workers working at workplaces with special working conditions.

**SUBJECTS AND METHODS:** Study was conducted from November till end of December 2009. All subjects participating at regular medical examinations, aged between 18 and 65 years, were included. Total number of investigated subjects was 214. CAGE and AUDIT questionnaires in combination with quantification and frequencies of drinking particular drinks (wine, beer, spirit) were used to assess alcohol drinking related to working week, time after the work and weekends. Socio-demographic questions included age, gender, workplace, marriage, educational level, employment, working years, shift work, working on weekends and overtime work. Quantification of specific type of alcohol drinks was converted to standard alcohol units (10 g of alcohol): approximately 0.33 liter of beer, 0.2 liter of wine and 0.033 liter of spirit. Work Ability Index questionnaire (WAI) from the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health was used to assess work ability. All WAI values below 37 indicated low work ability.

**RESULTS:** Significant differences in amount of alcohol consumed between subjects who had low or good work ability were noted in drinking alcohol after the work time but during the working week ( $P=0.002$ , the subjects with low work ability drink nearly two times more); in total drunken alcohol in last 7 days ( $P=0.012$ ), total AUDIT score ( $P=0.002$ ) and total CAGE score ( $P=0.001$ ).

**CONCLUSION:** The group who drink more alcohol have lower work ability. Although the difference in drinking of alcohol on the job was not significant, the main opportunity for action and development plan for intervention and drinking prevention was outside of work, but during the working week.

## **2.4 ALKOHOL KAO UZROK OZLJEDA NA RADU U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ**

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**UVOD:** Alkoholizam u radnika je medicinski, socijalni i javno-zdravstveni problem, jer pijenje alkoholnih pića utječe na radnu sposobnost, smanjuje produktivnost, povećava mogućnost ozljeda i ozljede na radnom mjestu, uzrokuje odsutnost s posla i invaliditet radnika, a predstavlja i opasnost za javnu sigurnost.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je analizirati sve priznate ozljede na radu u RH tijekom 2010.g. kod kojih je tijekom ozljede i ozljede zabilježena alkoholiziranost radnika.

**METODE:** Hrvatski zavod za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu dobiva prijave svih priznatih ozljeda na radu te ih statistički obrađuje i predlaže mjeru za njihovo sprječavanje.



**REZULTAT:** Tijekom 2010. g. evidentirano je 16 880 priznatih ozljeda na radu od kojih je u samo 9 slučaju ajeva zabilježena alkoholiziranost radnika prilikom ozljevanja. Od toga su u 3 slučaju ozlijedene žene, a u 6 muškarci prijeđeni se u 1 slučaju radilo o stranom tijelu u oku, u 1 slučaju ozlijedeno u nožnog zglobova, u 3 slučaju ozlijedeno o prijelomu šake ili stopala, a u 4 slučaju ozlijedeno površinskim ili otvorenim ranama u području ekstremiteta.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Pouzdana procjena udjela alkoholizma na radnom mjestu kao uzroka ozljede ivanja na radu ne može se ujutri, jer nije uvijek popunjeno dio Prijave o ozljedi na radu koji se odnosi na konzumaciju alkohola, a osiguravatelj (HZZO) ozljedu ne priznaje kao ozljedu na radu ako je do nje došlo zbog nesavjesnog ponašanja na radnom mjestu kao što je rad pod utjecajem alkohola.

## WORK RELATED INJURIES CAUSED BY ALCOHOL ABUSE IN CROATIA

**INTRODUCTION:** Alcohol abuse in workers represents medical, social and public health problem since consuming alcohol beverages affects work ability, decreases productivity, increases possibility of work related injuries, causes absence from work, disability and endangers public safety.

**OBJECTIVE:** All acknowledged work related injuries with intoxicated workers during 2010 in Croatia were analyzed.

**METHODS:** Croatian Institute for Health Protection and Safety at Work receives applications of all recognized work related injuries. These applications were statistically analysed and on the basis of the results obtained adequate preventive measures were recommended.

**RESULTS:** During 2010, 16,880 acknowledged work related injuries were noted, only 9 of them included intoxicated workers. In 3 cases female workers were injured and in 6 cases male workers. One case consisted of a foreign object in the eye, one case included ankle sprain, three cases included fractured hand or foot and 4 cases consisted of superficial or open extremity wounds.

**CONCLUSION:** Since all application forms were not adequately completed, reliable assessment of alcoholism proportion as a cause of work related injuries could not be established. Moreover, national medical insurance company does not acknowledge injury at work as a work related injury if the injury was obtained as a consequence of reckless behaviour such as alcohol abuse.

## 2.5 DUŠEVNI POREME AJI I POREME AJI PONAŠANJA U OCJENI RADNE SPOSOBNOSTI

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**UVOD:** Temeljem Zakona o mirovinskom osiguranju osiguranik može ostvariti pravo na invalidsku mirovinu zbog profesionalne nesposobnosti za rad, pravo na profesionalnu rehabilitaciju za drugi posao te pravo na oporavak u nesposobnost za rad kada nakon liječenja i provedene medicinske rehabilitacije zaostanu funkcionalne promjene koje se liječenjem ne mogu ukloniti. Nalaz i mišljenje o invalidnosti na koji se stječe pravo prema Zakonu, a prije donošenja rješenja o pravu, podliježe reviziji koju obavlja Stručno povjerenstvo za reviziju. Prilikom svoga rada od 2000. do 2010. godine Stručno povjerenstvo nalazi duševne poreme aje i poreme aje ponašanja kao vodeće dijagnoze, a prema Klasifikaciji MKB-10 i u utvrdjenih profesionalnih i opasnih nesposobnosti za rad.



**CILJ RADA:** Cilj rada bio je utvrditi u estalost i značenje duševnih poremećaja i poremećaja ponašanja u ocjeni radne sposobnosti.

**METODE RADA:** Od 2000. do 2010. godine pravilo je kretanje broja zahtjeva za ocjenu radne sposobnosti s prikazom u estalosti pojedinih bolesnih stanja po glavnim dijagnozama prema Klasifikaciji ICD-10, a navedenih u obrascu 1IN (Izvješće s nalazom i mišljenjem liječnika).

**REZULTATI:** Praviljem kretanja najviše ih skupina bolesnih stanja razvidno je da su u ocjeni profesionalnih i opštih neposobnosti za rad, duševni poremećaji i poremećaji ponašanja (F00-F99) vode do dijagnoze u ocjeni invalidnosti. Kretanje tih dijagnoza je od 30% do 37% od ukupnog broja profesionalnih neposobnosti za rad odnosno 23% do 27% od ukupnog broja opštih nesposobnosti za rad. Kod profesionalnih nesposobnosti za rad najviše i su poremećaji klasificirani od F40 do F48 (neurološki, vezani za stres i somatoformni poremećaji), slijedi skupina od F20 do F29 (šizofrenija i šira skupina akutnih i prolaznih psihičkih poremećaja) te od F10 do F19 (duševni poremećaji uzrokovani uzimanjem psihotaktivnih tvari). Kod opštih nesposobnosti za rad prema Klasifikaciji ICD-10 vode do dijagnoza su od F20 do F29, slijede one od F40 do F48 te F10 do F19.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Sve brži tehnološki razvoj sve više mijenja i poslove i razne zadatke te uvjete rada i radne okoline što zahtijeva sve bržu prilagodbu novonastalim uvjetima. Brojna društvena zbivanja na području RH nakon Domovinskog rata uzrokovala su „nestajanje“ velikog broja radnih organizacija, rast broja nezaposlenih, onih koji strahuju od gubitka radnog mjesto i nezadovoljnih „novim“ radnim mjestom,esto bez primanja osobnog dohotka. Sve to dovodi do porasta broja oboljelih poglavito iz kruga duševnih poremećaja i poremećaja ponašanja.

## MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS IN WORK ABILITY ASSESSMENT

**INTRODUCTION:** On the basis of the Act on Retirement Insurance (ARI), the insured person has the right to an inability pension due to professional disability to work, the right to professional rehabilitation aiming at redirection to a different type of work, as well as the right to general working disability status when, even after the medical treatment and rehabilitation, such functional changes remain which cannot be medically removed. Test results and opinion on invalidity status to which a person has the legal right, have to be reviewed by the Work Disability Revision Board before coming into effect. Monitoring its own work in the period from 2000 to 2010 the Revision Board has found mental and behavioral disorders to be the leading diagnoses in the approved professional and general working disability status, in line with the ICD-10 classification.

**GOAL OF THE STUDY:** The goal of the study was to determine the frequency and the significance of the mental and behavioral disorders in work ability assessment.

**METHODS:** In the period from 2000 to 2010 the monitoring of the fluctuation in numbers of requests for work ability assessment was carried out, with the analysis of the frequency of various illnesses in accordance with the leading diagnoses listed in the ICD-10 classification, and also in the 1IN form (containing the report and opinion of the general practitioner/family doctor).

**RESULTS:** Monitoring the fluctuations in the most frequent illnesses has shown that, in assessing the professional and general working disability status, mental and behavioral disorders (F00-F99) present the leading diagnoses in invalidity status assessment. They represent from 30 to 37 per cent of the total number of professional working disability statuses, or 23 to 27 per cent of the total number of general working disability statuses. With the professional working disability statuses the most frequent disorders are classified as follows: from F40 to F48 (neurological, stress related and somatoform disorders) followed by the group of F20 to F29 (schizophrenia and wider group of acute and temporary psychosomatic disorders), and finally, from F10 to F19 (mental disorders caused by taking psychoactive substances). With the general working disability statuses the leading diagnoses



are those from F20 to F29, followed by those from F40 to F48, and from F10 to F19, in line with the ICD-10 classification.

**CONCLUSION:** The fast technological progress has been changing the jobs and work assignments as well as work conditions and environment demanding faster adjustment to the newly created circumstances. Numerous social developments in the Republic of Croatia after the Croatian War of Independence in the 1990s caused „disappearing“ or closing a great number of business companies, the increase in the number of unemployed and those who are in fear of losing their jobs, and also those who are dissatisfied with their „new“ jobs, often working without wages. All these factors have caused the increase in the number of ill people, particularly those with the mental and behavioral disorders.

## 2.6 LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF ABUSE AT WORK IN SERBIA

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Period of transition and privatization through which our society is a fertile ground for arbitrariness, violence, psychological terror, most employers, the employees who accept all forms of tyranny for the sake of naked existence. Bullying is as old as human labor, and since there is a desire to dominate the individual, has the power and authority over other individuals and is taught mainly as an individual psychological phenomenon. The Serbian Parliament adopted 26 May 2010 Law on the Prevention of Abuse at work, which came into force on 4 September 2010. Serbia is thus ranked among the nine countries in Europe, which adopted a special law on the prevention of harassment at work. The law prohibits any form of harassment at work, including sexual abuse, provides measures to prevent mobbing and to improve relations in the workplace and protection from abuse at work.

By law, bullying is any active or passive behavior toward an employee or group of workers that are repeated, which is a violation of dignity, reputation, personal and professional integrity, health and status of the employee. Bullying is conduct which causes fear among the employee, creates a hostile, humiliating or offensive environment, deteriorating working conditions, leads to isolation of the employee or it says that on their own initiative to quit.

The employer is required to protect employees from abuse and is liable to pay damages caused by an abuser. The employer may recover damages from the abuser. The employer is obliged, before entering the employee's written notice prohibiting harassment at work, rights, obligations and responsibilities in this regard and to implement measures for informing and training employees to recognize the causes, forms and consequences of abuse.

By law, employees must refrain from conduct that is abuse, and should not abuse the right to protection from abuse, or may not take action without a basis for protection. An employee who believes that the abused to report the employer and may take action in the company, which includes selection of a mediator who is neutral person and that should resolve the dispute. The process of mediation on behalf of an employee who is exposed to abuse may be initiated by the union representative responsible for safety and health at work in that company. Mediation is urgent and shall be completed in eight working days of the nomination of an intermediary, and exceptionally for justified reasons, may be extended up to 30 days. Mediation reach an agreement that contains the disputed measures aimed to stop abuse, and the effect of the agreement depends on the willingness of the parties.

The right to apply for protection from abuse by the employer expires within six months from the date the abuse was committed. Employer abusers may notice that it suspend its work for four to 30 working days or to permanently relocate to another working environment at the



same or other jobs, and that the perpetrator is obliged to resign if repeated abuse within six months of the imposed measures.

An employee who, according to occupational health services, is a direct threat to the health or life, has the right to refuse to work if the employer can not impose measures against the abuser and the time is right to compensate the average salary he earned in the previous three months. In case of failure of mediation, an employee who believes to be exposed to abuse at work, may submit a claim to competent court. It can directly, without mediation, if they abuse the employer. In court proceedings, an employee who believes to be exposed to abuse, may require a prohibition of conduct that would constitute abuse and compensation material and immaterial damages. In court proceedings, the burden of proof that there was no conduct that would constitute abuse is on the employer. Fines in case the employer violates the law range from 10,000 to 800,000 dinars.

Special review of the law will be in part related to the tasks of a specialist in occupational medicine and its role in the prevention of mobbing.



### 3. Tema/Topic

## MEDICINA RADA U POLJOPRIVREDI / OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH IN AGRICULTURE

### USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS

#### 3.1 EXPOSURE AND RISK PROFILES FOR A SAFE PESTICIDE USE IN AGRICULTURE

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**BACKGROUND:** Variability of climatic and working conditions in the open field and the use of complex mixtures of pesticides make biological and environmental monitoring in agriculture hardly feasible. The aim is to produce reliable and user-friendly risk assessment tools tailored for small and medium size enterprises where performing measures is too complicated. This target can be reached through a combination of environmental monitoring, biological monitoring and computational modelling.

**AIM OF STUDY:** To recognize variables which significantly influence exposure to pesticides in agriculture, and to propose simple and reliable methods for risk assessment.

**METHODS:** Through an extensive review of the published literature we identified the main work phases of pesticide application in agriculture, as well as factors reducing exposure. Then we analysed the main variables affecting exposure intensity and through field studies and professional judgement rank them and gave scores. These scores were inserted into a simple algorithm. At the same time we performed risk assessment through environmental exposure and biological monitoring in a pilot study on 24 agricultural workers applying herbicides to rice and corn.

**RESULTS:** Mixing and loading, pesticide application, cleanup and maintenance are the main phases in field pesticide use. Weather conditions, duration of operations, number of loadings, concentration of active principle in the mixture, size of the tank, size of the farm, are some of the main variables influencing exposure. The reducing factors were identified as farmers's training and experience, proper use of PPDs, and the condition of machineries. In our pilot study, most of the workers applying pesticides were well below the Acceptable Operator Exposure Level (AOEL). Our study estimated workers' median levels of whole-body over-clothing exposure to spray-applied propanil as 0.032 (0.01-1.24) ppm. Measurements above and below clothing show that the barrier efficiency of working clothes is approx. 50%. 24-hour post-application urine excretion of the main metabolite of propanil, 3,4-dichloroaniline is approximately 0.3 ppm of applied propanil. There was a significant positive correlation between on-skin and on-clothes levels of exposure, as well as between the exposure on skin and levels of pesticides in the urine of the workers.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Results of our pilot study indicate that the process of risk assessment in the field could be made much simpler with the use of "exposure and risk profiles". Through field



studies on larger samples of workers it will be possible to generate provisional Biological Exposure Limits, which will allow risk assessment only through biological monitoring (24-hour urine).

## IZLOŽENOST I PROFILI RIZIKA ZA SIGURNU UPORABU PESTICIDA U POLJOPRIVREDI

Raznolikost klimatskih i radnih uvjeta na otvorenom podruju i uporaba kompleksnih mješavina pesticida u znatnoj mjeri otežavaju biološko i okolišno nadziranje u poljoprivredi. Cilj je proizvesti pouzdana i prihvatljiva sredstva za ocjenu rizika, konstruirana za mala i srednje velika poduze a u kojima je provedba mjera prekomplikirana. Taj se cilj može posti i kombinacijom okolišnog nadziranja, biloškog nadziranja i kompjutorskim modeliranjem.

**CILJ STUDIJE:** Cilj studije bio je prepoznati varijable koje zna ajno utje u na izloženost pesticidima u poljoprivredi i predložiti jednostavne i pouzdane metode za ocjenu rizika.

**METODE:** Opsežnim pretraživanjem objavljenih literaturnih podataka utvrđili smo glave faze primjene pesticida u poljoprivredi kao i imbenike koji smanjuju izloženost. Tada smo analizirali glavne varijable koje utje u na intenzitet izloženosti i terenskim smo ih studijama i profesionalnom procjenom rangirali i bodovali. Te smo bodove ubacili u jednostavni algoritam. U isto smo vrijeme izveli ocjenu rizika okolišnom ekspozicijom i biološkim nadziranjem u probnoj studiji na 24 poljoprivredna radnika primjenjuju i herbicide na rižu i kukuruz.

**REZULTATI:** Miješanje i utovarivanje, primjenjivanje pesticida, iš enje i održavanje glavne su faze terenske uporabe pesticida. Neke od glavnih varijabli koje utje u na izloženost su vremenski uvjeti, trajanje operacija, broj utovarivanja, koncentracija aktivnog principa u mješavini, veli ina spremnika i veli ina farme. Faktori smanjenja izloženosti su izobrazba i iskustvo poljoprivrednika, ispravna uporaba PPD-a i stanje strojeva. U našoj probnoj studiji je ve ina radnika koji su primjenjivali pesticide bila znatno ispod prihvatljive ekspozicije radne razine (AOEL – Acceptable Operator Exposure Level). Naša je studija procijenila srednje razine ekspozicije za itavo tijelo preko odijela propanilu primijenjenom u obliku spreja u koncentraciji od 0,032 (0,01-1,24) ppm. Mjerenja iznad i ispod odje e pokazuju da je zaštitna u inkovitost radne odje e oko 50%. 24-satno izluivanje mokra om nakon primjene glavnog metabolita propanila – 3,4-dikloroanilina – je oko 0,3 ppm primjenjenog propanila. Na ena je zna ajna pozitivna korelacija izme u razina ekspozicije na koži i na odje i kao i izme u ekspozicije na koži i razina pesticida u mokra i radnika.

**ZAKLJU CI:** Rezultati naše probne studije pokazuju da se proces ocjene rizika na terenu može izvesti mnogo jednostavnije uporabom "profila ekspozicije i rizika". Terenskim istraživanjem na ve im uzorcima radnika bit e mogu e proizvesti provizorne biološke granice ekspozicije koje e dopustiti ocjenu rizika samo preko biološkog nadziranja (24-satna mokra a).

## 3.2 ZAŠTITA ZDRAVLJA LANOVA POLJOPRIVREDNIH KU ANSTAVA POŽEŠKO-SLAVONSKЕ ŽUPANIJE

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**UVOD:** U ruralnim podru jima živi 47% ukupnog stanovništva Republike Hrvatske. Na lanove poljoprivrednih ku anstava se ne primjenjuju ni mjere i pravila sigurnosti za osiguranje zaštite zdravlja niti nadzor nad njihovom primjenom temeljem Zakona o zaštiti na radu i Zakona o radu, jer nije zasnovan (ne postoji) radni odnos. Procjenjuje se da ima oko 1,000 000 lanova poljoprivrednih ku anstava koja pored radno sposobnih osoba



obuhva aju i djecu, starije i invalidne osobe. Djeca i žene su posebice osjetljivi na izloženost rizicima pri obavljanju poljoprivrednih radova. Broj ozljeda i profesionalnih bolesti se ne može utvrditi, jer ne postoji obveza prijavljivanja. Ozljede se rje e prijavljuju, pa se pretpostavlja da je njihov broj ve i nego u radnika zaposlenih u ustanovama gdje se temeljem postoje ih propisa primjenjuju mjere i pravila zaštite.

CILJ: Utvrditi postoje e stanje zaštite zdravlja i sigurnosti lanova poljoprivrednih ku anstava na podru ju Požeško-slavonske županije s ciljem eventualnog uvo enja specifi nih mjera i minimalnih uvjeta za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost pri obavljanju poljoprivrednih poslova.

METODE: Upitnikom su prikupljeni podaci o lanovima poljoprivrednih ku anstava koji obavljaju poljoprivredne poslove, naj eš im ozljedama nastalim prilikom obavljanja radova na poljoprivrednim zemljištima, profesionalnim bolestima, korištenju zaštitne opreme pri obavljanju poljoprivrednih poslova te uporabi i izloženosti kemikalijama i pesticidima. Istraživanje je provedeno na podru ju Požeško-slavonske županije u razdoblju od velja e do travnja 2011. godine. Ispitanjem je obuhva eno 164 ispitanika, od toga 104 žene (u dobi od 18 do 83 godine) i 60 muškaraca (u dobi od 18 do 93 godina). Od ukupnog broja ispitanika 94 se bavi poljoprivredom uz glavno zanimanje kao sporednom djelatnosti.

REZULTATI: Ozljede prilikom obavljanja poljoprivrednih poslova imalo je 32 (19,5%) ispitanika. Utvr ene ozljede su klasificirane kao lakše (porezotina, ogrebotina, udarci, pri epljenja prstiju) i teže (lom noge, ruke, gležnja, frakturna zdjelice, ozljeda kralježnice), a otrovanje pesticidima je zabilježeno u 6 (3,6%) ispitanika. Zaštitnu opremu, uglavnom rukavice, pri obavljanju poljoprivrednih poslova koristi 84 (51,2%). Od ukupno 91 djeteta do dobi od 18 godina uvrštenog u ovu studiju, 58 (63,7%) obavlja poljoprivredne poslove u ku anstvima (pomo u vinogradu, skupljanje trave, pljevljenje, berba grož a i raj ica, okopavanje, hranjenje životinja, iš enja staja, vožnja traktorom).

ZAKLJU AK: U Hrvatskoj ne postoje posebni propisi kojima se osigurava sigurnost i zdravlje lanovima poljoprivrednih ku anstava, pa briga o zdravlju ovisi o njima samima. Prikazani podaci o stanju zaštite zdravlja i sigurnosti upu uju na potrebu proširivanja istraživanja ruralnih podru ja RH te pristupanju ure ivanja i donošenja mjera i pravila kojima bi se lanovima poljoprivrednih ku anstava osigurali bolji uvjeti rada i zaštite zdravlja.

## HEALTH PROTECTION OF THE FARM HOUSEHOLD POPULATION IN THE POŽEŠKO-SLAVONSKA COUNTY

INTRODUCTION: In Croatia 47% of the total population leave in rural areas. It is estimated that the number of persons working at the farm households is around 1 million which includes working population, children, elderly and disabled persons. Occupational safety measures and regulations are not applicable to the members of the farm households neither as control over the implementation – there are not officially employed. Children and women are particularly vulnerable to occupational risks. The exact number of injuries and occupational diseases cannot be defined since there is no obligation of reporting. As farm work is often done by children, women and the elderly, we can assume that the incidence of injuries and occupational diseases is significantly higher than in workers employed in institutions where safety regulations are implemented.

AIM: The research aim is to describe current status of farm household members in the Požeško-slavonska County regarding health protection and safety, which could then be used for introduction of specific measures and minimum health and safety conditions in agriculture.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS: By using health questionnaire data was collected regarding participants health status, behavior and perceptions of typical factors related to the agriculture and rural life, most frequent injuries and occupational diseases, usage of protective equipment and appliance of pesticides. The study was conducted in the period February to April 2011 in Požeško-slavonska County. The study sample consisted of 144



participants: 104 women (aged 18 to 83 years) and 60 men (aged 18 to 93 years). Out of the complete number of participants for 94 of them agriculture was not a prime occupation.

**RESULTS:** Injuries were reported in 32 (19.5%) participants and categorized from minor (cuts, scratches, contusions) to heavy (fracture of leg, hand, ankle, spine injuries). Pesticide intoxication was reported in 6 (3.6%) participants. Protective equipment, mostly work gloves used 84 (51.2%). Out of 91 children in families that participated in this study, 58 (63.7%) work in agriculture (driving tractor, work in vineyard, animals feeding, harvest, vintage, tomato picking, cleaning of stables).

**CONCLUSIONS:** In Croatia, measures for health and safety protection of the farm household members do not exist, so their health care depends on themselves. Presented results suggest the need for further research in rural areas of Croatia regarding health protection and safety of farm household members and a need for securing equal or at least minimum health and safety conditions for all members in farm households.

### **3.3 SPECIFI NA ZNANJA BUDU IH LIJE NIKA POTREBNA ZA RAD S RURALNOM POPULACIJOM**

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**UVOD:** Demografskim, socijalnim i tranzicijskim promjenama značajno su promijenjeni položaj i značajne ruralnih područja u društvu. Usporedo s time obrazovanje budu ih zdravstvenih djelatnika marginaliziralo je probleme vezane uz ruralno stanovništvo. Takva je situacija uvjetovala sve veće enostavne potrebe ruralnog stanovništva. Izostao je i uvid utjecaja tranzicijskih promjena na suvremeni život na selu i rad u poljoprivredi. Radom studenata na probnom istraživanju u selima Sisa ko-moslava kaže županije prepoznata je potreba za specifičnim znanjima u radu s ruralnom populacijom.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada bio je utvrditi aktualne zdravstvene potrebe ruralnog stanovništva te edukacijske ciljeve u obrazovanju studenata medicine s ciljem unaprjeđenja rada na ruralnim područjima i time povećati interes studenata medicine za rad u ruralnim područjima.

**METODE:** Podaci su prikupljeni metodom intervjuja stanovnika u ruralnom području Sisa ko-moslava kaže županije. U istraživanje je uključeno 28 stanovnika (15 žena i 13 muškaraca), a provedeno je od siječnja do ožujka 2011. Istraživanje su proveli studenti Medicinskog fakulteta Međunarodne udruge studenata medicine Hrvatske (CroMSIC).

**REZULTATI:** Ispitanici su iskazali isprepletenost svakodnevnih aktivnosti u kontinuiranom radu s poslovima u poljoprivredi. Tjelesna aktivnost ogleda se u kontinuiranom fizičkom radu u poljoprivredi i domaćinstvu. Prehrambene navike uvjetovane su tradicijom, dostupnošću u namirnicama, financijskim mogućnostima, te vrstom poslova koje ispitaniči obavljaju. Ispitanici prepoznaju ruralna područja kao zdravo okružje, ali specifični rizici vezani uz domaću hrancu te opasnosti vezane uz rad u poljoprivredi nisu u potpunosti prepoznate. Posebno nije prepoznat problem uzimanja alkohola koji može utjecati na radnu sposobnost i ukupno zdravstveno stanje. Unutar postojećih nastavnih programa postoje ograničene mogućnosti za obrazovanje studenata prema iskazanim potrebama ruralnog stanovništva. Nepoznavanje potreba te neadekvatnost edukacije može dodatno utjecati na odlučivanje za rad u ruralnoj zajednici.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Razvojem specifičnih sadržaja o ruralnom zdravlju u programu obrazovanja budu ih liječnici moguće je unaprijediti kvalitetu skrbi za zdravlje stanovnika ruralnog područja te doprinijeti lakšem odlučivanju za rad u ruralnoj zajednici.



## SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED FOR FUTURE DOCTORS IN THEIR WORK WITH RURAL POPULATION

**INTRODUCTION:** Demographic, social and transition transformations have influenced the alteration of the position and significance of the rural areas in society. In parallel, education of future medical workers has marginalized issues related for rural population. This situation has conditioned the raising alienation of the future doctors from the real medical problems and needs of the rural population. There has also been a lack of insight in the influence of transition changes on the modern rural life style and work in agronomy. Need for specific knowledge in work with rural population has been recognized in student pilot research in villages of Sisak-Moslavina County.

**AIM:** Aim of the study was to evaluate actual health problems of rural population and to establish goals in education approach concerning medical students with a purpose of improvement of work in rural areas and by that to increase the interest of medical students for future practice in rural areas.

**METHODS:** Data were collected by using an interview method with residents in rural areas in Sisak-Moslavina County. There were 28 participants (15 females and 13 men) included in the research conducted from January to March 2011. Research was conducted by students of Croatian Medical Students' International Committee (CroMSIC).

**RESULTS:** Participants state that there is an intertwining of their everyday household activities and work in agronomy. Physical activity can be reflected in continuous work in agronomy and their households. Dietary habits are conditioned by tradition, availability of food, finances and type of work participants perform. People included in the research recognize rural areas as healthy environment. Specific risks related to traditional food and dangers regarding work in agronomy are not entirely recognized. Alcohol can influence their work capacity and total health condition and is not recognized as a problem. There are limited possibilities within the current curriculum to educate medical students for the stated rural population needs. Non-recognition of the needs and inadequacy of education can additionally influence decision to work in rural community.

**CONCLUSION:** Development of specific sources on rural health in educational curriculum of future doctors will improve quality of health care of the population in rural areas and will contribute to easier decision making to work in rural community.

## 3.4 PREVENTIVNE MJERE ZA SMANJENJE RIZIKA OD POJAVE FARMERSKIH PLU A U POLJOPRIVREDNIH RADNIKA

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**UVOD:** Prašina iz bilo kojeg pljesnivog usjeva - slame, kukuruza, silaže, zrna ili ak duhana može uzrokovati farmerska plu a. Najugroženiji su radnici koji manipuliraju zaraženim biljnim materijalom, osobito u zatvorenom prostoru, a ne koriste odgovaraju u osobnu zaštitnu opremu za zaštitu dišnih organa. Prema podacima Registra profesionalnih bolesti našeg Zavoda, u Republici Hrvatskoj bilo je u razdoblju 1998-2010. 8 priznatih slučajeva farmerskih plu a.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je predložiti listu preventivnih mjer u svrhu smanjenja rizika od pojave farmerskih plu a prema redoslijedu važnosti odnosno u inkovitosti.

**METODE:** Prilikom izrade ovog rada korištene su sljedeće relevantne baze podataka i literaturni izvori: Zejda JE, McDuffie HH, Dosman JA. Epidemiology of health and safety risks in agriculture and related industries. Practical applications for rural physicians. West J



Med 1993; 158: 56-63. - Farm Safety Association, Ontario Respiratory hazards in agriculture. Farmer's lung, 2000. - Mašek T, Šerman V.Utjecaj mikotoksina na zdravlje i proizvodnost preživa a. Krmiva 2006; 48: 19-31. - Registar profesionalnih bolesti (1998.-2010.). Zagreb: Hrvatski zavod za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu, 2011.

**REZULTATI I ZAKLJUČAK:** Lista preventivnih mjera, propisanih kako bi se spriječilo pojavu pljesni ili smanjilo štetnost po zdravlje, poredanih po prioritetu:

- sušiti sijeno odmah poslije košnje kako bi se spriječilo pojavu spora, mokro sijeno silirati
- koristiti inhibitore rasta pljesni prilikom baliranja sijena, siliranja usjeva i skladištenja žitarica na preporučeno vrijeme
- identificirati kontaminirana mjesta u radnom okolišu
- mehaničko hranjenje stoke zamjeniti automatiziranim sustavom koji može smanjiti broj spora ili izloženost radnika
- izbjegavati izloženost sporama pljesni i prašini iz zaraženog materijala
- ugraditi ventilaciju u zatvorenim objektima uz obavezno korištenje mehaničke kontrole za uklanjanje kontaminanta iz zraka (npr. filteri)
- premjestiti rad na otvoreno kad god je to moguće
- Izbjegavati rad u prašnjavim skupinama prostorima
- koristiti odgovarajuću osobnu zaštitnu opremu za zaštitu dišnih organa
- koristiti respiratore ili maske sa filterima namjenjenim za finu prašinu (<5µm)

## **PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO REDUCE RISK OF OCCURRENCE OF FARMER'S LUNG FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS**

**INTRODUCTION:** Farmer's lung is an allergy related disease usually caused by breathing in the dust from moldy hay. However, dust from any moldy crop - straw, corn, silage, grain, or even tobacco - can also cause farmer's lung. Other potential sources of dust particles include grain handling, feed handling and processing, and livestock confinement systems. Most exposed are workers who carry out manual handling of infected plant material, especially in confined work areas without appropriate personal protective equipment for respiratory protection. According to data from the Register held in our Institute in Republic of Croatia were 8 cases of farmer's lung in the period from 1998 to 2010.

**OBJECTIVE:** Propose a list of preventive measures to reduce the risk of developing farmer's lung in order of importance and effectiveness.

**METHODS:** During the preparation of this paper, following databases and literature sources were used: Zejda JE, McDuffie HH, Dosman JA. Epidemiology of health and safety risks in agriculture and related industries. Practical applications for rural physicians. West J Med 1993; 158: 56-63. - Farm Safety Association, Ontario Respiratory hazards in agriculture. Farmer's lung, 2000. - Mašek T, Šerman V.Utjecaj mikotoksina na zdravlje i proizvodnost preživa a. Krmiva 2006; 48: 19-31. - Registar profesionalnih bolesti (1998.-2010.). Zagreb: Hrvatski zavod za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu, 2011.

**RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:** List of preventive measures, recommended to prevent the growth of mold spores or limit the damage they can cause in order of importance:

- wet hay, grain, or other crops dry at harvest.
- use inhibitors of mold growth when baling hay, silage crops and storing grain
- identify contaminated sites in the work environment
- convert to mechanical or automated feeding or feed handling systems. That can reduce the amount of airborne mold spores and can reduce worker's exposure
- avoid exposure to mold spores and dust from infected material



- installed ventilation in enclosed buildings with the use of mechanical controls to remove contaminants from the air (e.g. filters)
- move the work outdoors whenever possible
- avoid dusty work in confined spaces
- use personal protective equipment for respiratory protection
- use respirators or masks with filters intended for fine dust (<5 µm)



## SAŽECI POSTERA / ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS

### P 3.5 VAŽNOST PRA ENJA I DOKUMENTIRANJA OZLJEDA LANOVA POLJOPRIVREDNIH KU ANSTVA ZA IZRADU PROCJENE OPASNOSTI

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Prema prošedenom Popisu poljoprivrede iz 2003. godine, u Hrvatskoj ima 1,485 647 lanova poljoprivrednih ku anstva, od kojih je 739 809 muškaraca i 745 838 žena. U lanovalne poljoprivrednih ku anstva ubrajamo pored radno aktivnih muškaraca i žena, djecu te starije i invalidne osobe. U svom radnom okolišu oni su izloženi raznim opasnostima, štetnostima i naporima. Općenito, opasnosti su razvrstane kao mehaničke, padovi na ravnini i s visine, biološke (npr. krpelji, zmije, ose), opasnosti od električne struje, a zatim slijede štetnosti pri izloženosti opasnim tvarima, buci, vibracijama, radu na otvorenom. Tjelesni napor predstavlja kombinaciju dinamičkog i statičkog napora, dok psihofiziološki napor uključuju otežane uvjete odmaranja, rano bujenje i rad u noći i do kasno navečer. Izvore opasnosti, štetnosti i napora u radnom okolišu kod lanova poljoprivrednih ku anstava mogu dovesti do lakših i težih ozljeda, razvoja profesionalnih bolesti, a u određenim slučajevima i do smrti.

Na sigurnost lanova poljoprivrednih ku anstava pri obavljanju svakodnevnih poslova ne mogu se primjenjivati mjere i pravila zaštite, kao ni nadzor nad njihovom primjenom temeljem Zakona o zaštiti na radu, kao ni odredbe Zakona o radu jer lani poljoprivrednih ku anstava nisu u radnom odnosu, niti se s njima zaključuje ugovor o radu. Stoga je potrebno utvrditi postojeće stanje zaštite zdravlja i sigurnosti lanova poljoprivrednih ku anstava, s ciljem mogućeg uvođenja specifičnih mjer i minimalnih uvjeta za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost pri obavljanju poljoprivrednih poslova za sve lanovalne poljoprivrednih ku anstava, za što se polazišta mogu naći u nizu zakona RH.

Prvenstveno bi trebalo pristupiti izradi procjene opasnosti koja neizostavno treba uključiti i ozljede nastale pri obavljanju poljoprivrednih radova. Procjena opasnosti je na taj način pružiti temelj za primjenu mjeri upravljanja rizikom, koje se mogu razvrstati u tehničke (promjene u opremi ili na radnoj načinu koji se rad obavlja), administrativne (mjeri kojima se regulira postupak nakon izlaganja) ili one koje se odnose na ponašanje (eduksija radnika). Upravo stoga je pravilno i dokumentiranje pri obavljanju poljoprivrednih poslova značajan pokazatelj stanja zaštite kojeg svakako treba uzeti u obzir prilikom izrade procjena opasnosti.

### IMPORTANCE OF THE FARM HOUSEHOLD POPULATION INJURIES SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING FOR DEVELOPING RISK ASSESSMENT

According to the Agricultural Census conducted in 2003, it is estimated that number of persons working at the farm households is around 1,485 647, out of which there are 739 809 men and 745 838 women. The farm household member includes working population of men and women, children, elderly and disabled persons. In their working environment they are exposed to the different hazards, harms and efforts.

Generally, hazards are recognised as mechanical, falls from height in the workplace, biological (e.g. ticks, snakes, wasps), hazards from electricity and electric shock, followed by the harms of exposure to hazardous substances, noise, vibration, work outdoors. Physical effort is a combination of dynamic and static effort, while psycho physiological efforts include difficulty in terms of resting, early waking and often work until late evening. Sources of



hazards, harms and efforts in the working environment can lead to the minor or severe injuries, development of occupational disease and in some cases can cause death.

Occupational safety measures and regulations are not applicable to the members of the farm households as well as control over the implementation since they are not officially employed. Therefore, there is a need to define current status of farm household members regarding health protection and safety, which could then be used for introduction of specific measures and minimum health and safety conditions in agriculture and a need for securing equal for all members in farm households. Starting point for those measures can be finding in the existing laws of the Republic of Croatia.

As a first step, injuries of the farm households member connected with agricultural work, needs to be included in the risk assessment procedure. Risk assessment will provide in that case the basis of the successful implementation of the risk management measures that could be categorized as technical (improvement of the equipment or working procedures), administrative (regulation of post exposure measures), or behavioural (education of workers). The surveillance and system of reporting is therefore important indicator of the farm household population protection in the working environment and should be considered in development of the risk assessment.



#### 4. Tema/Topic

## ZDRAVLJE NA RADU ZDRAVSTVENIH DJELATNIKA / OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

### USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS

#### 4.1 MOBBING: PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE AMONG MACEDONIAN LABORATORY WORKERS

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**BACKGROUND:** Mobbing is a specific form of behavior at workplace characterized by systematic psychological abuse or humiliation of a person performed by an individual or a group with a view of damaging his/her reputation, honour, human dignity and integrity until forcing him/her out of the workplace. More than any other workplaces, health care sector provides a fertile ground for mobbing.

**OBJECTIVE:** The aim of the study was to establish whether Macedonian laboratory workers recognize mobbing in their working environment and to determine its frequency and characteristics, its effects on mental and physical health in the population studied.

**METHOD:** We performed a cross-sectional descriptive study. The sample was composed of 120 laboratory workers (80 female and 40 male), age range 25 to 55 years (mean: 33.1; SD: 8.6), all employed in public healthcare settings. The survey instrument used was the specially designed Mobbing Questionnaire by Koic E et al.

**RESULTS:** According to survey results, 10%-65% of the total number of respondents experienced some type of mobbing. Mental problems due to the work they perform affected 45% of respondents, while 50% of subjects had physical problems associated with their work. Due to the problems caused by work, 10% of examinees were on sick leave. From the total number of employed subjects, 35% had problems at the time when they went on sick leave. The survey respondents evaluated interpersonal relations in their company with the average grade of 3.5. A large number of respondents expressed the wish to change their workplace (40%).

**CONCLUSION:** Results of our study confirmed the hypothesis that mobbing is common in Macedonia and that laboratory workers recognize this phenomenon relatively well although it is not very much discussed in the public.

#### MOBING: PSIHOLOŠKA ZLOPORABA ME U MAKEDONSKIM LABORATORIJSKIM OSOBLJJEM

Mobing je specifični oblik ponašanja na radnom mjestu karakteriziran sistemskom psihološkom zloporabom ili ponižavanjem neke osobe od pojedinca ili skupine s namjerom oštete enja njegove/njene reputacije, asti, ljudskog dostojanstva i integriteta sve do njegovog/njenog nasilnog uklanjanja s radnog mesta. Zdravstveni sektor je više nego druga radna mjesta plodno tlo za mobing.



CILJ: Cilj ove studije bio je ustanoviti prepoznaje li makedonsko laboratorijsko osoblje mobing u svojoj radnoj okolini i utvrditi njegovu u stalost i karakteristike te njegove u inke na mentalno i fizičko zdravlje proučavane populacije.

METODA: Izveli smo presjeknu deskriptivnu studiju. Uzorak se sastojao od 120 laboratorijskih radnika (80 žena i 40 muškaraca), dobi 25 do 55 godina (srednja vrijednost 33,1; SD 8,6), zaposlenih u pogonima javne zdravstvene skrbi. Kao mjerni instrument uporabljen je posebno dizajnirani upitnik o mobingu E. Koic i sur.

REZULTATI: Što se tiče rezultata studije, 10%-65% ukupnog broja ispitanika iskušalo je neki oblik mobinga. Mentalne probleme zbog rada kojim se bave imalo je 45%, dok je 50% ispitanika imalo fizičke probleme u vezi sa svojim radom. Zbog problema izazvanih radom na bolovanju je bilo 10% ispitanika. Od ukupnog broja zaposlenika, 35% je imalo probleme u vrijeme kada su otišli na bolovanje. Ispitanici su međusobne odnose u svojoj ustanovi ocijenili prosječnom ocjenom od 3,5. Velik broj ispitanika (40%) izrazio je želju za promjenom radnog mesta.

ZAKLJUČAK: Rezultati naše studije potvrdili su hipotezu da je mobing u Makedoniji est i da laboratorijsko osoblje prepoznaje taj fenomen relativno dobro, iako se o njemu u javnosti mnogo ne raspravlja

#### 4.2 MOBBING IN THE WORKPLACE AMONG MACEDONIAN NURSES: NEW CHALLENGES OF AN OLD PROBLEM

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BACKGROUND: Workplace mobbing is a hostile and unethical communication, systematically aimed from one or more individuals towards mostly one individual, who is forced into a helpless position and is held in it by constant bullying. Mobbing has been recognized as a significant source of individual discomfort and subsequently illness in health care settings.

OBJECTIVE: To assess the type and frequency of reported mobbing factors and hostile behaviors in the working environment, in a sample of nurses in Macedonia.

METHOD: We performed a cross-sectional descriptive study. The sample comprised 130 nurses/technicians (100 female and 30 male), age range 23 to 56 years (mean: 34,4; SD: 9,2) all employed in public healthcare sector. The survey instrument used was the specially designed Mobbing Questionnaire by Koic E et al.

RESULTS: According to survey results, 12%-69% of the total number of respondents experienced some type of mobbing. Mental problems due to the work they perform affected 30% of respondents, while 54% of subjects had physical problems associated with their work. Due to the problems caused by work, 15% of examinees were on sick leave. From the total number of employed subjects, 38% had problems at the time when they went on sick leave. The survey respondents evaluated interpersonal relations in their company with the average grade of 3,2. A large number of respondents expressed the wish to change their workplace (54%).

CONCLUSION: Our study confirmed that mobbing is an actual problem in Macedonia, recognized by nurses and therefore health institutions should bear these in mind to set up a system of support and ensure standards of behavior that do not jeopardize workers' health and dignity.



## MOBING NA RADNOM MJESTU MAKEDONSKIH MEDICINSKIH SESTARA: NOVI IZAZOVI STAROG PROBLEMA

Mobing na radnom mjestu je neprijateljsko i neeti no komuniciranje sistematski ciljano od jednog ili više pojedinaca prema naj eš e jednom pojedincu koji je prisilno stavljen u bespomo an položaj i u njemu podržavan neprestanim zlostavljanjem. Mobing je uo en kao zna ajan izvor individualne nelagode i kao posljedica toga bolesti u zdravstvenim ustanovama.

Cilj rada bio je ocijeniti tip i frekvenciju objavljenih faktora mobinga i neprijateljskih ponašanja u radnoj okolini na uzorku medicinskih sestara/tehni ara u Makedoniji.

Izveli smo presje nu deskriptivnu studiju. Uzorak se sastojao od 130 medicinskih sestara/tehni ata (100 žena i 30 muškaraca), raspon dobi 25 do 56 godina (srednja dob 34,4, SD 9,2 godina), svi zaposleni u sektoru javnog zdravstva. Uporabljeni instrument istraživanja bio je posebno dizajnirani upitanik o mobingu E. Koi i sur.

Prema rezultatima studije 12%-69% ukupnog broja ispitanika iskusilo je neki oblik mobinga. Mentalni problemi uzrokovani radom koji obavljaju pogodili su 30% ispitanika, dok ih je 54% imalo fizi ke probleme povezane s radom. Zbog problema povezanih s radom, na bolovanju je bilo 15% ispitanika. Od ukupnog broja zaposlenika, 38% je imalo probleme u vrijeme kada su otišli na bolovanje. Ispitanici u ocijenili me usobne odnose u svojoj ustanovi prosje nom ocjenom od 3,2. Veliki broj ispitanika (54%) izrazio je želju za promjenom radnog mesta.

Naša je studija potvrdila da je mobing aktualni problem u Makedoniji, prepoznat od medicinskih sestara/tehni ara i zbog toga bi zdravstvene ustanove o tome trebale voditi brigu u smislu uvo enja sistema potpore i osiguravanja standarda ponašanja koji ne bi ugrožavao zdravlje i dostojanstvo radnika.

## 4.3 OCJENJIVANJE I SUZBIJANJE TEGOBA I/ILI BOLESTI KRALJEŽNICE ZDRAVSTVENIH DJELATNIKA NA RADNIM MJESTIMA

osi -Niki V, Krapac L<sup>1</sup>

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U industrijski najrazvijenijim zemljama još uvijek oko 20% zaposlenih rade na teškim poslovima pri kojima postoje srednje teška do teška fizi ka optere enja i dovode do preprenanja pojedinih dijelova miši no-koštanog sustava (MKS). Ve ina zdravstvenih djelatnika je u radu uz fizi ka naprezanja izložena i neergonomskom položaju tijela.

CILJ: Cilj istraživanja u Specijalnoj bolnici za medicinsku rehabilitaciju Stubi ke Toplice bio je uo iti rizi ne imbenike koji dovode do preoptere enja kralježnice kako bi se pronašli mehanizmi koji bi umanjili pojavu zamora, boli pa i bolesti i postigli bolju radnu u inkovitost, kao i smanjenje odsutnosti s radnog mesta zbog tegoba i/ili bolesti MKS.

ISPITANICI I METODE: Uzorak (N=150) se sastojao od tri skupine ispitanika - ispitanici s jakim fizi kim naporima (J), ispitanici s umjerenim naporima (UM) i ispitanici bez fizi kih napora (BF).Korišteni su upitnici temeljeni na samoispunjavanju s obzirom na radno optere enje kralježnice i zglobova gornjih udova. Umor i bol su subjektivno ocijenjeni (na analognoj vizualnoj ljestvici). Sakupljeni su podaci o aktivnostima izvan radnog vremena, sklonosti sportu i rekreativu.

REZULTATI: Rezultati istraživanja su pokazali da postoji zna ajna povezanost izme u fizi kih napora i pojave boli i zamora MKS (J+UM=98%: 84% u skupini bez optere enja, P<0,01). U pojavi boli te su razlike dosegle još ve u statisti ku zna ajnost (98%:74%, P<0,001) Kao rizi ne imbenike koji dovode do pove anja umora i boli ispitanici su navodili dizanje teških predmeta i bolesnika, prenošenje težih tereta, dugotrajni prisilni položaj pri



radu, neergonomiske stolce i stolove. Ispitanici svih skupina odmor naj eš e provode pasivno. Sugestije ispitanika o poboljšanju uvjeta rada i smanjenju mogu ih tegoba bile su bolja ergonomска oprema, eš e pauze, više kra ih odmora unutar radnog vremena, rekreativne vježbe, bolja organizacija rada. Kod ve oboljelih se kao sekundarna prevencija navode promjena radnog mesta i preventivni rekreativni odmori.

## **ASSESSMENT AND SUPPRESSION OF DISCOMFORT AND/OR DISEASES OF THE SPINE OF THE HEALTH CARE WORKERS IN WORKPLACES**

In developed industrial countries there are about 20% employees working hard and having medium or hard physical loads that lead to overstrain of particular parts of the muscle-bone system (MBS). The majority of health care workers beside physical efforts suffer also of non-ergonomic body posture.

**AIM:** Goal of the research at the Stubi ke Toplice Special Hospital for Medical Rehabilitation was to observe risk factors that lead to overloading of the spine in order to find mechanisms that will decrease manifestation of fatigue, pain and even sickness and achieve better working efficiency as well as reduction of absenteeism caused by discomfort and/or diseases of the musculo-skeletal system.

**SUBJECTS AND METHODS:** Sample (N=150) consisted of the three groups of medical workers: a group with strong physical efforts (S), a group with moderate (M) and a group without physical efforts (W). Questionnaires used were based on the self-fulfilment in regard to the work load of the spine and joints of the upper limbs. Fatigue and pain were assessed subjectively (according to the visual analogue scale VAS). Activities outside working hours, preferences to sport and recreation were also examined.

**RESULTS:** Significant correlation between physical efforts and the occurrence of pain and fatigue was found. LMS (S + M = 98%: 84% in the group without load ( $P<0.01$ ). The differences in the occurrence of pain reached even greater statistical significance (98%: 74% -  $P<0.001$ ). Respondents reported that the risk factors that lead to increased fatigue and pain were: lifting heavy objects or patients, carrying heavy loads, long lasting forced position at work, non-ergonomic tables and chairs. Respondents of all the groups usually spent their breaks and/or holidays passively. Suggestions for improving working conditions were: better ergonomic equipment, more frequent breaks, multiple shorter breaks within working hours, recreational exercises, better organization of work.

## **4.4 NEKE KARAKTERISTIKE OZLJEDA NA RADU U DJELATNOSTI ZDRAVSTVENE ZAŠTITE**

Pti ar M.

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Ozljeda na radu mora biti uzro no vezana za obavljanje poslova na kojima radnik radi. Ozljeda na radu je ozljeda izazvana neposrednim i kratkotrajnim mehani kim, fizikalnim ili kemijskim djelovanjem, naglim promjenama položaja tijela, iznenadnim optere enjima ili drugim promjenama fiziološkog stanja organizma i/ili bolest koja je izravno i isklju ivo posljedica nesretnog slu aja ili više sile za vrijeme rada. Od ukupnog broja ozljeda na radu za 2009. godinu na djelatnost zdravstvene zaštite otpada gotovo 8%, pri emu je visoka u stalost ozljeda izvan redovitih poslova radnog mesta.

Cilj rada je utvrditi u stalost ozljeda na radu svih zdravstvenih radnika s obzirom na broj sati provedenih na radu te vremenu nastanka ozljede u odnosu na spol i dob radnika.



Iz evidencije prijavljenih i priznatih ozljeda na radu tijekom 2009. godine nasumice je odabrana svaka peta. Analizirani su podaci za 244 ozlige ena radnika, prema spolu, dobi, poslu koji je osoba radila u trenutku nastanka ozljede (redoviti na radnom mjestu, neredoviti na radnom mjestu, izvan radnog mesta u dolasku ili odlasku na posao), koliko je sati rada prethodilo ozljedi te vremenu nastanka ozljede.

Rezultati pokazuju da u estalost ozljeda na radu i u žena i u muškaraca raste s porastom životne dobi. Ozljede na radu naj eš e se doga aju ujutro izme u 7 i 8 sati te poslijepodne izme u 13 i 14 sati, bez obzira na spol radnika. Najve i broj ozljeda na radu dogodio se u oba spola nakon prvog sata rada te nakon osam i više od osam sati rada u radnika u dobi 18-29 godina i starijih od 40 godina. U radnica u dobi 18-39 godina ve a je u estalost ozljeda na radu u dolasku i odlasku s posla. Najve a zastupljenost ozljeda na redovitim poslovima radnog mjeseta je u dobnoj skupini 40-49 godina u oba spola te u žena starijih od 50 godina.

ZAKLJU AK: eš e ozljede na radu na po etku i na kraju smjene te nakon prvog sata rada i nakon više od osam sati rada upu uju na nedovoljnu prilago enost na poslu i umor radnika. Ve i broj ozljeda na radu u žena do 40 godina u dolasku i odlasku s posla mogu biti vezane s optere enjima i obvezama izvan radnog mjeseta. Ozljede na radu starijih radnika na redovitim poslovima vezane su uz primjenu pravila zaštite na radu.

## SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF INJURIES AT WORK IN A HEALTH PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

**INTRODUCTION:** Injury at work must be causally related to performing the tasks at some working places. Injury at work is an injury caused by direct and short-term mechanical, physical or chemical action, by rapid changes in posture, sudden changes in load or by other changes in physiological conditions and/or a disease that is directly and exclusively the result of an accident or injury of unknown origin during work. In relation to the total number of injuries at work in the year 2009, health protection department accounted for nearly 8%, with a high incidence of injuries outside the regular workplace duties.

The purpose of this paper was to determine the incidence of injuries at work among all health workers in regard to the number of hours spent at work and the time when the injury occurred, in relation to workers' sex and age.

From the records of registered and recognized injuries at work during 2009, every fifth injury was randomly selected. The data for 244 injured workers was analyzed by sex, age, and tasks that the person was performing at the time of injury (regular work duties, irregular work duties, outside the workplace during arrival or on departure from work), how many hours preceded the injury and the exact time when the injury occurred.

The results showed that the incidence of injuries at work both in women and in men increased with age. Injuries at work had the highest incidence in the morning between 7 and 8 am and in the afternoon between 1 and 2 pm, regardless of the workers' sex. The largest number of injuries at work occurred in both sexes after the first hour of work and after eight or more than eight hours of work among workers 18-29 years old and older than 40. Among female workers 18-39 years old, the incidence of injury was increased during arrival and departure from work. The highest incidence of injuries during regular work duties was in the age group 40-49 in both sexes and in women older than 50.

**CONCLUSION:** More frequent injuries at work at the beginning and at the end of shifts and also after the first hour of work and after more than eight hours of work refer to an inadequate work adaptation and to worker fatigue. The higher number of injuries at work among women aged up to 40 years during arrival to and departure from work may be associated with burdens and responsibilities outside the workplace. Injuries at work of older workers during regular work duties were associated with the implementation of rules of safety at work.



## 4.5 UTJECAJ INDIVIDUALNIH FAKTORA I FAKTORA RADNOG MJESTA NA RADNU SPOSOBNOST ZDRAVSTVENIH RADNIKA

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**UVOD:** U posljednje se vrijeme istraživačima je postalo pitanje zašto zdravstveni radnici nisu sretni na radnom mjestu. Do pojave stresa na radnom mjestu dovodi prisustvo raznovrsnih initijala ili stresora. Istodobno prisustvo više stresora brže iscrpljuje adaptivne mehanizme organizma i smanjuje radnu sposobnost.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada bio je utvrditi stresore radnog mesta u zdravstvenih radnika, procijeniti njihove u inke na privremenu spriječnost za rad i ispitati udruženost stresora s procjenom trenutne radne sposobnosti.

**ISPITANICI I METODE:** Istraživanje je provedeno u svibnju 2009. godine u Domu zdravlja Živinice. Istraživanjem je obuhvaćeno 115 zaposlenika. Radilo se o prospektivnoj presjetnoj studiji, koja je uključivala upotrebu upitnika i to: u estalost stresora radnog mesta kod zdravstvenih radnika i procjenu radne sposobnosti i privremene spriječnosti za rad, kao i njihovu međusobnu povezanost.

**REZULTATI:** Od ispitivanih stresora najzastupljeniji bili su preopterećenost poslom (47%), pritisak vremenskih rokova pri radu (42%), neadekvatna osobna primanja (43%), administrativni poslovi (46%), strah od mogućnosti zaraze od oboljelih (42%). Utvrđena je statistička korelacija dužine spriječnosti za rad sa sljedećim stresorima: nedovoljna komunikacija s nadređenim ( $r=-0,234$ ;  $P=0,012$ ), sukob s nadređenim ( $r=-0,193$ ;  $P=0,039$ ). Prediktori privremene spriječnosti za rad: mala mogućnost napredovanja na poslu ( $r=0,189$ ;  $P=0,043$ ), radni staž ( $r=-0,232$ ;  $P=0,012$ ), sukob s kolegama ( $r=-0,189$ ;  $P=0,043$ ). Izvrsna radna sposobnost imala je samo 56% uposlenika. Radna mesta za 33% (vrlo dobra radna sposobnost) ispitanih trebaju preventivne intervencije (odnosi se na adaptaciju radnog mesta); 8% ima dobru radnu sposobnost koja zahtijeva uz intervencije u smislu suzbijanja otkrivenih faktora rizika i pojava anđeoskih mentalnih i drugih oblika rehabilitacije do stabilizacije zdravstvenog stanja u cilju očuvanja radne sposobnosti. Loša prognostika je znak odnosno lošu radnu sposobnost otkrili smo u 3% ispitanih (gubitak radne sposobnosti u naredne dvije godine). Postoji signifikantna korelacija indeksa radne sposobnosti i dobi ispitanih (Pearsonov faktor korelacijski koeficijent = -0,454,  $P=0,001$ ). Tako da postoji statistička korelacija između zbroja bodova indeksa radne sposobnosti i dužine radnog staža (Pearsonov faktor korelacijski koeficijent = 0,883,  $P=0,001$ ).

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Najveći stresori radnog mesta u zdravstvenih radnika su: preopterećenost poslom, pritisak vremenskih rokova za dovršenje radnih zadataka, neadekvatna primanja, administrativni poslovi i strah od mogućnosti zaraze od oboljelih. Postoji statistička korelacija između privremene spriječnosti za rad i stresora: mala mogućnost napredovanja na poslu, radni staž i sukob s kolegama. Postoji signifikantna korelacija indeksa radne sposobnosti i dobi ispitanih, kao i zbroja bodova indeksa radne sposobnosti i dužine radnog staža.



## THE EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUAL AND WORK PLACE FACTORS OF WORK ABILITY IN HEALTH WORKERS

In recent times, researchers often raise the question: why health workers are not happy in the workplace. The stress in the work place is caused by various factors or stressors. Concomitant presence of more stressors quickly deplete the adaptive mechanisms of the organism and decrease work ability.

The aim of the study was to identify stressors in the workplace of health workers, to assess their effects on the temporary absence from work and to examine the association of stressors with the assessment of current work ability. The study was conducted in May 2009 in the Živinice Health Center.

The study analyzed 115 employees. This was a prospective cross-sectional study, and questionnaires: the frequency of job stressors at workplace in health workers and assessing work ability index, a temporary absence from work and their interconnection, were used.

The most common stressors were: work overload (47%); the pressure of deadlines at work (42%); inadequate salary (43%); administrative tasks (46%); fear of the possibility of infection from patients (42%). There was a statistically significant correlation between absence from work with the following stressors: insufficient communication with manager ( $q = -2.34$ ;  $P = 0.012$ ), conflict with manager ( $q = -1.93$ ,  $P = 0.039$ ). Predictors of temporary absence from work: a small possibility of promotion at work ( $q = 0.189$ ,  $P = 0.043$ ), work experience ( $q = -0.232$ ,  $P = 0.012$ ), conflict with colleagues ( $q = -1.89$ ;  $P = 0.043$ ). Excellent ability for work had only 56% employees. Work place of 33% subjects (very good working ability) required preventive interventions (workplace adaptation), 8% subjects had good working ability (required the intervention for suppression of detected risk factors; mental and other forms of rehabilitation and stabilization of health towards improving the work ability). Bad prognostic sign, poor work ability, was found in 3% subjects (loss of work ability in the next two years). There was a significant correlation between work ability index and age of subjects (Pearson correlation factor  $= -0.454$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ). There is also a significant correlation between work ability index and duration of work experience (Pearson correlation factor  $= 0.883$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ). The most common stressors in the workplace of health workers were: work overload, the pressure of deadlines for the execution of tasks, inadequate salary, administrative tasks and fear of the possibility of infection by patients. There was a statistically significant correlation between the temporary absence from work and stressors: a small possibility of promotion, work experience and conflict with colleagues. There was a significant correlation between work ability index and age of subjects, and the score of work ability index and duration of work experience.



## SAŽECI POSTERA / ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS

### P 4.6 STRES I RADNA SPOSOBNOST MEDICINSKIH SESTARA I TEHNI ARA U BOLNICI

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Zanimanje medicinske sestre svrstano je me u visoko stresna zanimanja. Medicinske sestre su pri svom radu izložene štetnostima poput bioloških, kemijskih i fizikalnih štetnosti, smjenskom i no nom radu i imaju visoku odgovornost za zdravlje pacijenata. Poznato je da stres na radu može loše utjecati na zdravlje radnika i dovesti do privremene nesposobnosti ili smanjene sposobnosti za rad.

Cilj rada je istražiti utjecaj stresa na radu na radnu sposobnost medicinskih sestara i tehni ara u bolnici.

Metode i ispitanici: Istraživanje se provodilo primjenom *Upitnika o stresorima na radnom mjestu bolni kih zdravstvenih djelatnika* i *Upitnika za odre ivanje indeksa radne sposobnosti*. Ispitanici su bili medicinske sestre i tehni ari zaposleni u bolnici, podijeljeni u tri skupine: medicinske sestre na kirurškim i nekirurškim odjelima i medicinski tehni ari na dijagnostici. Ispitivanje je bilo anonimno. Za ispitivanje predvi anja radne sposobnosti na osnovi stresora na radnom mjestu te demografskih obilježja ispitanika korištena je linearna regresijska analiza, univariatna analiza i multivariatna analiza.

Rezultati: Na upitnike je odgovorilo 1253 ispitanika, od toga su 1132 (90%) žene i 121 (10%) muškarac. Srednja dob bila je 38,9 ( $\pm 10,4$ ) godine. Analizom podataka dobiveno je da su svi stresori, ženski spol i starija dob negativno povezani s indeksom radne sposobnosti. U medicinskih sestara na kirurgiji na smanjenje indeksa radne sposobnosti utje u starija dob, loša organizacija posla, nedostatne financijske mogu nosti za rad, niska osobna primanja, opasnosti i štetnosti na radnom mjestu te smjenski rad, dok u medicinskih sestara na nekirurškim odjelima na indeks radne sposobnosti najviše utje u loša organizacija posla i nedostatne financije. U medicinskih tehni ari na dijagnostici dob najsnažnije predvi a indeks radne sposobnosti, ali slijede u nešto manjoj mjeri i me uljudski sukobi i loša komunikacija me u kolegama.

Zaklju ak: Medicinske sestre na kirurgiji u usporedbi s medicinskim sestrama i tehni arima koji rade na ostalim odjelima imaju više stresnih faktora koji utje u na njihovu radnu sposobnost. Rezultati ovog istraživanja mogu biti poruka upravama bolnica da je u svrhu o uvanja zdravlja i što bolje radne sposobnosti djelatnika potrebno unaprijediti organizaciju rada, edukaciju medicinskih sestara i prilagoditi radne zahtjeve osobnim mogu nostima.

### STRESS AT WORK AND WORK ABILITY OF HOSPITAL NURSES AND TECHNICIANS

Nurses are a professional group likely to report very high levels of occupational stress. Nursing provides wide range of potential work stressors - biological, physical, chemical. Emotional demands of caring, high responsibility for patients' health, night and shift work are also remarkable stressors in this profession. Stress at work could affect health of health care workers and lead to temporary work disability and/or decreased work ability.

Aim: To assess impact of work related stress at work ability among hospital nurses and technicians.



**Methods and Subjects:** Two questionnaires were used: Occupational Stress Assessment Questionnaire for Hospital Health Care Workers, and Work Ability Index (WAI) Questionnaire. The participants were nurses and technicians employed in 5 hospitals in Zagreb. Regarding work position they were divided into three groups: nurses and technicians at surgical units, in nonsurgical units and in diagnostic departments. Participation in the study was anonymous. Linear regression analysis (univariate and multivariate) was performed with work ability index being the criterion variable and stress perception and demographic characteristics being predictors.

Out of 1353 participants 1132 (90%) were females and 121 (10%) males. Mean age was 38.9 ( $\pm 10.4$ ) years. Analyzed data showed that all assessed stressors, female sex and age, were significantly negatively associated with work ability index. Results also showed that in the group of nurses at surgical units decreased work ability was associated with age, poor work organization, financial limitations, inadequate personal income, dangers and hazards at work, in addition to shift and night work. Our results also showed that work ability of nurses in non-surgical units was negatively associated with poor organization and financial limitations. In the group of technicians at diagnostic departments work ability was significantly negatively associated with age, interpersonal conflicts and poor interpersonal communication.

Our results suggest that nurses at surgical units, compared to nurses and technicians at other departments, are exposed to more stressors which affect work ability. Results also suggest that there is a need for hospital management to improve work organization and resources. Education about stress at work and coping strategies, as well as adjustment of work demands to individual ability, are also important targets to reduce stress at work among hospital nurses and technicians.

#### **P 4.7 PRETKAZATELJI SMANJENE RADNE SPOSOBNOSTI ZAPOSLENIKA U HITNOJ MEDICINI – STANJE U HRVATSKOJ**

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**UVOD:** Svjetska istraživanja su pokazala da zaposlenici u hitnoj medicini, a posebice osoblje u vozilima, pate od simptoma povezanih s traumatskim događajima i imaju u svom radu više kroničnih stresora nego radnici u drugim ustanovama zdravstvene službe. Za razliku od drugih zemalja u kojima su se provale slijedeće studije, u Hrvatskoj ne postoji specijalizacija hitne medicine.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada bio je utvrditi moguće pretkazatelje smanjene radne sposobnosti uključujući profesionalni stres i kvalitetu života zaposlenika u hitnoj medicini.

**METODE:** Od svibnja do srpnja 2010. u Hitnoj medicinskoj pomoći Grada Zagreba provedena je presječna studija. Upitnici su podijeljeni svim zaposlenicima i sakupljen je uzorak od 125 ispitanika (39 ljeđnika, 38 medicinskih sestara/tehničara i 48 vozača). Podaci su prikupljeni uporabom socio-demografskih pitanja uz pomoć ovih upitnika: Occupational Stress Assessment (OSA), Work Ability Index (WAI) i WHO (World Health Organisation) Quality of Life (WHO-BREF).

**REZULTATI:** Ljeđnici hitne medicine bili su znatno izloženiji javnom kritiziranju ( $p=0,008$ ), a vozači su bili izloženiji opasnostima na radnom mjestu ( $p=0,001$ ) u odnosu na druge skupine zaposlenika. Binarni logistički regresijski model pokazao je dva značajna pretkazatelja smanjene radne sposobnosti (zbroj bodova WAI <37): niži fizikalni zahtjevi u području WHO-BREF ( $OR=0,78$ ; 95%CI: 0,68-0,89;  $p=0,001$ ) i profesionalni i intelektualni zahtjevi ( $OR=1,09$ ; 95%CI: 1,01-1,19;  $p=0,043$ ).



ZAKLJUČAK: U cilju povećanja ukupne radne sposobnosti zaposlenika u hitnoj medicini i bolje strukturne organizacije trebalo bi smanjiti napornu fizičku aktivnost i uvesti stažiranje u hitnoj medicini što bi značajno poboljšalo ukupnu radnu sposobnost lječnika u hitnoj medicini.

## LOWER WORK ABILITY PREDICTORS AMONG EMERGENCY MEDICINE EMPLOYEES: THE CROATIAN STORY

**INTRODUCTION:** Worldwide research has indicated that emergency medicine employees and particularly ambulance personnel suffer from symptoms related to traumatic events and experience more chronic stressors in their work than workers in other health service settings. Unlike in other countries which conducted similar studies, no specialty branch in emergency medicine exists in Croatia.

**AIM:** To identify possible predictors of low work ability, including occupational stress and quality of life, among emergency medicine employees.

**METHODS:** A cross-sectional study was conducted from May 2010 till July 2010 in Institute of Emergency Medicine the City of Zagreb. Questionnaires were distributed to all employees with gathered total sample of 125 subjects (39 physicians, 38 medical nurses/technicians and 48 drivers). Data were collected using socio-demographic questions, Occupational Stress Assessment (OSA), Work Ability Index (WAI) and WHO (World Health Organisation) Quality of Life (WHO-BREF) questionnaires.

**RESULTS:** Emergency physicians were significantly more exposed to public criticism ( $p=0.008$ ) but drivers had more exposure to hazards at workplace ( $p=0.001$ ) compared to other employee groups. Binary logistic regression model showed two significant predictors of lower work ability (WAI score <37): lower physical WHO-BREF domain ( $OR=0.78$ ; 95%CI: 0.68-0.89;  $p<0.001$ ) and the Professional and intellectual demands ( $OR=1.09$ ; 95%CI: 1.01-1.19;  $p=0.043$ ).

**CONCLUSION:** Strenuous physical activity should be reduced in order to increase the overall work ability of the emergency medicine employees and better structural organization and introduction of a residency in emergency medicine should significantly improve total work ability among emergency physicians.

## P 4.9 HEALTH STATUS OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS IN AN INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOLOGY UNIT FROM TIMISOARA

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**AIM OF STUDY:** There is consistent evidence that exposure to ionizing radiation may result in adverse health effects on medical personnel handling X rays. Hematological tests are one of the usual investigation, not expensive, but very useful in health monitoring.

**METHODS:** In 2006-2011, 25 persons were analyzed, smokers and nonsmokers from interventional cardiology departments from Timisoara Heart Institute. They were chronically exposed to low doses. We analyzed the professional activity. Annual clinical examination, spirometric and hematological tests were performed. The micronucleus assay was performed using 72 hours lymphocyte culture.

**RESULTS:** Physical dosimetry has noted overexposure in three cases from interventional cardiology department. The mean age of health professionals was 38 years. Symptoms at workplace were headache and low back pain (especially nurses). Clinical examination



revealed high blood pressure, pallor, rash at the work place. The micronucleus number had registered values between 2 and 91 per 1000 bi-nucleated cells. Hematological findings were not significant. Anemia and other unspecific hematological changes were found, but in a clinical context that excluded ionizing radiation effect. Respiratory function tests were within normal limits.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Clinical and laboratory tests revealed nonspecific results. A positive correlation was characteristic for age-number of micronuclei as well as for duration of employment – number of micronuclei variables. Because interventional cardiologists and electro-physiologists have the highest radiation exposure among health professionals, and the cytogenetic modifications are obvious, a major awareness is crucial for improving occupational protection. In these conditions, it is necessary to revise their working conditions and especially to decrease the time of exposure. Medical monitoring must be done.

## **ZDRAVSTVENO STANJE ZDRAVSTVENOG OSOBLJA U INTERVENCIJSKOJ KARDIOLOŠKOJ JEDINICI U TEMIŠVARU**

**CILJ:** Postoje stalni dokazi da izloženost ionizacijskom zraju može dovesti do štetnih zdravstvenih u inaka medicinskog osoblja koje rukuje rentgenskim zrakama. Obitno se ine hematološke pretrage koje nisu skupe, a vrlo su korisne u zdravstvenom nadziranju.

**METODE:** Od 2006. do 2011. pregledano je 25 osoba, puša a i nepuša a, zaposlenih u intervencijskim kardiološkim odjelima Instituta za srce u Temišvaru. Oni su bili kronično izloženi niskim dozama rentgenskog zraju. Analizirali smo njihovu profesionalnu aktivnost i obavili godišnji klinički pregled, spirometrijske i hematološke pretrage. U inili smo mononukleus test rabe i 72-satnu kulturu limfocita.

**REZULTATI:** U odjelu intervencijske kardiologije fizikalnom je dozimetrijom utvrđena prekomjerna izloženost u 3 slučaja. Srednja dob zaposlenog osoblja iznosila je 38 godina. Simptomi na radnom mjestu bili su glavobolja, u bolovi u donjem dijelu leđa (osobito u medicinskim sestara). Klinički pregled ukazao je na visoki krvni tlak, bljedo u osip na radnom mjestu. Mikronukleus test pokazao je vrijednosti između 2 i 91/1000 binuklearnih stanica. Hematološki nalazi nisu bili značajni. Nađene su anemija i druge nespecifične hematološke promjene, ali u kliničkom kontekstu to isključuju uvećane ionizirajuće zrake. Respiratorični funkcionalni testovi bili su u normalnim granicama.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Klinički i laboratorijski rezultati nisu bili specifični. Pozitivna korelacija je bila karakteristična za između dobi i broja mikronukleusa, kao i između trajanja zaposlenja i broja mikronukleusa. Kako intervencijski kardiolog i elektrofiziolog imaju najvišu ekspoziciju zraju, mora u zdravstvenim osobljima, a citogenetske su promjene ovičite, bitna je svijest o potrebi poboljšanja profesionalne zaštite. U takvima je slučaju potrebno revidirati radne uvjete zaposlenih i naročito smanjiti izloženosti. Moraju se provoditi medicinsko nadziranje.



## 5. Tema/Topic

### **PROFESIJE U ŠPORTU – ASPEKTI MEDICINE RADA I ŠPORTA / SPORTS PROFESSIONS - OCCUPATIONAL AND SPORTS MEDICINE ASPECTS**

#### **USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS**

##### **5.1 DIFERENCIJALNA DIJAGNOSTIKA ASTME U VRHUNSKIH SPORATAŠA – PRIKAZI BOLESNIKA**

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**UVOD:** U estalost astme u vrhunskih sportaša je visoka (>20%). U nekim sportovima kao što su sportovi izdržljivosti (plivanje, biciklizam) te sportovi na hladnom zraku (skijanje, klizanje) ili posebice njihova kombinacija (biatlon, skijaško trvanje) imaju u estalost koja doseže i 50%. Danas se smatra da se zapravo radi o obliku profesionalne astme, jer je dokazano da kombinacija teškog i ponavljanog treninga izdržljivosti tijekom dužih razdoblja s neodgovaraju im uvjetima okoliša u vrhunskih sportaša doprinosi razvoju upale te hiperreaktivnosti bronha i u kona nici astme. Međutim postoji i veliki broj bolesti i stanja koja svojom simptomatologijom mogu u vrhunskih sportaša oponašati astmu i astmatske tegobe ili pogodovati pojavi astmi sličnih simptoma [gastroezofagealna refluksna bolest (GERB), laringofaringealni refluksi (LPR), disfunkcija glasnica (VCD), kronični rinosinusitis, atipi na pneumoniju, bolesti plu nog intersticija, poremećaji biomehanike disanja, srčane aritmije], a i znajući broj smrtnih slučajeva vrhunskih sportaša u SAD-u vezanih uz astmu posljedica je neodgovarajuće dijagnostike i liječenja.

**CILJ RADA:** Cilj rada je prikazom slučajeva vrhunskih sportaša prikazati slučajevi u kojih je kroz odgovaraju u dodatnu dijagnosti kod obradu utvrđeno postojanje stanja koje nije astma uzrokovana naporom.

**METODE:** Dijagnostika obrade je ovisno o prikazanom slučaju obuhva ala uz anamnezu, klinički pregled, alergološko testiranje *in vivo* te *in vitro*, kompletnu plušnu funkciju dijagnostiku, metakolininski test, EKG, UZV srca, spiroergometrijsko testiranje te 24h-tu pH-metriju jednjaka.

**REZULTATI:** Prikazat će se pojedinačni slučajevi vrhunskih sportaša u kojih je postavljena sumnja na astmu uzrokovano naporom, a u kojih se dijagnostikom obradom utvrdilo druga stanja kao što je alergijska astma, LPR, kronični rinosinusitis te poremećaji biomehanike disanja.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** S obzirom na u estalost astme te stanja sličnih astmi u vrhunskih sportaša važno je provesti odgovaraju u dijagnostiku obradu kako bi se vrhunskom sportašu omogućilo ispravno liječenje te nastavak i uspješnost sportske karijere uz minimalan rizik za njegovo zdravlje.

#### **DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF ASTHMA IN TOP ATHLETES – CASE REPORTS**

**BACKGROUND:** Prevalence of asthma in top athletes is high (>20%) and in some sports, like endurance sports (swimming, cycling), sports in cold atmosphere (skiing, figure skating) or especially a combination of both (biathlon, cross country skiing), have the prevalence of asthma as high as 50%. Nowadays, it is hypothesized that this is actually a type of occupational asthma because it has been shown that heavy and repeated physical



endurance training over prolonged periods of time, in combination with non-optimal environmental conditions, may contribute to the development of asthma and BHR among top athletes. However, there are many disorders that can have comparable symptoms to asthma and that can in top athletes simulate asthmatic syndrome or can aggravate asthma (gastro-esophageal reflux disease [GERD], laryngo-pharyngeal reflux [LPR], vocal cord dysfunction [VCD], chronic rhino-sinusitis, atypical pneumonia, interstitial lung disorders, disordered breathing biomechanics, cardiac arrhythmias). Also, a significant number of deaths in USA linked to athletic performance were due to inadequately treated asthma.

**AIM:** Through case reports of top athletes to present the need for additional and comprehensive diagnostic workout to diagnose disorders presenting a challenge in differential diagnosis of exercise induced asthma.

**METHODS:** Diagnostic workout included, depending on the case besides medical history and physical examination, also allergy *in vivo* and *in vitro* testing, comprehensive lung function diagnostics, methacholine challenge, ECG, ultrasound heart examination, spiroergometry and 24h-pH-esophageal probe.

**RESULTS:** We will present individual cases of top athletes referred to us because of exercise induced asthma in which diagnostic workout revealed other disorders like allergic asthma, LPR, chronic rhino-sinusitis and disordered breathing biomechanics.

**CONCLUSION:** Concerning the high prevalence of asthma and asthma like symptoms in top athletes it is important to perform a comprehensive diagnostic workout to secure for them adequate treatment and continuation and success of their sports career with a minimal risk to their health.

## 5.2 LAKTATNI TEST - METODA IZBORA

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**UVOD:** Kada govorimo o izdržljivosti ili aerobnom kapacitetu ( $VO_2$ maks) za procjenu nam još može poslužiti aerobni i anaerobni prag. Za vrijeme tjelesne aktivnosti ako pove avamo intenzitet dolazi do aktivacije anaerobne glikolize u miši ima, a kao posljedica toga i porast koncentracije mlijekne kiseline u krvi. U netreniranih se osoba taj prag javlja na oko 45% maksimalnog primitka kisika, dok se u treniranih to događa na 65%  $VO_2$  maks. Frekvencija srca se kreće od 120 do 130 u minuti. Koncentracija mlijekne kiseline u krvi kreće se između 1,5-2,0 mmol/L i to nazivamo aerobnim ili laktatnim pragom. To je i tzv. prvi ventilacijski prag. Ako dalje povećavamo intenzitet rada još je uvijek moguće postizanje stabilnog stanja, tj. ravnoteže između procesa akumulacije mlijekne kiseline i njezine razgradnje, ali samo do intenziteta koji odgovara maksimalnom stabilnom stanju ili anaerobnom pragu, a to je drugi ventilacijski prag. Kod netreniranih to se u prosjeku događa na razini od 70%, a kod treniranih na razini od 80% maksimalnog primitka kisika. U tom se razdoblju razina mlijekne kiseline u krvi kreće od 3,0 do 5,0 mmol/L, a puls između 170-180 u minuti. Kao rezultat intenziteta rada i povećanja koncentracije mlijekne kiseline preko 4-5 mmol/L, pada pH, javlja se metabolička acidoza koja dovodi do hiperventilacije, inhibicije glikolize i mišićne kontrakcije što sve dovodi do iscrpljenja i zamora. Za određivanje anaerobnog praga možemo koristiti dvije metode: a) mjerjenje koncentracije mlijekne kiseline (laktatni test), i b) mjerjenje spiroergometrijskih parametara. Pri testiranju na cikloergometru intenzitet rada pri aerobnom i anaerobnom pragu iskazujemo u vatima uz istodobno praćenje pulsa. Iz praktičnih razloga. Za programiranje intenziteta sportskog treninga možemo koristiti frekvenciju srca pri aerobnom i anaerobnom pragu uz napomenu da to moramo primijeniti individualno prema rezultatima testa.



**CILJ RADA:** Cilj rada bio je najprije testiranjem odrediti u 30 profesionalnih nogometnika (petoplasirana ekipa i HNL) aerobni kapacitet, a zatim laktatnim testom krivulju laktata, tj. anaerobni kapacitet te stručnom stožeru nogometnog kluba interpretirati rezultate na dvije razine: 1) prosječne rezultate cijele skupine ( $n=30$ ) u odnosu na modelne vrijednosti vrhunskih nogometnika iz najnovije literature i 2) prikazati položaj svakog pojedinca u odnosu na prosjeke prema izmjerjenim parametrima.

**METODE:** Kao i prije svakog testiranja, proveli smo kompletну pripremu: anamnezu, antropometriju, klinički pregled, RR, EKG u mirovanju. Prvog dana proveli smo 12-minutni kontinuirani progresivni test aerobnog kapaciteta na cikloergometru Technogym u svih 30 nogometnika. Drugog dana, nakon 24-satnog odmora ispitanika proveli smo progresivni, diskontinuirani 24-minutni test na cikloergometru Technogym uz prethodno hiperemiziranje ušne resice Finalgonom i uzimanje prvog uzorka krvi u mirovanju. Test ima 6 opterećenja po 4 min. (40, 80, 120, 160, 200 i 240 W) s dvominutnim pauzama između opterećenja. U pauzi nakon zaustavljanja, nakon 60 sekundi, uzimamo uzorak krvi (Lactate Pro), aparat za 60 sekundi o čemu rezultat i ispitanik nastavlja sljedeće veće opterećenje itd.

**REZULTATI:** Osnovni podaci naše testirane skupine profesionalnih prvoligaških nogometnika ( $n=30$ ) bili su: dob  $21,50 \pm 3,71$  god, visina  $177,22 \pm 5,22$  cm, težina  $73,40 \pm 6,31$  kg, % masti u tijelu  $9,92 \pm 2,53$ . Aerobni kapacitet je iznosio  $\dot{V}O_2$  maks  $3,58$  L/min i  $\dot{V}CO_2$  maks  $49,07$  ml/kg/min. Iz grafikona laktatne krivulje, postignutog pulsa i opterećenja u vatima, ekstrapolacijom dobili smo sljedeće rezultate: aerobni prag ili  $2$  mmol/L naši nogometnici ( $n=30$ ) su prelazili kod opterećenja od  $90,37 \pm 29,31$  W i pulsa od  $105,53 \pm 12,47$  /min. To se događa na razini od  $26,08$  ml/kg/min ili na  $53,16\%$  maksimalnog primitka kisika. Anaerobni prag od  $4$  mmol/L naši su ispitanici dosegli uz sljedeće pokazatelje: opterećenje  $150,37 \pm 20,29$  W i puls  $137,10 \pm 11,36$ /min, a to se sve događa na razini od  $33,86$  mL/kg/min ili na  $69,07\%$  maksimalnog primitka kisika.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Ako usporedimo vrijednosti aerobnog i anaerobnog kapaciteta koje smo dobili testiranjem našeg nogometnog tima (prvoligaški nogometni profesionalci) s modelnim vrijednostima koji se odnose na reprezentativce, tj. vrhunske nogometnike, možemo zaključiti da naši ispitanici značajno zaostaju. Aerobni kapacitet modela  $\dot{V}O_2$  maks je  $4,40$  L/min, a naš prosjek je  $3,58$  L/min ili slabije za  $18,64\%$ , a relativni maksimalni primitak kisika  $\dot{V}CO_2$  maks. modela je u rasponu  $60-63$  mL/kg/min (oko  $61,5$  mL/kg/min) pa su vrijednosti naše skupine od  $49,07$  mL/kg/min slabije za  $20,21\%$ . Anaerobni kapacitet, mjerjen koncentracijom mlijeka nekiseline, prikazan kao aerobni prag, tj. puls i opterećenje u vatima u vremenu dostizanja  $2$  mmol/L. Kod dobro treniranih sportaša (u našem slučaju nogometnika) to bi se trebalo dogoditi na razini od  $65\%$  maksimalnog primitka kisika i pulsa između  $120-130$ . Naši nogometnici taj su prag dostigli na razini od  $53,16\%$   $\dot{V}O_2$  maks modela, tj. slabije za  $11,84\%$ . Anaerobni prag od  $4$  mmol/L kod istog ranga sportaša trebao bi se dogoditi tek kod  $85\%$  maksimalnog primitka kisika ili pulsa  $170-180$ . Naši su ispitanici dostigli  $4$  mmol/L u krvi kod opterećenja od  $150,37$  Watt, pulsa  $137,10$  i  $\dot{V}CO_2$  maks  $33,86$  mL/kg/min, a to je na razini  $69,07\%$  od relativnog maksimalnog primitka kisika. To znači da naši nogometnici zaostaju  $10,93\%$  od očekivane modelne vrijednosti ( $80\% \dot{V}O_2$  maks).

## LACTATE TEST – METHOD OF CHOICE

**INTRODUCTION:** When we talk about muscle endurance or aerobic capacity ( $\dot{V}O_2$  max) we can also use aerobic and anaerobic threshold for estimation. If we increase work intensity during physical exercise, we activate anaerobic glycolysis in muscles, and as a consequence, we increase lactic acid concentration in blood. In untrained individuals this threshold appears at 45% of maximal oxygen uptake, while in trained individuals it happens at 65%  $\dot{V}O_2$  max. Heart frequency is 120-130 per minute. Concentration of lactic acid in blood is about 1.5-2.0 mmol/l and it is called aerobic or lactate threshold. It is also the first ventilation threshold. If work intensity continues, it is still possible to achieve a stable state of balance between the process of lactate acid accumulation and its breakdown, but it only



happens up to the intensity which matches maximal stable state or anaerobic threshold, and that is the second ventilation threshold. In untrained individuals it happens at the level of 70%, while in trained subjects at 80% of maximal oxygen uptake. At that time the level of lactate acid in blood was 3.0-5.0 mmol/l, and pulse between 170 and 180/min. As a result of work intensity and the increase of lactate acid concentration over 4-5 mmol/l, and decrease of pH, metabolic acidosis appeared which led to hyperventilation, inhibition of glycolysis and muscle contraction which ended in fatigue and exhaustion. For determination of anaerobic threshold two methods can be used: a) measurement of lactate acid concentration (lactate test) and b) measurement of spiroergometric parameters. During testing on cycloergometer the intensity of work at aerobic and anaerobic threshold is expressed in watts with simultaneous pulse follow-up. Due to practical reasons we can use heart frequency at aerobic and anaerobic threshold for programming the intensity of sports training, which is applied individually according to the test results.

**AIM** The aim of our study was to determine aerobic capacity by testing 30 professional football players (fifth-placed team of Croatian National League), and then determine lactate curve, i.e. anaerobic capacity by lactate test. The results were presented to the expert staff of the football club at two levels. Firstly, the average results of the whole group ( $n=30$ ) were presented compared to model values of the top football players from recent literature and secondly, to show the position of each individual compared to averages of the measured parameters.

**METHODS:** Before testing a complete preparation: case history, anthropometry, clinical examination, RR, ECG at rest was performed. On the first day a 12-minute continuing progressive test of aerobic capacity at cycloergometer Technogym in all 30 football players was carried out. On the second day, after 24-hour rest of examinees progressive, discontinued 24-minute test on cycloergometer Technogym was carried out. Previously ear lap was hyperemized by Finalgon and the first blood sample at rest taken. The test had 6 loads by 4 minutes (40, 80, 120, 160, 200 and 240 W) with two minutes breaks between loads. During the breaks blood sample after 60 seconds (Lactet Pro) was taken, and in the remained 60 seconds the machine read the result and examinees continued with higher load, etc.

**RESULTS:** Basic data of our tested group of professional first-league football players were: age  $21.5 \pm 3.71$  yrs, height  $177.22 \pm 5.22$  cm, weight  $73.40 \pm 6.31$  kg, % of fat  $9.92 \pm 2.53$ . Aerobic capacity was  $\text{VO}_2 \text{ max } 3.58 \text{ l/min}$  and  $\text{RVO}_2 \text{ max } 49.07 \text{ ml/kg/min}$ . From the graph of lactate curve, achieved pulse and load in watts, the following results by extrapolation were obtained. The football players exceeded aerobic threshold of 2 mmol/l at the load of  $90.37 \pm 29.31$  W and pulse of  $105.53 \pm 12.47/\text{min}$ . All that is happening at the level 26.08 ml/kg/min or at 53.16% of maximal oxygen uptake. Anaerobic threshold of 4 mmol/l the examinees reached at the following indicators: load  $150.37 \pm 20.29$  W and pulse  $137.10 \pm 11.36/\text{min}$  at the level of 33.86 ml/kg/min or at 69.07% of maximal oxygen uptake.

**CONCLUSION:** If the values of aerobic and anaerobic capacities reached by testing the football team with model values for top football players, i.e. members of national teams are compared, it can be concluded that examinees fall significantly behind. Aerobic capacity of model  $\text{VO}_2 \text{ max }$  was  $4.40 \text{ l/min}$ , and our average was  $3.58 \text{ l/min}$  or less for 18.64%, while relative oxygen uptake of model is from 60-63 ml/kg/min (cca 61.50 ml/kg/min), so the values of our group with  $49.07 \text{ ml/kg/min}$  were lower by 20.21%. Anaerobic capacity, measured by lactate acid concentration, was presented as aerobic threshold, i.e. pulse and load in Watts at the time of achieving 2 mmol/l. In well trained sportsmen (in our case football players) it should happen at the level 65% of maximal oxygen uptake and pulse between 120 and 130. Our football players have reached that threshold at the level of 53.16% of  $\text{VO}_2 \text{ max }$  and were weaker by 11.84% from model. Anerobic threshold of 4 mmol/l in the same rank of sportsmen should have happened at 85% of maximal oxygen uptake or pulse 170-180. Our examinees reached 4 mmol/l in blood at the load of 150.37 Watts, pulse 137.10 and  $\text{RVO}_2 \text{ max } 33.86 \text{ ml/kg/min}$ , which is at the level of 69.07% from relative maximal oxygen uptake. It



means that our football players fall behind 10.93% from expected model value (80% VO<sub>2</sub> max).

### 5.3 REDOVITA INTENZIVNA TJELESNA AKTIVNOSTI I MENSTRUACIJSKI CIKLUS U DJEVOJAKA

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Žene sve više sudjeluju u natjecateljskim i rekreativnim tjelesnim aktivnostima, pa se sve eš e postavlja pitanje o djelovanju tjelesnog napora na menstruacijski ciklus.

Cilj rada je bio ispitati odnos bavljenja redovitom intenzivnom tjelesnom aktivnoš u i menstruacijskog ciklusa u djevojaka.

Ispitana je prosje na dob menarhe, odre eno trajanje ciklusa prema vrsti tjelesne aktivnosti (aerobno, anaerobno ili aerobno-anaerobno aktivnost) i prema intenzitetu tjelesne aktivnosti, ispitani odnos menstruacijskog ciklusa i postotka masnog tkiva.

Istraživanje je provedeno u razdoblju od svibnja 2010. do sije nja 2011.godine i njime je obuhva eno 137 djevojaka u dobi od 14 do 25 godina. Ispitanice su se bavile atletikom, plivanjem, ritmi kom gimnastikom, košarkom, baletom i narodnim plesom.

Ispitivanje je provedeno upitnikom posebno sastavljenim za potrebe ovog istraživanja. Izrada tog upitnika temeljila se na pitanjima korištenim u Hrvatskoj zdravstvenoj anketi, na Meunarodnom upitniku tjelesne aktivnosti /engl. International Physical Activity Questionnaire – IPAQ / kao i vlastitim odbranim pitanjima koja zajedno daju odgovore važne za raspravljanje problema vezanih uz temu ovog rada.

Rezultati istraživanja su pokazali da je srednja menarhealna dob u sportašica viša u odnosu na menarhealnu dob op e populacije: da na pojavu amenoreje i oligomenoreje povezane s tjelesnom aktivnoš u utje u: intenzitet tjelesne aktivnosti, vrsta aerobne aktivnosti, prehrana, stres.

Rezultati upu uju da je potrebno redovito provo enje preventivnih pregleda uz edukaciju sportašica za aktivno sudjelovanje u brzi za vlastito zdravlje: o važnosti redovitog vo enja menstrualnog kalendara i dnevnika tjelesnih aktivnosti, važnosti razumijevanja kako funkcioni njihovo tijelo tijekom intenzivne tjelesne aktivnosti i kako e izgraditi zdrav i pozitivan odnos prema njemu. Optimiziranje intenziteta i na ina treninga prema individualnim potencijalima sportašice uz usvajanje pravilnih prehrabnenih navika i odgovaraju i unos kalorija i kalcija osnova je prevencije i lije enja poreme aja menstruacijskog ciklusa, poreme aja prehrane i smanjene koštane mineralne gusto e.

### INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE

As female participation in sports has been rising both in competitions and in physical recreational activities, the issue of the influence of physical activity on the menstrual cycle has been increasingly discussed.

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between the regular intensive physical activity and the menstrual cycle in girls. It was investigated the average age of menarche, the length of the menstrual cycle for different types of physical activity (aerobic, anaerobic, or aerobic/anaerobic activity) and depending on the intensity of physical activity, and the relationship between the menstrual cycle and the fat tissue percentage.

The investigation was carried out in the period between May 2010 and January 2011 and included 137 girls in the 14-25 age groups. The girls engaged in athletics, swimming, rhythmic gymnastics, basketball, ballet and folk dancing.



A special questionnaire was used for the investigation. It was designed on the basis of some questions from the Croatian Health Survey, the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ), and own specific questions. Answers to these questions provide relevant information regarding the problems discussed in this paper.

The results of the investigation have shown that the median age at menarche in female athletes is higher in comparison with the age at menarche of the general population and that the incidence of amenorrhea and oligomenorrhea related to physical activity is influenced by the intensity of physical activity, type of aerobic activity, nutrition, and stress.

The obtained results suggest that preventive medical examinations are necessary as well as education of female athletes actively participate in taking responsibility for their health: about the importance of the regular keeping of the menstrual and physical activity diary and understanding how their bodies function during an intensive physical activity and how they can develop a healthy and positive relationship to their body. Optimizing the training intensity and training programmes for individual potentials of a female athlete, developing appropriate eating habits and consuming calories and calcium in adequate amounts are the basis for the prevention and treatment of menstrual cycle disorder, nutrition disorder, and decreased bone mineral density.

#### 5.4 TJELESNA AKTIVNOST U PREVENCIJI KRONI NIH NEZARAZNIH BOLESTI

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Svjedoci smo pove anog broja oboljevanja pa i smrti od posljedica bolesti srca i krvnih sudova. Uslovi života, tranzicioni udar, ekonomska situacija, stres, poremećaji uslovi rada, povećana gojaznost, loši međuljudski odnosi, uz iznenadne promjene u ekosistemu su okidači i mnogih bolesti, pa i oboljenja kardiovaskularnog sistema. Doktori svakodnevno u svojoj ordinaciji preporučuju fizičku aktivnost kao način suzbijanja oboljenja. Ovih preporuka se rijetko pridržavaju i pacijenti i sami doktori.

CILJ nam je da utvrđimo koliko je fizička aktivnost zastupljena i kakve koristi od nje imaju oboljeli od povećanog krvnog pritiska.

METODA RADA: Slučajnim uzorkom smo odabrali 86 pacijenata sa povećanim krvnim pritiskom. Nakon obavljenih priprema, intervjuja, pregleda po sistemima organa uvedena je svakodnevna, kontinuirana fizička aktivnost u vidu šetnje u trajanju od 30 minuta. Brzina hoda je prilagođena svakom pojedincu, obavljala se u prirodi, stazom pored mora, u grupama. Ispitivanja je trajalo 12 mjeseci, uz redovne kontrole krvnog pritiska, prije i posle napora.

REZULTATI: Od ukupnog broja ispitanika (86) bilo je 54 ženskog i 32 muškog pola, prosječna starost 65 godina. Prosječan period liječenja hipertenzije je iznosio 16 godina. Gojaznih je bilo 38%, sa BMI-om od 35. Na početku ispitivanja, fizička aktivnost u radu u baštama, šetnjama se bavilo svega 12% ispitanika. U toku ispitivanja odustalo je od programa 12 osoba. Kod svih ispitanih osoba je došlo do evidentnog poboljšanja opštinskog zdravlja i zadovoljstva životom. Krvni pritisk je bio niži, bolje reguliran, bez naglih skokova kod 58%, dok je kod 16% ispitanika smanjena dnevna potreba za lijekovima.

ZAKLJUČAK: Fizička aktivnost je preporučena mjerama prevencije svih bolesti. Potrebno je obavljati svakodnevno, kontinuirano, prilagođeno pojedincu i u grupi, jer je motivacija svakome neophodna.



## ROLE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN PREVENTION OF CHRONIC NON-INFECTIOUS DISEASES

We are witnesses of increased number of chronic illnesses as well as death from the consequences of heart and blood vessels diseases. The conditions of life, transition, economic recession, stress, disturbed working condition, increased obesity levels, broken human relations with sudden changes in ecosystem are causes of many illnesses including cardiovascular illnesses. Doctors are recommending everyday physical activity as a way of preventing chronic illnesses. These recommendations are rarely adhered to by patients and doctors themselves.

The goal is to examine how much is physical activity represented and how beneficial is it to those suffering from high blood pressure.

By random selection, we selected 86 patients with increased blood pressure. After conducted preparations, interviews, examination by the system of organs, everyday continuous physical activity was introduced through walking for the duration of 30 minutes. The speed of walking is adjusted to each person individually, is done in the nature, by the sea in groups. The research lasted for 12 months with regular controls of blood pressure before and after physical effort.

Total number of participants in the sample was 86. Out of 86 participants, 54 were females and 32 were males. Average number of years was 65. Average period of hypertension treatment was 16 years. There were 38% obese persons with BMI larger than 35. At the beginning of research, 12% of participants were involved in physical activity including walking and gardening. During the research, 12 dropped out of the program. All examined persons witnessed improvement of general health and satisfaction with life. Blood pressure was lower, better regulated, without sudden jumps by 58% participants, while 16% participants lowered their daily need for drugs.

Physical activity is a recommended measure of prevention of all illnesses. It is necessary to conduct it each day, in a continuous fashion, adapted to the needs of the individual and group as a whole as motivation is needed by everybody.



## SAŽECI POSTERA / ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS

### P 5.5 HEALTH EXAMINATION AND SURVEILLANCE OF PROFESSIONAL AND SPORTS DIVERS

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Aim: To create proposals of the forms required for health examination and surveillance of sports/ recreational and professional divers in accordance with to the existing criteria, regulations, protocols and domestic and foreign literature in the field of diving medicine.

Material and methods Guidelines and provisions of international professional societies and associations were used for the creation of proposals of the forms for health examination criteria and surveillance of divers, thereby adhering to the applicable Croatian regulations (legislation and regulations that determine the diving activities, health care and health at work of divers).

Results: In the Republic of Croatia, there is a dearth of coordinated standards, guidelines and regulations which determine absolute and relative restrictions with respect to health capacity among sports/recreational and professional divers. Although there are a large number of regulations, a vast majority of them are outdated, inadequate or insufficient, with some of them being anachronous. Furthermore, there are no statistical data on the health status of divers' population that could enable the creation and implementation of preventive measures and protection of divers' health. It has been determined that there are no legal instruments that could allow the candidates to submit a complaint against the decision about their capacity to dive. In addition, the divers' health records are not standardized. The proposals of the health criteria and the scope of health examination of sports/recreational and professional divers should be defined according to the recognized international regulations.

### ZDRAVSTVENI PREGLED I NADZIRANJE PROFESIONALNIH I SPORTSKIH RONILACA

CILJ: Cilja rada je uspostaviti preporuke upitnika potrebnih za zdravstveni pregled i nadziranje sportskih/rekreacijskih i profesionalnih ronilaca u skladu s postojećim kriterijima, pravilnicima, protokolima i domaćoj i stranoj literaturi na podoruju ronila ke medicine.

MATERIJAL I METODE: Za izradu preporuka formulara za kriterije zdravstvenog pregleda i nadziranja ronilaca uporabljene su smjernice i odredbe međunarodnih profesionalnih društava i udruženja uz pridržavanje primjenjivih hrvatskih propisa (zakonodavstvo i pravilnici koji određuju ronila ke aktivnosti, zdravstvenu skrb i zdravlje pri radu ronilaca).

REZULTATI: U Republici Hrvatskoj postoji mnoštvo koordiniranih standarda, smjernica i pravilnika koji određuju apsolutna i relativna ograničenja s obzirom na zdravstvenu sposobnost sportskih/rekreacijskih i profesionalnih ronilaca. Lako postoji veliki broj propisa, velika većina ih je zastarjela, neadekvatna ili nedostatna, a neka su i anakrona. Štavše, nema statističkih podataka o zdravstvenom stanju ronila ke populacije koji bi omogućili stvaranje i implementaciju preventivnih mjera i zaštitu zdravlja ronilaca. Smatralo se da nema pravnih instrumenata koji bi mogli dopustiti kandidatima podnošenje prigovora na odluku o njihovoj sposobnosti za ronjenje. Osim toga, podaci o zdravlju ronilaca nisu standardizirani. Preporuke zdravstvenih kriterija i djelokrug zdravstvenog pregleda sportskih/rekreacijskih i profesionalnih ronilaca definirani su prema prihvatu enim međunarodnim propisima.



## 6. Teme / Topics

### **PROFESIONALNA REHABILITACIJA – POVRATAK NA POSAO/PROFESIONALNA ORIJENTACIJA I SELEKCIJA / OCCUPATIONAL REHABILITATION - BACK TO WORK/ OCCUPATIONAL ORIENTATION AND SELECTION**

#### **USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS**

##### **6.1 UZROCI UMANJENJA ILI GUBITKA RADNE SPOSOBNOSTI KOD LICA SA FAKTORIMA OTEŽANE ZAPOŠLJIVOST**

Vukajlovi C<sup>1</sup>, Pupovi E<sup>2</sup>

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U Crnoj Gori postoji velik broj osoba koje se nalaze na birou rada, a imaju neke bolesti zbog kojih nisu sposobni obavljati sve poslove koji se nude na tržištu rada. Neki od njih su od prije više godina u statusu invalida rada, tokom tranzicije su izgubili radno mjesto, a neki od rojenja ili djetinjstva imaju poremeće aje zdravstvenog stanja zbog čega im je utvrđeno postojanje faktora otežane zapošljivosti. Služba medicine rada takvim osobama ocjenjuje radnu sposobnost kako bi im Zavod za zapošljavanje tražio posao koji odgovaraju njihovim radnim sposobnostima.

CILJ: Cilj rada bio je utvrditi najčešće uzroke umanjenja ili gubitka radne sposobnosti osoba u kojih postoje neki od faktora zbog čega je otežano njihovo zapošljavanje.

METODA: Analizirani su rezultati ocjene radne sposobnosti 49 osoba s faktorima otežane zapošljivosti od kojih je muškog spola bilo 25 (51%), a ženskog 24 (49%). Prosječna dob ispitanika bila je  $35,14 \pm 11,37$  godina, minimum 18, a maksimum 59 godina. U uzrastu od 18 do 29 godina bilo je 22 (44,9%), 30 do 39 godina 11 (22,4%), a preko 40 godina 16 (32,7%). Radni staž imalo je 20 ispitanika i on je prosječno iznosio  $13,79 \pm 9,94$  godina, a prosječno vrijeme boravka na birou rada bilo je  $7,98 \pm 6,29$  godina, minimum 3 mjeseca, maksimum 22 godine. Od njih je 19 (38,8%) imalo III. stupanj stručne spreme (KV), a 18 (36,7%) srednju školu. Tokom školovanja, specijalnu školu je poха�alo 18 (36,7%) ispitanika.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA: Najčešći oboljenja koja su dovela do umanjenja ili gubitka radne sposobnosti su sljedeća: moždana paraliza i drugi sindrom paralize (G80-G83.3) - 8 (16,33%), laka ili umjerena mentalna retardacija (F70-F71) - 7 (14,28%), bolesti oka sa poremećajem vida (H27-H47) - 5 (10,20%), duševne bolesti (F28-F31) - 4 (8,16%), bolesti osjeta sluha i poremećaj ravnoteže (H81-H93) - 4 (8,16%), bolesti mišićno-koštanog sistema i vezivnog tkiva (M51-M92) - 3 (6,12%) i epilepsija (G40) - 3 (6,12%). U 5 (10,20%) osoba procijenjeno je da imaju potpuni gubitak radne sposobnosti i upućeni su u Fond invalidskog i mirovinskog osiguranja, a 35 (71,4%) je imalo smanjenje radne sposobnosti koja se ogleda u nesposobnosti za obavljanje određenih poslova u suvremenom društву.

ZAKLJUČAK: Neuropsihijatrijske bolesti su najčešći uzrok smanjenja ili gubitka radne sposobnosti osoba s faktorima otežane zapošljivosti.



## 6.2 UGANU E SKO NOG ZGLOBA I POVRATAK NA RAD

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Uganu e sko nog zgloba je skup povreda ligamenata, zglobne kapsule i tetivnih pripoja nastalih djelovanjom grube mehaničke sile. Značenje ove ozljede kod radnika je u njenoj učestalosti i u trajanju odsustva s posla. Povratak na rad za većinu poslova koji iziskuju fizičku aktivnost moguće je tek nakon postizanja punog obima pokreta bez bolova, uz punu snagu i propriocepцију. Ne postoji univerzalno prihvjeta standardizirana shema za evaluaciju rezultata liječenja ove ozljede.

CILJ: Cilj rada je doprinos boljoj procjeni stanja radnika pri povratku na posao nakon liječenja ugana e sko nog zgloba.

METODA: Testirali smo sistem bodovanja AOFAS (*American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society*) za numeričko iskazivanje stanja ozljede jedne osobe na kraju liječenja, a koji prati funkciju, subjektivni iskaz o боли i postignutu stabilnost sko nog zgloba.

REZULTATI: Prosječna vrijednost ostvarenih bodova po sistemu AOFAS na kraju liječenja bila je vrlo dobro 87,01 ( $SD \pm 14,53$ ) od mogućih 100 bodova. Oni koji su se ozlijedili na poslu na kraju liječenja imali su nešto lošiji zbroj bodova AOFAS - 85,95 ( $SD \pm 15,24$ ) u odnosu na 88,71 ( $SD \pm 13,23$ ) bodova u ozljedi enih izvan posla, mada nije bilo znatne razlike u težini ugana e. Međutim, vrijeme proteklo do postizanja tog zbroja bodova bilo je znatno duže u onih koji su se ozlijedili na poslu. Razlika može ukazivati na motiviranost jednih i drugih da se vrate u prvobitno funkcionalno stanje i da svoju radnu sposobnost vrate na raniju razinu. To može biti povezano sa injekcijom da se, po našim propisima, povrće enima na poslu ne umanjuje mjesec na plaću tokom bolovanja, a da im se ispla uvećava nadoknada na ime obešte enje ako im je bolovanje duže trajalo.

ZAKLJUČAK: Metoda AOFAS se pokazala kao dobar sistem za procjenu uspješnosti liječenja i procjenu funkcionalne sposobnosti pri povratku na rad. Postizanje zadovoljavajućeg rezultata na kraju liječenja i bolovanja predstavlja garanciju za dobro sanirano ugano e i male šanse za recidiv. Pri procjeni trajanja privremene spriječenosti trebalo bi svakako uzeti u obzir i ergonomski uvjete radnog mjesta, da li se ozljeda dogodila pri radu i kako, stupanj ugana e, način liječenja, komorbiditet, motiviranost za rad i rentne tendencije.

## ANKLE SPRAIN INJURY AND RETURN TO WORK

Ankle sprain injury is an injury of the set of ligaments, joint capsules and tendons provoked by harsh mechanical force. The significance of this injury in workers is its frequency and duration of temporary work disability. Return to work for the majority of jobs that require physical activity is possible only after achieving full range of motion without pain, with full power and proprioception. There is no generally accepted standardized scheme for the evaluation of results of treatment of this injury.

Aim of study was to contribute to a better assessment of workers condition when returning to work after treatment of ankle sprain.

We tested the scoring system AOFAS (*American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society*) for the numerical expression of the state of the injured persons after treatment and return to work, which follows a function, subjective evidence of pain and the achieved stability of the joint.

The average value achieved by the AOFAS score at the end of the treatment was 87.01 ( $SD \pm 14.53$ ) of a possible 100 points. Those who were injured at work at the end of treatment had a slightly worse AOFAS total score, 85.95 ( $SD \pm 15.24$ ) compared to 88.71 ( $SD \pm 13.23$ )



points in injured out of work, although there was no significant difference in the severity of sprains. However, the time elapsed to achieve this score was significantly longer in those who were injured at work. The difference can be associated with motivation to return to earlier working condition and to restore their working capacity. This may be related to the fact that, according to our regulations, the monthly salary during sick leave is not reduced to the injured at work; they are paid higher fees and compensation for sick leaves if they last longer.

AOFAS method is proved to be a good system for assessing the performance of treatment and assessment of functional ability in returning to work. Achieving a satisfactory result at the end of treatment and sick leave is a guarantee for a well repaired ankle sprain as well as for the minimized chances of relapse. When estimating the duration of temporary disability after ankle sprain, it is necessary to analyze also ergonomic workplace conditions, whether the injury occurred at work and how, the sprain degree, treatment modality, comorbidity, the motivation for work, and annuity tendencies.

### SAŽECI POSTERA / ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS

#### P 6.3 ODNOS ZAPOSLENIKA PREMA OBVEZI LIJE NI KIH PREGLEDA NA RADNIM MJESTIMA S POSEBNIM UVJETIMA RADA NA PRIMJERU IZ PRAKSE

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U radu se analizira pravodobni odaziv zaposlenika na lije ni ke preglede u ordinaciju medicine rada te se navode naj eš i razlozi za njihovo neobavljanje. Uspore uje se odaziv na prethodni lije ni ki pregled s odazivom na periodi ki lije ni ki pregled. Obrazlaže se i mogu i utjecaj odaziva na ozljede nastale na mjestu rada. Obra uju se i uspore uju podaci iz 2010. godine s tri lokacije (tri prodajna centra) trgova ke ku e Bauhaus-Zagreb k.d. od kojih se dva prodajna centra nalaze u Zagreba koj, a jedan u Primorsko-goranskoj županiji. Prikljeni i obra eni podaci uz komentar autora poslužit e za izradu zaklju ka te e se prema njemu dati smjernice upravi društva radi poboljšanja odnosa zaposlenika prema obvezi ispunjavanja uvjeta potrebnih za rad na radnom mjestu s posebnim uvjetima rada.

#### THE ATTITUDE OF EMPLOYEES TOWARDS THE OBLIGATION OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AT WORK PLACES WITH SPECIAL WORK CONDITIONS - PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

The timely response of employees to obligatory medical examinations at the clinic of occupational medicine was analyzed and the most frequent reasons for their avoidance were presented. The turnout to the pre-employment medical examination is compared with the turnout to the periodical medical examination. The influence of the turnout on the injuries at work place was explained. The data from 2010 is processed and compared, from three locations (three shopping centres) of the trade company Bauhaus Zagreb k.d., two of which are in Zagreba ka, and one in Primorsko-goranska County. The gathered and processed data with the author's commentary will be used in deduction of conclusion according to which the guidelines to the management of the company will be given in order to improve the attitude of employees towards the duty of meeting the conditions needed for work at work place with special work conditions.



## 7. Tema/Topic

### **PROMOCIJA ZDRAVLJA I PREVENCIJA NA RADU / HEALTH PROMOTION AND PREVENTION IN OCCUPATIONAL SETTINGS**

#### **USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS**

##### **7.1 PRIMJER DOBRE PRAKSE - CEMEX BRINE, GRADIMO ZDRAVU I SIGURNU BUDU NOST ZAJEDNO**

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**UVOD:** Sustav upravljanja zaštitom zdravlja i sigurnosti integriran je u SMS – Sustav za upravljanje održivim razvojem iji je sastavan dio program CEMEX BRINE, gradimo zdravu i sigurnu budu nost zajedno, kojim se nastoji poticati radnike CEMEX Hrvatska d.d. na brigu o zdravlju kroz sustav nagra ivanja i kompenzacija.

**CILJ RADA:** Cilj rada je prikazati primjere dobre prakse u kompaniji CEMEX Hrvatska d.d., koji stalnom brigom za zdravlje i sigurnost zaposlenika osiguravaju sigurnije, zdravije, u inkovitije radno okruženje s ciljem osnaživanja odgovornosti i individualnog doprinosa zdravlju.

**METODE:** Za potrebe rada korištene su kontinuirane korporativne smjernice, radne upute, primjeri dobre prakse, podaci Odjela zaštite na radi iz sustava za unaprje enje sigurnosti i zaštite zaposlenika SISTER (*Safety Information System in Effective and Real Time*) koji omogu ava bolju komunikaciju i razmjenu najboljih praksi izme u zaposlenika. Korišteni su rezultati dobiveni analizom provedbe projekta CEMEX BRINE, grupiranog u etiri "smjernice": promocijom pozitivne kulture zdravlja i sigurnosti na radu, uklju enoš u svih upravlja kih linija, razvojem alternativnih metoda komuniciranja i prenošenja znanja iz domene zdravlja i sigurnosti na radu, zajedni kom misijom o uvanju kontinuiteta i poticanja stalnog razvoja.

**REZULTATI:** Kontinuiranim kampanjama nagra ivanja radnika, „toolbox“ obukom, promocijom kroz interna glasila, informativnim letcima, organiziranjem cijepljenjem, osiguravanjem preventivnih i sistematskim pregleda, održavanjem radionica za djecu radnika s temama iz zaštite na radu, plakatima, suradnjom s vanjskim ku ama i stru njacima na polju sigurnosti i medicine rada programima „Poticanje zdravlja“, „Djelujemo preventivno“, „Savjeti za zdrav život“, „Sigurnost na djelu“ smanjen je broj ozljeda i izgubljenih radnih dana zbog ozljeda na radu, smanjena je ukupna stopa bolovanja, pove an je broj podignutih kartica „izbjegnuto opasno“ u odnosu na razdoblje prije implementacije programa „Gradimo zdravu i sigurnu budu nost“. Postignuto je i ja anje svijesti o potrebi zaštite na radnom mjestu i o uvanju zdravlja, kvalitetnije i u estalije korištenje zaštitne opreme, porast odgovornosti menedžmenta po pitanjima zdravlja i zaštite na radu, te ispunjavanje strateškog cilja kompanije - nula ozljeda na radu.

**ZAKLJU AK:** Rezultati inicijativa i zalaganja u osiguravanju sigurnog i zdravog radnog okruženja te podizanja svjesnosti na tom podru ju u zaposlenika polu ili su pozitivne rezultate te bi se na primjerima dobre prakse kompanije CEMEX-a Hrvatska d.d. moglo napraviti smjernice preventivnih mjera za osiguravanje sigurnijeg, zdravijeg, a samim time i u inkovitijeg radnog mjesta.



## GOOD PRACTICE EXAMPLE – CEMEX CARES, BUILDING HEALTHY AND SAFE FUTURE TOGETHER

Health and Safety Management System has been integrated into SMS – Sustainability Management System which encompasses the CEMEX CARES Program – Building healthy and safe future together, aimed at encouraging the employees of CEMEX HRVATSKA d.d. to care about health concerns through the system of awards and compensations.

Our objective is to demonstrate good practice of the company CEMEX Hrvatska d.d. that exercises continuous care for health and safety of employees, ensuring a healthier, more efficient working environment and raising responsibility and individual contribution to health. Methods employed include continuous corporate guidelines, working instructions, good practice examples, data of the Occupational Safety Department from the SISTER system (Safety Information System in Effective and Real Time) which enables better communication and exchange of best practices among employees. We used the results of the analysis of the implementation of the CEMEX BRINE Project, grouped in four "guidelines": promoting positive culture of occupational health and safety, including all management lines, developing alternative methods of communication and transfer of knowledge in the field of occupational health and safety, working together in maintaining continuity and promoting continuous development.

Through the continuous campaign of awarding employees, toolbox training, promotion through internal journals, informative flyers, organizing vaccination, ensuring preventive and general medical examinations, holding workshops for children of the employees in occupational safety, posters, cooperation with external entities and experts in the field of occupational safety and medicine through the programs of "Health Promotion", "Acting Preventively", "Recommendations for Leading a Healthy Life", "Safety at Work", we have managed to reduce the number of injuries and days lost due to occupational injuries, the overall sick leave rate has decreased, the number of picked up cards "near miss" has increased compared to the period before the implementation of the "Building Healthy and Safe Future" Project. The awareness of the need for occupational health and safety has been raised, the quality and frequency of the use of safety equipment has improved, the managerial responsibility in the matters concerning occupational health and safety has increased, and the strategic goal of the company – having no injuries at work – has been achieved.

The initiatives and effort taken in ensuring safe and healthy working environment and raising awareness of employees of these issues have proved successful, and the good practice of the company CEMEX-a Hrvatska d.d. can serve as a model for creating guidelines on preventive measures for ensuring a safer, healthier and, therefore, more efficient working place.

## 7.2 DIET AS A KEY ELEMENT OF HEALTH PROMOTION IN THE WORKPLACE IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND PRACTICE. FIRST RESULTS OF EU PROJECT FAHRE

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**BACKGROUND:** Over the last decade, urbanization, economic development and globalization of markets have led to rapid changes in diet and lifestyle in the so-called developed countries, where living standards have improved, and availability and variety of food has increased. These elements combined with reduced physical activity, increased use of tobacco and unbalanced diets have led to a significant increase in chronic diseases such as obesity and diabetes mellitus which currently cause 4 million deaths/year worldwide (9% of total). An increase in cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension and ischemia, as well as some specific types of cancer, has also been associated with diet. These diseases are common cause of disability and premature death in developed countries, where obesity leads to a very high cost in terms of reduced productivity, absenteeism, decreased quality of life, and significant increase in morbidity. Moreover, among the world's population there is emerging evidence that diet-related diseases recognize specific vulnerable sub-groups such as migrants. For example, Africans migrated to Europe show an increased risk of hypertension, cardiovascular disease and diabetes as a result of migration. Migration is ever increasing, as well as the percentage of immigrants in the total labor force and their health problems. In this context there is a clear need to develop health promotion activities. Workers represent a homogeneous group of subjects: they can be found together in the same place and at scheduled times, so they are easily reachable, and therefore represent an ideal group for health promotion activities. In addition, the occupational physician has a good knowledge of the individual worker health status that must be evaluated also with the aim of defining the fitness to work, which is one of the occupational physician's tasks. Therefore also in this occupational context a strong need emerges for new tools and new approaches in the field of evaluation of the relationship between diet and health, and the approaches to health promotion.

**AIM OF STUDY:** Research situation and priorities in Europe are the main objectives of the EU funded project "FAHRE" (Food and Health Research in Europe). The project, developed in the context of the Seventh Framework Program of the European Union, aims to establish the state of the art of research at the interface of nutrition and health in the European Union, identifying its strengths and weaknesses in order to propose strategies to increase coordination and improve its functioning as a European Research Area.

**RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS:** The project, still ongoing, has identified a strong need to contextualize the priorities, which vary over time, of coordinating the different players, from biological sciences to social sciences and more. Also, it is underlined that there is a specific need to consider in research projects not only commercial and industrial interests, but at providing the basis for the production of a "Social healthy food" consumed by people with a healthy food culture, taking in due account the emerging needs of vulnerable subgroups. In this frame, also producers, canteens and catering enterprises should be considered, in order to produce the information necessary to develop a substantial promotion of health, addressed to significantly reduce the burden of disease related to nutrition.

## **PREHRANA KAO BITNI ELEMENT UNAPRJEĐENJA ZDRAVLJA NA RADNOM MJESTU U ISTRAŽIVANJU I PRAKSI. PRVI REZULTATI FAHRE, PROJEKTA EU**

Posljednjeg su desetljeće a urbanizacija, ekonomski razvoj i globalizacija tržišta doveli do naglih promjena prehrane i na ina života u takozvanim razvijenim zemljama, u kojima su životni standardi poboljšani, a raspoloživost i različitost hrane povećana. Ti su elementi u kombinaciji sa smanjenom fizičkom aktivnošću, povećanom uporabom duhana i neuravnoteženom prehranom doveli do znatnog povišenja kroničnih bolesti kao što su pretilost i srčana bolest, koji danas u svijetu uzrokuju 4 milijuna smrtnih slučajeva na godinu (9% ukupnih smrtnih slučajeva). Povećanje kardiovaskularnih bolesti kao što su hipertenzija i ishemija, kao i neki specifični oblici raka, takođe se povezuju s prehranom. Te su bolesti u razvijenim zemljama estetski uzrok onesposobljenosti i prerane smrti, u kojima pretilost



uzrokuje vrlo velike troškove zbog smanjene produktivnosti, apsentizma, smanjene kvalitete života i zna ajnog pove anja morbiditeta. Štaviše, u svjetskoj je populaciji sve više dokaza da su bolesti povezane s prehranom prepoznate u specifi nim osjetljivim podskupinama kao što su migranti. Na primjer, Afrikanci koji migriraju u Europu imaju pove ani rizik od hipertenzije, kardiovaskularnih bolesti i dijabetesa kao rezultat migracije. Migracija se stalno pove ava kao i postotak imigranata u ukupnoj radnoj snazi i njihovi zdravstveni problemi. U tom smislu postoji o ita potreba razvijanja aktivnosti za unaprje enje zdravlja. Radnici su homogena skupina ljudi: može ih se na i zajedno na istom mjestu i u odre eno vrijeme pa su lako dohvatiivi i na taj na in idealna skupina za aktivnosti unaprje enja zdravlja. Osim toga, lije nik medicine rada dobro poznaje zdravstveno stanje pojedinog radnika koje mora ocjenjivati i u cilju odre ivanja sposobnosti za rad, što mu je i jedna od zada a. Stoga i u profesionalnom smislu nastaje jaka potreba za novim na inima i novim pristupima na podru ju evaluacije povezanosti izme u prehrane i zdravlja i pristupima unaprje enju zdravlja.

CILJ: Istraživanje situacije i prioriteta u Europi glavni su ciljevi projekta FAHRE (*Food and Health Research in Europe*) koji je osnovala EU. Taj projekt, razvijen u kontekstu Sedmog okvirnog programa Europske Unije, ima za cilj uspostaviti sadašnje stanje (*state of the art*) istraživanja o prehrani i zdravlju u Europskoj Uniji, prepoznavaju i njihove prednosti i loše strane u cilju predlaganja strategija za poboljšanje koordinacije i poboljšanje njegova funkciranja kao europskog podru ja istraživanja.

**REZULTATI I ZAKLJU CI:** Projekt koji je još u tijeku, utvrdio je izrazitu potrebu prepoznavanja prioriteta koji se tijekom vremena mijenjaju, koordiniranja razli itih sudionika, od bioloških do društvenih znanosti i više. Osim toga je naglašeno da postoji specifi na potreba da se u istraživa kim projektima uzmu u obzir ne samo komercijalni i industrijski interesi nego da se osigura temelj za proizvodnju "društveno zdrave hrane" koju konzumiraju ljudi sa zdravom kulturom prehrane uzimaju i u obzir hitne potrebe vulnerabilnih podskupina. U tom okviru treba uzeti u obzir i proizvo a e, menze i prehrambena poduze a u cilju davanja potrebnih podataka da se razvije bitno unaprje enje zdravlja usmjereni na zna ajno smanjenje tereta bolesti povezanih s prehranom.

### 7.3 WORKPLACE HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAM IN „WEST” REGION OF ROMANIA

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**BACKGROUND:** Workplace health promotion is one of occupational health physician's duties, in Romania. Specific programs were implemented in the last years.

**AIM OF STUDY:** Development of human resources and increasing competitiveness of small and medium enterprises by promoting workplace health and modern health and safety services.

**METHODS:** In our program were involved 12 local experts, 60 enterprises and 12,000 informed and educated employees. Working packages: managers' & employees' training & info needs assessment, training local experts - occupational health and public health physicians, professional training for human resources & occupational safety and health managers, information & education campaign, implementing WHP promotion policies

**RESULTS:** Two-three topics which resulted from the needs assessment and agreed with the managers of the enterprises were presented in 1-1.5 hours in small group sessions, for



employees. The sessions were interactive and evaluated. We used 12.000 flyers, 1.500 posters. Finally, we had 481 sessions.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The results of our program are impressive: 12.000 employees were informed in topics of real interest for them, in according with workplaces main topics. Hundred-twenty local managers are now able to organize and implement in their enterprises workplace health promotion programs. The 12 local experts can continue these kinds of projects in other enterprises after the end of the program.

## **UNAPRJE ENJE PROGRAMA ZDRAVLJA NA RADNOM MJESTU U PODRU JU "ZAPAD" U RUMUNJSKOJ**

Unaprje enje zdravlja na radnom mjestu u Rumunjskoj je jedna od zada a lije nika medicine rada. Posljednjih su godina uvedeni specifi ni programi.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je razvoj humanih resursa i pove anje konkurentnosti malih i srednje velikih poduze a unaprje enjem zdravlja radnih mjesta i modernim zdravstvenim službama i službama sigurnosti.

**METODE:** U program je uklju eno 12 lokalnih stru njaka, 60 poduze a i 12.000 informiranih i educiranih zaposlenika. Radna oprema: izobrazba menedžera i zaposlenika uz procjenu potreba informiranja, izobrazba lokalnih stru njaka – lije nika medicine rada i javnog zdravstva, profesionalna izobrazba menedžera za ljudske resurse i medicinu rada i sigurnost na radu, kampanje informiranja i edukacije, implementiranje zakonodavstva u unaprje enje zdravlja na radnom mjestu.

**REZULTATI:** Za zaposlenike su u zasjedanjima malih skupina u trajanju 1-1,5 sati 2-3 teme proistekle iz procjene potreba i u dogovoru s menedžerima tvrtki. Zasjedanja su bila interaktivna i evaluirana. Uporabljeno je 12.000 letaka i 1.500 postera. Na kraju je održano 481 zasjedanje.

**ZAKLJU CI:** Rezultati našeg programa su impresivni: o temama za koje su imali izraziti interes uz glavne teme radnih mjesta informirano je 12.000 zaposlenika. Danas programe unaprje enja zdravlja može organizirati i u svoja poduze a implementirati 120 lokalnih menadžera. Na kraju programa 12 lokalnih stru njaka može nastaviti te vrste projekata u drugim poduze ima.

## **7.4 PROFESIONALNA ORJENTACIJA I SELEKCIJA: PSIHOMETRIJSKA EVALUACIJA TESTA NEVERBALNE INTELIGENCIJE D-25 U SVRHU PROFESIONALNE ORJENTACIJE I SELEKCIJE U MEDICINI RADA**

Piri A.

Dom zdravlja, Živinice, BiH

Profesionalna orijentacija i selekcije služi u svrhu raspodjele zaposlenika na odgovaraju a radna mjesta a shodno njihovim psihofizi kih karakteristikama, profesionalnoj edukaciji i stru noj spremi a u cilju efikasnije korištenja ljudskih resursa, pove anja produktivnosti rada i reduciranja broja profesionalnih bolesti i povreda pri radu i troškova povezanih s njima. Profesionalna orijentacija spada u dijagnosti ki postupak koji služi da usmjeri i uspostavi što bolji sklad izme u psihofizi kih osobinama i sklonosti kandidata za odre eni posao i samog posla. Profesionalna selekcija služi u svrhe odabira adekvatne osobe za odre eno radno mjesto. Cilj je odabrati klijenta koji na osnovu svojih sposobnosti, specifi nih vještina i svojih psihofizi kih osobina najbolje odgovara odre eno radno mjesto. U svrhu profesionalne selekcije i orjetnacije koriste se odgovaraju i psihološki mjerni instrumenti. Profesionalna orijentacija i selekcija spada u podru je psihologije rada odnosno takozvane



organizacione psihologije. Profesionalnu orijentaciju vrše diplomirani psiholozi, specijalisti organizacione psihologije ili specijaliste profesionalne orijentacije.

Cilj istraživanja je određivanje mjernih svojstava testa novog testa neverbalne inteligencije D25 na uzorku od oko 600 djece i odraslih kako bi se odredila osnovna merna svojstva, pouzdanost i valjanost a u cilju dobijanja zelenog svjetla za upotrebu u svrhu profesionalne orijentacije i selekcije.

Kandidat planira obaviti ispitivanje na uzorku od 550 osoba koji dolaze na redovne liječnike preglede u Dom Zdravlja Živinice, a u svrhu dobijanja uvjerenja o sposobnosti za obavljanje određenog posla.

Pouzdanost je određena metodom test retest i metodom alternativnih formi obzirom da se radi o testu brzine.

Kriterijumska odnosno prediktivna valjanost testa je određena na osnovu korelacije sa školskim uspjehom a konstruktivna (konvergentna i diskriminativna) na osnovu korelacija sa drugim testovima (Purdeov test neverbalne inteligencije, test diskova po Bonnardellu, revidiranom betom i progresivne matrice iz bek serije).

Na osnovu istraživanja utvrđeno je da test D-25 mjeri određene aspekte neverbalne inteligencije kao i psiho-motornu sposobnost uključujući i ali ne ograničavajući se na koordinaciju oči, ruka, prsti. Pored toga, test D-25 se pokazao elegantnijim i jednostavnijim za upotrebu u poređenju sa njegovim prethodnicima i posebno podesan za korištenje u svrhe profesionalne orijentacije i selekcije što se pokazalo u psihološkoj praksi.

Test je prvenstveno namijenjen za brzu trijažu-screening. Ispitanici koji zakažu na ovom testu bili bi upućeni na detaljnije testiranje. Inače, test može se koristiti i široku primjenu kod ocjene radne sposobnosti, kod sistematskih pregleda radnika u raznim organizacijama, kao što su rudnici, metalska preduzeća, prevoznici, građevinska preduzeća, i slično. Test se može primjeniti prilikom profesionalne orijentacije, profesionalne klasifikacije, i prilikom izbora škole.

## PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION AND SELECTION

Psychometric evaluation of test of non-verbal intelligence D-25 in professional orientation and selection in occupational health medicine. The role of professional orientation and selection is to help in making the best hiring decisions within the company by making a good person job fit. Thus, professional orientation and selection helps to place employees at the adequate workplaces based on their psycho-physical characteristics, professional education, degree that they possess. Professional orientation and selection is used to make better use of available human resources, with the goal of increasing productivity at work and reduce the number of professional work hazards as well as injuries at work as well as the costs associated with these.

Professional orientation is a diagnostic procedure that serves to guide a client in career selection and establishing a better fit between a person and his or her psychophysical characteristics and candidate's inclination for a certain job and the job itself. Professional selection serves to select adequate persons for a particular job post. The goal is to select a client whose abilities, unique job skills and psychophysical traits best fit a certain work position. Professional orientation and selection requires usage of adequate psychological measuring instruments or devices.

Professional orientation and selection belongs to the area of psychology of work or organizational psychology. Professional orientation and selection is performed by psychologists, specialists in organizational psychology or specialists in professional orientation.

The goal of research is psychometric evaluation of a newly invented test of non-verbal intelligence domino D-25 on 600 research participants including children and adults so as to determine test reliability and validity with the goal of acquiring green light for the use of test in professional orientation and selection.



Candidate plans to do research on the sample of 550 persons coming for the regular medical exams to the community health care center in Živinice with the goal of obtaining certificate of health for holding a certain job.

Reliability was determined by test retest method and method of alternative forms taking into consideration that D-25 is a test of speed.

Criterium validity was determined on the basis of correlation with school achievement while constructive validity (convergent and discriminative) was determined on the basis of correlation with other tests (Purdue test of non-verbal intelligence, test of concrete intelligence Bonardel, revised beta and progressive matrices). Research has confirmed that test d-25 measures certain facets of non- verbal intelligence as well as psycho-motor abilities including but not limited to visual-motor coordination (eyes, arm, fingers). In addition, this test proves to be more elegant and simple for use compared to his predecessors and especially adept for use in professional orientation and selection as evidenced in psychological practice.

Test is primarily designed for quick and efficient triage—screening. Candidates who fail at this test would be directed further for additional testing. Test D-25 can be widely used when it comes to evaluation of working capability, regular examination of employees within different organizations such as coal mines, metal companies, transport and building industry. Thus test D-25 is recommended for use in professional orientation, professional classification, and school selection.



## SAŽECI POSTERA / ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS

### P 7.5 HOW TO MINIMIZE THE GAPS IN WORKERS' HEALTH BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT GROUPS OF WORKERS – MACEDONIAN EXPERIENCE

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The first objective of the WHO Global Plan of Action on Workers' Health 2008-2017, is "to devise and implement policy instruments on workers health" pointing out the actions of the countries' national policy frameworks including measures to minimizing gaps between different groups of workers such as high risk sectors, vulnerable groups and underserved population.

There are some special problems of vulnerable groups and underserved population making the gaps between specific segments of working population: unemployed, informal sector, young workers, aging workers, migrant workers, female workers and high risk sectors like mining, construction, agriculture, transport, health care sector etc. They are susceptible or at higher risk of the specific occupational hazards, with reduced capacity for control of diseases and accidents, decreased possibility for prevention and promotion of health at work and in a greater need of occupational health services (OHS).

In the national policy efforts for occupational health (OH) development, related to the vulnerable groups, three main lines of actions were mentioned: National health policy, EU Agenda and relevant WHO documents. Ministry of Health of RM and WHO EURO, are focused, through Biennial Collaborative Agreement's activities, on the main goal – strengthening health system to address OH risk of vulnerable groups. In this frame, the Institute of Occupational Health of RM realized the National survey on identifying vulnerable workers and availability of OHS as a basis for policy recommendations for OHS for vulnerable workers.

In this process, the national strategic goals were recognized: further development of legislation and standards in health and safety at work, development of new models of OHS with concept of Basic Occupational Health Services (BOHS) and improvement of services' quality and availability for vulnerable workers. Since 2007, special preventive programs for vulnerable workers (unemployed, agricultural) supported by the Ministry of Health are realizing by the National public health network on OHS in 6 municipalities and coordinated by the Institute.

The provision of BOHS for vulnerable workers, by public health approach, with implementation of the primary health care principles (equity, universality) is evaluated as a good concept for R. Macedonia. To maintain the workers' health and safety at work through the WHO/ILO principles and national legislation should be the real actual and future task and challenge for the society. Joint activities of SEE Network on Workers Health should be strengthened on this direction.

### KAKO SMANJITI RAZLIKE ZDRAVLJA RADNIKA IZME U RAZLI ITIH SKUPINA RADNIKA – MAKEDONSKO ISKUSTVO

Prvi cilj Globalnog plana djelovanja na zdravlje radnika 2008-2017. SZO je "osmisiliti i implementirati politi ke instrumente za zdravlje radnika" isti u i djelovanja nacionalnih politi kih okvira zemalja uklju uju i mjere da se razlike izme u razli itih skupina radnika svedu na najmanju mjeru, kao što su podru ja visokog rizika, vulnerabilne skupine i populacija sa slabom zdravstvenom službom.



Postoje neki posebni problemi vulnerabilnih skupina i populacije sa slabom zdravstvenom službom koji dovode do razlika između specifičnih segmenta radne populacije: nezaposleni, neformalni sektor, mladi radnici, stariji radnici, radnici migranti, žene radnice i područja visokog rizika kao što su rudarstvo, graditeljstvo, poljoprivreda, transport, sektor zdravstvene skrbi itd. Oni su osjetljivi ili u većem riziku od specifičnih profesionalnih opasnosti sa smanjenom sposobnošću u sprečavanju bolesti i nezgoda, smanjenom mogućnošću u prevenciji i unaprjeđenju zdravlja pri radu i u većoj potrebi za službama medicine rada (OHS).

U nacionalnim politikama naporima za razvitak medicine rada koji se odnosi na vulnerabilne skupine, spomenuta su tri glavna pravca djelovanja: nacionalna zdravstvena politika, Agenda EU i odgovarajući dokumenti SZO. Ministarstvo zdravlja RM i SZO EURO usmjereni su preko aktivnosti Dvogodišnjeg kolaborativnog sporazuma (*Biennial Collaborative Agreement*) na glavni cilj – poticanje zdravstvenog sistema da medicinu rada usmjeri na rizik vulnerabilnih skupina. U tom okviru Institut za medicinu rada RM realizirao je nacionalno istraživanje identificiranja vulnerabilnih radnika i raspoloživosti OHS kao temelj političkih preporuka za službu medicine rada za vulnerabilne radnike,

U tom se procesu prepoznaju nacionalni strateški ciljevi: daljnji razvoj zakonodavstva i standarda za zdravlje i sigurnost pri radu, razvoj novih modela OHS s konceptom temeljnih službi medicine rada (BOHS – *Basic Occupational Health Services*), i poboljšanje kvalitete i raspoloživosti službi za vulnerabilne radnike. Od 2007. potpomognuta Ministarstvom zdravstva Nacionalna mreža javnog zdravstva OHS realizira posebne preventivne programe za vulnerabilne radnike (nezaposlene, poljoprivrednike) u 6 opština uz koordinaciju Instituta za medicinu rada.

Odredba BOHS za vulnerabilne radnike, uz javnozdravstveni pristup, s implementacijom principa primarne zdravstvene skrbi (jednakost, opštinitost) ocijenjena je za Republiku Makedoniju kao dobar pristup. Održavanje zdravlja i sigurnosti radnika pri radu preko principa SZO/MOR i nacionalnog zakonodavstva trebalo bi biti realna sadašnja i buduća i izazov za društvo. U tom bi smislu trebalo ja dati zajedničke aktivnosti SEE mreže za zdravlje radnika.

## P 7.6 UNAPRJEĐENJE LIJECNICE I KVALITETU ŽIVOTA OBOLJELIH OD DIJABETESA MELITUSA TIP 2

Mosorović N<sup>1</sup>, Pranjić N<sup>2,3</sup>, Kusturica-Selimović A<sup>3</sup>, Šehić S<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Univerzitet u Tuzli – Medicinski fakultet, Tuzla, BiH

<sup>3</sup>Dom zdravlja Tuzla - Odjel za profesionalnu patologiju i toksikologiju, Tuzla, BiH

<sup>4</sup>Dom zdravlja Živinice - medicina rada, Živinice, BiH

**UVOD:** Rad ima višestruko značenje u životu pojedinca. Rad daje ovjeku osjećaj svršishodnosti i zadovoljstva. Osim toga je rad prepoznat kao zaštitni faktor zdravlja (promotor) i osjećaj blagostanja. Rad i ljubav su dva neophodna faktora za ravnotežu ljudskog zdravlja i unaprjeđenje kvalitete života.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je bio utvrditi ulogu u unaprjeđenju zdravlja oboljelih od dijabetesa melitusa tip 2 procjenom kvalitete života u zaposlenih i nezaposlenih ispitanika.

**METODE:** Studijom poprethodnog presjeka ispitanje je 100 pacijenata iz skupine radno aktivanog stanovništva, u dobi od 19 do 65 godina, oboljelih od dijabetesa melitusa tip 2 s trajanjem bolesti dužem od godinu dana. Ispitanici su podijeljeni u dvije skupine na osnovi terapije: ispitanici na terapiji oralnim antidiabetičima i ispitanici na kombiniranoj terapiji (oralni antidiabetici + inzulin), a na osnovi statusa zaposlenosti podijeljeni su na zaposlene i nezaposlene. U studiju su uključeni zaposleni ispitanici koji su imali više od tri godine radnog staža. Za ispitivanje kvalitete života korišten je upitnik SF-36.



**REZULTATI:** Od ukupno 100 ispitanika, 35 je bilo zaposleno, a 65 nezaposleno. U odnosu na primijenjenu terapiju bilo je 58 ispitanika tretiranih oralnim antidiabeticima i 42 ispitanika na kombiniranoj terapiji. Razlika u vrijednostima SF-36 između zaposlenih i nezaposlenih ispitanika bila je statistički značajna (Mann Whitneyev test  $Z=4,30$ ;  $p<0,001$ ). Kada je ujedno u pogledu usporedbe između zaposlenih i nezaposlenih ispitanika u obje skupine ispitanika s dijabetesom tretiranih bilo kombiniranom (Mann Whitneyev test  $Z=4,42$ ;  $p<0,001$ ), bilo oralnom terapijom (Mann Whitneyev test  $Z=3,57$ ;  $p<0,001$ ), na jedan je značajno veća vrijednost SF-36 među zaposlenim ispitanicima. Komparirane su vrijednosti SF-36 dimenzije fizičkog zdravlja između zaposlenih i nezaposlenih ispitanika, te je na jedan je značajno više vrijednosti SF-36 dimenzije fizičkog zdravlja u odnosu na nezaposlene (Mann Whitneyev test  $Z=4,15$ ;  $p<0,0001$ ). Analogna je razlika na jedan i kada je komparirana SF-36 dimenzija mentalnog zdravlja između zaposlenih i nezaposlenih ispitanika (Mann Whitneyev test  $Z=3,93$ ;  $p=0,0001$ ). Kako bi se ispitalo utjecaj statusa zaposlenosti ispitanika na vrijednost SF-36 zbroja bodova primjenjena je univarijana linearna regresijska analiza. Status zaposlenosti je bio značajni prediktor vrijednosti SF-36 zbroja bodova, nevezano za pripadnost ispitanici koji su u skupini ( $B=10,43$ ;  $95\%CI=6,26-14,61$ ;  $p<0,001$ ).

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Kvaliteta života u zaposlenih ispitanika je znatno bolja u odnosu na nezaposlene; dakle rad je značajni faktor unaprjeđenja zdravlja u oboljelih od dijabetesa melitus tip 2.

## **DOES WORK PROMOTES HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2**

**INTRODUCTION:** The work has multiple meanings in the life of the individual. The work gives a sense of purpose and satisfaction. Generally, the work has been recognized as a protective factor in health (promoter) and sense of well-being. Work and love are two essential factors for the balance of human health and improving quality of life.

**AIM:** The aim of this study was to determine whether the work has a role in improving health in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2 assessing the quality of life in employed and unemployed subjects.

**METHODS:** A cross-sectional study analyzed 100 patients, working-age population (19-65 years), suffering from diabetes mellitus type 2 with disease duration longer than one year. Subjects were divided into two groups based on therapy: subjects treated by oral antidiabetic and subjects treated by combined therapy (oral antidiabetics + insulin). Based on employment status subjects were divided into employed and unemployed. The study included employees who had more than three years of work experience. To assess quality of life a questionnaire for measurement of quality of life SF-36 was used.

**RESULTS:** Of the 100 subjects 35 were employed and 65 were unemployed, 58 subjects were treated by oral antidiabetic and 42 subjects by combined therapy. Difference in SF-36 between employed and unemployed subjects was statistically significant (Mann Whitney,  $Z=4,30$ ,  $p<0,001$ ). There was a significantly higher value of SF-36 among employed subjects in both groups, in subjects with diabetes treated by combined therapy (Mann Whitney,  $Z = 4,42$ ,  $p <0,001$ ), or treated by oral antidiabetics (Mann Whitney,  $Z = 3,57$ ,  $p <0,001$ ). Employed subjects had a significantly higher value of SF-36 dimensions of physical health (Mann Whitney,  $Z = 4,15$ ,  $p <0,0001$ ) and mental health (Mann Whitney,  $Z = 3,93$ ,  $p = 0,0001$ ) compared to unemployed subjects. Univariate linear regression analysis was used to assess the impact of employment status to the value of the SF-36 score. Employment status was a significant predictor of the value of SF-36 in all groups ( $B = 10,43$ ,  $95\%CI = 6,26$  to  $14,61$ ,  $p <0,001$ ).

**CONCLUSION:** Quality of life in the employed subjects was significantly better than in the unemployed subjects. The work is a significant factor in improving health in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2.



## P 7.7 ZAŠTITNE RUKAVICE I ALERGIJA NA LATEKS

Pejnovi N.

Hrvatski zavod za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu, Zagreb, Hrvatska

**UVOD:** Broj osoba alergičnih na lateks u stalnom je porastu, naročito među zdravstvenim djelatnicima, što se dovodi u vezi s povećanjem uporabom zaštitnih rukavica od prirodne gume (lateksa) pri radu. Lateks je izvorni oblik prirodne gume koji se dobiva iz drveta kau ukovac i jedan je od vrlo važnih materijala u industrijskoj primjeni, medicinskoj djelatnosti i u svakodnevnom životu. Rukavice od lateksa imaju dobru elastičnost, taktilna svojstva, pružaju dobru zaštitu od mikroorganizama, udobne su i pristupačne cijene. Uzroci nastanka alergija mogu biti različiti. Osim na proteine iz lateksa, preosjetljivost se može javiti na kemikalije koje su dodane lateksu za vrijeme proizvodnje, kao i na oblagajući puderi u zaštitnim rukavicama.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je ukazati na mogućnost uporabe rukavica od drugih materijala koje ne štetiti zdravlju radnika, a imaju jednak dobar dobitak i rukavice izrađene od lateksa.

**METODE:** Analizom literature i ostalih dostupnih podataka prikazani su kriteriji za ispravan odabir zaštitnih rukavica koje odgovaraju zdravstvenim rizicima radnog procesa, koje su izrađene u skladu s hrvatskom normom HRN 455:2008 (Medicinske rukavice za jednokratnu uporabu) te koje ne predstavljaju rizik za razvoj preosjetljivosti na lateks.

**REZULTATI:** Na lateks je alergično 1% do 6% u populaciji i 5% do 44% zdravstvenih djelatnika. Postoji izravna povezanost između smanjenja izloženosti na lateks i smanjenja broja alergija na lateks. Ispravan odabir rukavica obuhvaća rukavice koje nose oznaku *latex free*. Odgovarajuće zamjene za rukavice od lateksa može se postići i uporabom zaštitnih rukavica izrađenih od drugih materijala, npr. od nitrilne gume, neoprenske gume ili PVC-a (polivinil klorida).

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Senzibilizacija na lateks i kemikalije koje se dodaju u proizvodnji zaštitnih rukavica od lateksa smatra se jednim od glavnih profesionalnih zdravstvenih rizika zdravstvenih djelatnika koja se najčešće oituju kao alergijska bolest kože i dišnog sustava. Budući da zaštitne rukavice trebaju pružiti maksimalnu zaštitu onome koji ih nosi, te moraju biti udobne i neškodljive za njegovo zdravlje, zaštitne rukavice od lateksa, zbog rizika od alergija, ne zadovoljavaju ove kriterije. Djelatnici kojima je dijagnosticirana alergija na lateks trebaju rabiti samo *latex-free* rukavice bez oblagajućeg pudera, izbjegavati sve proizvode koji sadrže lateks, obavijestiti svog poslodavca o alergiji na lateks, te slijediti preporuke liječnika vezane za liječenje i postupanje kod alergijskih reakcija.

## PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND LATEX ALLERGY

**INTRODUCTION:** The number of persons allergic to latex has been growing steadily, especially among healthcare workers, which brings about the increased use of protective gloves made of natural rubber (latex) at work. Latex is the original form of natural rubber derived from rubber tree and is important material in industrial applications, medical activities and in everyday life. Latex gloves have good elasticity and tactile properties; provide good protection from microorganisms, comfortable and affordable. Causes of allergies may be different. In addition to the proteins from the latex, sensitization may occur from the chemicals added to latex during processing, as well as from powder in gloves.

**AIM:** The aim of this paper is to point to the possibility of using gloves made of other materials that will not harm the health of workers, and that will have the same good properties as gloves made of latex.

**METHODS:** From the literature and other available data the criteria for proper selection of protective gloves that match the health risks of the workplace will be made in accordance



with the Croatian standard HRN 455:2008 (*Medical gloves for single use*) and do not represent a risk for development of sensitivity to latex.

**RESULTS:** The latex allergy is estimated to occur in 1% to 6% of the general population and 5% to 44% of health workers. There is a direct correlation between reduction in exposure to latex and reduction of the number of allergies to latex. The correct selection of gloves includes gloves that are labeled *latex free*. Suitable alternative to latex gloves can be achieved by using protective gloves made of other materials such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or PVC (*Polyvinyl Chloride*).

**CONCLUSION:** Sensitization to latex and chemicals added in manufacturing protective latex gloves is considered one of the major occupational health risks for health care professionals who most commonly manifested allergic reactions of skin and respiratory system. Since the gloves are to provide maximum protection to those who carry them, and they must be comfortable and harmless to their health, safety gloves made of latex, because of the risk of allergies, do not meet these criteria. Employees who were diagnosed with an allergy to latex should use only *latex-free* gloves without powder, avoid all products containing latex, notify the employer of allergy to latex, and follow physician's recommendations regarding treatment and handling allergic reaction.



## 8. Tema/Topic

# TJELESNA AKTIVNOST U ZAŠТИTI I UNAPRJEĐENJU ZDRAVLJA ZAPOSLENIH */ PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN WORKERS' HEALTH PROTECTION AND PROMOTION*

## USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS

### 8.1 U ESTALOST TJELESNE AKTIVNOSTI I PRETILOSTI ZASTUPNIKA U HRVATSKOM SABORU

Borzan B.

Andrije Hebranga 21b, Osijek, Hrvatska

**UVOD:** Zastupnički je posao izrazito sedentaran i stresan. Sjedenje je sastavni dio posla i do 10 sati na dan, bilo da se radi o zasjedanjima, sastancima raznih vrsta ili dugotrajnim putovanjima. Za mjerjenje razine tjelesne aktivnosti i prevalencije pretilosti izabrani su zastupnici, jer se radi o ljudima koji imaju velik utjecaj na javnost i veliku odgovornost, jer su birani od građana kako bi zastupali njihove interese i donosili zakone koji, između ostalog, imaju za posljedicu zdravije društvo i uinkovitiju zdravstvenu zaštitu.

**CILJ:** Cilj je probnog istraživanja bio ispitati razinu tjelesne aktivnosti zastupnika u Saboru Republike Hrvatske, odnosno prevalenciju nedovoljne tjelesne aktivnosti; prevalenciju pretilosti zastupnika; odnos između tjelesne aktivnosti i pretilosti.

**METODE:** Od ukupno 153 zastupnika, istraživanjem je obuhvaćeno 54 (35%). Obuhvaćeno je 20 žena i 34 muškaraca u dobi od 31 do 58 godina. Mjerjenje je učinjeno u listopadu 2010. upitnikom IPAQ. Kao mjeru pretilosti rabljen je indeks tjelesne mase (BMI).

**REZULTATI:** Istraživanje je pokazalo da su zastupnice i zastupnici tjelesno nešto manje aktivni od opće populacije. Analizom tjelesne aktivnosti po pojedinim segmentima vidljivo je da su zastupnici znatno manje aktivni na radnom mjestu nego opće populacija. Ukupni rezultat tjelesne aktivnosti postignut je najviše na radu u tjelesne aktivnosti u domenama kućanstva u zastupnica te slobodnog vremena u zastupnika. Gotovo polovica zastupnica i zastupnika ne zadovoljava kriterij dovoljne tjelesne aktivnosti. Usporedujući i indeks tjelesne mase, najveći postotak zastupnica je u skupini normalno uhranjenih, a najveći postotak zastupnika ima prekomjernu masu. Gotovo 2/3 zastupnika ima prekomjernu tjelesnu masu, od čega je oko 31% pretilo. Zastupnice imaju bolji indeks tjelesne mase od žena u općoj populaciji. Zastupnici s prekomjernom tjelesnom masom uklapaju se u pokazatelje opće populacije, ali postotak pretilih zastupnika u usporedbi s općom populacijom zabrinjavajuće je visok.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** U promatranom uzorku pokazalo se da je više od polovice zastupnika i zastupnica nedovoljno tjelesno aktivno; zastupnici koji su tjelesno aktivni tu aktivnost ostvaruju na kvalitetniji način od zastupnica; zastupnice imaju ukupno veću tjelesnu aktivnost, ali je ostvaruju na manje kvalitetan način; prevalencija pretilosti zastupnika je manja nego u općoj populaciji, dok je u zastupnika veća nego u općoj populaciji Republike Hrvatske; nije se mogao dobiti valjan podatak o odnosa tjelesne aktivnosti i pretilosti te je istraživanje potrebno proširiti i nadopuniti usmjerenim pretragama.



## LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND OBESITY OF MEMBERS OF THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT

**INTRODUCTION:** The members of Croatian Parliament (MP) are exposed to longterm sedentary and stressing activities. Therefore they were chosen for measurement of the level of physical activity and obesity prevalence because of their influence on public opinion and also their responsibility to vote for the laws which will make society healthier and health care more effective.

**OBJECTIVES:** The aim of the pilot study was to examine the level of physical activity of the MP, i.e. the prevalence of insufficient physical activity; prevalence of obesity of the MPs, the relationship between physical activity and obesity.

**SUBJECTS AND METHODS:** Out of 153 MPs, 54 were comprised in the study. IPAQ questionnaire to measure psychical activity and body mass index (BMI) for estimation of obesity was used.

**RESULTS:** It was shown that MPs were less active than general population. Almost 2/3 MPs were overweighted and 31% were obese. Female MPs had better body mass index than women in general population. Percentage of obese male MPs was dangerously high.

**CONCLUSION:** The findings in the observed sample showed that more than half of male and female MPs were insufficiently physically active. Physically active male MPs realized their activity in a higher quality manner than their female colleagues. Obesity prevalence in female MPs is less than in the general population, while it is greater in male MPs than in the general population in the Republic of Croatia. It was not possible to get valid data on the relationships of physical activity and obesity, so the study needs to be extended and complemented by the targeted tests.



## 9. Tema/Topic

### **ZAŠTITA NA RADU / SAFETY AT WORK**

#### **USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS**

##### **9.1 SIGURNOST I ZAŠTITA ZDRAVLJA PREMA ZAHTJEVIMA NORME SA 8000:2008**

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Hrvatski zavod za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu, Zagreb, Hrvatska

**UVOD:** Sustav društvene odgovornosti prema normi SA 8000:2008 (*Social Accountability*) stvoren je na elima konvencija Meunarodne organizacije rada (ILO), Svjetske deklaracije o pravima čovjeka, Konvencije UN-a o pravima djeteta, Konvencije UN-a o suzbijanju svih oblika diskriminacije žena te na konsolidiranim normama ISO 9001 i ISO 14001. Norma SA 8000 prvi puta je objavljena 1997. godine od *Social Accountability International* (SAI) imaju i za cilj borbu protiv iskoriščavanja djece i neljudskih radnih uvjeta u organizacijama i dobavlja im, a 2008. godine izdana je zadnja verzija norme SA 8000, u kojoj su zahtjevi za siguran rad prošireni i na radnike koji rade kod kuće. Norma je besplatna i dostupna je na [www.sa-intl.org](http://www.sa-intl.org). Ova je dobrovoljna norma stvorena radi osiguranja i poštivanja pravnih i etičkih normi u proizvodnji dobara i usluga. Norma se može primijeniti na sve vrste organizacija, bez obzira na veliku i u bilo kojem dijelu svijeta. Sada je u primjeni treća revizija norme.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je promovirati i prikazati zahtjeve meunarodne norme SA 8000:2008 na temelju koje procjenjuju nezavisna tijela za ocjenjivanje koja potvrđuju da je tvrtka ispunila zahtjeve ovog standarda, kojim dokazuje društvenu odgovornost prema svim dionicima u društvu. Područja odgovornosti na koja se odnose zahtjevi norme SA 8000 su djelići rad, prisilni i obavezni rad, zdravlje i sigurnost, sloboda udruživanja i pravo na kolektivno pregovaranje, diskriminacija, disciplinska praksa, radno vrijeme, nagradivanje i sustav upravljanja.

**METODE:** Norma SA 8000:2008 je opisana deskriptivnom metodom i bit će usmeno predstavljena sudionicima Kongresa.

**REZULTATI:** Prema izjevi u portala [www.kvaliteta.net](http://www.kvaliteta.net) u Hrvatskoj je certificirano prema ovoj normi cca 10-tak tvrtki, dok velike tvrtke u stranom vlasništvu uglavnom isti u korporacijski certifikat.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Pravna sigurnost kao posljedica pridržavanja svih zakonskih propisa u području sigurnosti i zaštite zdravlja temelj je za izgradnju i podizanje kulture sigurnosti i zaštite zdravlja radnika koja rezultirati smanjenjem broja ozljeda i profesionalnih bolesti i sistematizacijom svih aktivnosti povezanih s prevencijom u području zaštite zdravlja i sigurnosti na radnom mjestu svakog radnika. Transparentnost poslovanja, veće zajedništvo i veća motiviranost radnika zbog sudjelovanja uprave u programu zdravstvene zaštite i sigurnosti na radnom mjestu svakako je doprinos povećanju kvalitete života. Pozitivan imidž i konkurentnost tvrtke zbog dokumentirane, kontinuirane primjene naela društvene odgovornosti, prepoznata je u svjetskim razmjerima i jest je preduvjet na meunarodnim natjecanjima za dobivanje poslova.



## OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACCORDING TO SA 8000:2008 STANDARD

**INTRODUCTION:** The system of social accountability in accordance with SA 8000:2008 standard (Social Accountability) was created on the principles of the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions of the World Declaration on human rights, UN Convention on the rights of the child, UN Convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, and on consolidated standards ISO 9001 and ISO 14001. Standard SA 8000 was published for the first time in 1997 by Social Accountability International (SAI), with aim to combat child exploitation and inhuman working conditions in organizations and suppliers, and in 2008 the last version of SA 8000 standard was released, in which the requirements for safe work are extended to employees who work at home. The standard is free of charge and available at [www.sa-intl.org](http://www.sa-intl.org). This voluntary standard is designed to ensure and to comply with legal and ethical standards in production of goods and services. The standard is applicable to all types of organizations, regardless of the size, and to any part of the world. At the moment, the third revision of the standard is in implementation.

**AIM** Aim of the paper is to promote and present requirements of the international standard SA 8000:2008 that is basis on which independent bodies for assessment, confirm that the company has met the requirements of this standard, what demonstrates social responsibility towards all stakeholders in society. Areas of responsibility on which requirements of SA 8000 standard refers to are child labor, forced or compulsory labor, health and safety, freedom of association and right to collective bargaining, discrimination, disciplinary practices, working hours, remuneration and management system.

**METHODOLOGY:** Standard SA 8000:2008 will be described using the descriptive method and all requirements of the Standard will be orally presented to the participants of the Congress.

**RESULTS:** According to the report of the internet portal [www.kvaliteta.net](http://www.kvaliteta.net) in the Republic of Croatia, there is approximately about a dozen companies certified under this standard, while mostly large firms in foreign ownership excel their corporative certificate.

**CONCLUSION:** Legal security as a result of compliance with all legal regulations in the field of occupational safety and health is the foundation for building and raising the culture of safety and health protection of workers that will result in reduced number of work injuries and occupational diseases as well as systematization of all activities related to prevention in the field of occupational health and safety at the workplace of every worker. Business transparency, greater unity and higher motivation of employees, due to participation of management in health protection and safety at work program at the workplace, is certainly contribution for improving the quality of life. Positive image and competitiveness of the company due to documented and continuous application of the principles of social accountability, has been recognized worldwide and is a common condition in an international job competition.



## SAŽECI POSTERA / ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS

### P 9.2 PROBLEMI I POTREBE STRU NJAKA ZAŠTITE NA RADU U NJIHOVOM SVAKODNEVNOM RADU

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**UVOD:** Aktivnosti Hrvatskog zavoda za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu usmjereni su prema multidisciplinarnom pristupu zaštiti zdravlja i zaštiti na radu što podrazumijeva i stru nu pomo u radu stru njaka i drugih osoba koje djeluju u oba navedena aspekta sigurnog rada. Kako bi ispunio tu zada u, Zavod je trebao dobiti bolji uvid u potrebe i probleme stru njaka zaštite na radu, njihove interese vezane uz polje u kojem djeluju te potrebu za dodatnom edukacijom i stru nim usavršavanjem.

**CILJ RADA:** Cilj rada bio je prikazati potrebe i interese, poteško e i probleme s kojima se susre u stru njaci u svakodnevnom radu, kao i njihova o ekivanja od Zavoda u otklanjanju tih problema.

**METODE:** Kako bismo dobili što bolji uvid u konkretne potrebe za stru nom pomo i, provedeno je istraživanje putem internetskog upitnika me u stru njacima zaštite na radu.

**REZULTATI:** Analizom podataka prikupljenih internetskim upitnikom dobili smo uvid u probleme i poteško e s kojima se stru njaci zaštite na radu u poduze u susre u, podru ja njihova interesa vezana uz polje u kojem djeluju kao i potrebe za dodatnom edukacijom i stru nim usavršavanjem. Kao svoje najve e probleme i poteško e s kojima se u svakodnevnom radu susre u, stru njaci su istaknuli nedostatak komunikacije s državnim institucijama u podru ju zaštite na radu te nedostatak razumijevanja i potpore od strane poslodavca u provedbi zaštite na radu u poduze u.

**ZAKLJU AK:** Na temelju podataka dobivenih upitnikom o konkretnim problemima i poteško ama s kojima se stru njaci zaštite na radu susre u u svakodnevnom radu, Zavod e usmjeriti svoje aktivnosti prema ostvarivanju bolje komunikacije te otklanjanju i rješavanju tih problema.

### THE PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF SAFETY EXPERTS IN THEIR DAILY WORK

**INTRODUCTION:** Activities of the Croatian Institute for Health Protection and Safety at Work are directed towards a multidisciplinary approach to occupational health and safety at work, which includes expert assistance in the work of experts and other persons working in both mentioned aspects of safe work. To fulfill this task, the Institute had to get a better insight into the needs and problems of safety experts, their interests related to the field in which they work and the need for additional education and professional training.

**AIM:** Goal of the paper was to present needs and interests, difficulties and problems which safety experts face in their daily work, as well as their expectations from the Institute in eliminating these problems.

**METHODOLOGY OF DATA OBTAINING:** In order to get a better insight into specific needs for expert assistance, research was conducted through an online survey among safety experts.

**RESULTS:** The analysis of data collected through online survey gave an insight into the problems and difficulties faced by safety experts in their work, their areas of interest related to their field and the need for additional education and professional training. As their largest problems and difficulties they are facing in daily work, experts have pointed out the lack of communication with state institutions in the field of occupational safety and lack of



understanding and support from the employer in implementation of occupational health and safety in the company.

**CONCLUSION:** Based on data obtained through the online survey on specific problems and difficulties with which safety experts are faced in their daily work, the Institute will focus its activities towards achieving better communication and eliminating and solving those problems.

### **P 9.3 VJEŠTA ENJA U SIGURNOSTI NA RADU I ZAŠTITI ZDRAVLJA**

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**UVOD:** Sigurnost na radu je interdisciplinarno i multidisciplinarno znanstveno podruje. Interdisciplinarno, jer izlazi iz domene postojećeg ustroja temeljnih znanosti i izvedenih znanstvenih disciplina, a multidisciplinarno, jer učini novo polje u kojem postoje mnoge znanstvene discipline koje se tu dodiruju ili preklapaju i učine višedisciplinarno podruje zaštite života i zdravlja na radu te zaštite materijalnih dobara. To polje omejuje: organizacija rada, tehnika, tehnologija, medicina rada, ergonomija, antropologija, zakonodavstvo zaštite na radu, pedagogija i andragogija, psihologija, ekologija, sociologija, ekonomija i dr. Ozljede na radu i profesionalne bolesti spadaju pod direktnu odgovornost poslodavca, koji je prema zakonu dužan radniku nadoknaditi štetu ako nije spriječio nastanak ozljede ili profesionalne bolesti. Vještak je osoba pozvana da pred sudom koriste i se svojim stručnjim znanjem iznosi svoja sadašnja zapažanja (nalaz) i mišljenje o injenicama koje bi mogle biti važne za utvrđivanje istinitosti navoda koji su predmet dokazivanja.

**CILJ RADA:** Cilj rada je prikazati postupak postupanja suda i postupanja vještaka u sudskom procesu prilikom izrade nalaza i mišljenja vještaka.

**METODA:** Metoda prikaza aktivnosti u postupku vješta enja je deskriptivna, prikazana u obliku postera.

**REZULTATI:** Postoje različite vrste vješta enja kao specifične na području primjene znanosti na konkretnu službu koja predstavljaju jedno od dokaznih sredstava u parni nom postupku. Zahtjevi za vješta enjima su sve brojniji pa gotovo da u nema sudskog postupka u kojem nije naloženo neko vještak: ako se kao sporne javljaju ozljede, nalaže se vješta enje iz zaštite na radu i/ili medicinsko vješta enje i/ili vješta enje po strojarskom vještaku i/ili po vještaku za tehničke eksplozije i druga kombinirana vješta enja.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Sud je izvesti dokaz vješta enjem kada je radi utvrđivanja ili razjašnjenja kakve injenice potrebno stručno znanje kojim sud ne raspolaze. Vješta enje obavljaju vještaci koji određuju sud, ali prije nego što odredi koji će se osobe uzeti za vještak, sud je o tome saslušati stranke. Vješta enje se može povjeriti i stručnoj ustanovi. Tada odgovorna osoba ustanove određuje jednu ili više osoba koje će u ime ustanove obaviti vješta enje.

### **EXPERT TESTIMONIES IN OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

**INTRODUCTION:** Safety at work represents an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary scientific field. Interdisciplinary because it leaves the domain of the existing structure of the basic sciences and derived scientific disciplines, and multidisciplinary because it makes a new field in which there are many scientific disciplines that are touching or overlapping and make multidisciplinary field of life and health protection at work as well as protection of material goods. This field consists of: work organization, technique, technology, occupational health, ergonomics, anthropology, health and safety legislation, pedagogy and andragogy, psychology, ecology, sociology, economics, etc. Work injuries and occupational diseases are



under direct responsibility of the employer, who is according to the law, obliged to pay compensation for the damage if the employee failed to prevent the occurrence of work injury or occupational disease. The expert witness is a person called in front of the Court to, using his expertise, present his current observations (findings) and opinion about the facts that could be important in determining the truthfulness of statements that are subject to verification.

**AIM:** Paper aims to show the procedure of the court practice and expert witness proceedings in court process when making findings and expert opinions.

**METHODOLOGY:** The method for describing activities in the procedure of expertise is descriptive and for the presentation poster section is suggested.

**RESULTS:** There are different kinds of expert testimonies, as specific areas of application of science to concrete cases, which represent one of the means of evidence in civil procedure. Requirements for expertise are increasing; there is almost no court procedure in which some expertise is not applied: if a work injury is disputable, expertise of expert witness in safety at work and/or assessment of a medical expert witness and/or expert witness in mechanical engineering and/or expert witness in technological explosion as well as combined expertises are required.

**CONCLUSION:** The court will perform evidence by expert testimony when in the order to determine or clarify any facts an expert knowledge which the court does not have is required. Expert testimonies are performed by expert witnesses who are appointed by the court, but prior to appointment of expert witnesses, the court shall hear the parties involved in the court procedure. Expert testimony may be entrusted to specialized institution; person responsible of the institution shall designate one or more persons who will perform expert testimony in the name of the institution.



## 10. Tema/Topic

### **ZDRAVSTVENI UČINCI DUGOTRAJNE IZLOŽENOSTI NISKIM RAZINAMA ONEŠENJA / HEALTH EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO LOW- DOSE OF POLLUTION**

#### **SAŽECI POSTERA / ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS**

##### **P 10.1 CORRELATIONS IN BLOOD LEAD LEVELS, D-DALK, AND BASOPHILIC PUNCTUATED ERITHROCYTES IN SCHOOL CHILDREN FROM VELES**

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**INTRODUCTION:** In a cross-sectional study we have studied the connection between levels of lead in blood, the delta dehydratase of aminolevulinic acid (D-DALK) and number of basophilic punctuated erythrocytes (BPEr) in 31 children (up to 12.8 years of age) who live around the zinc and lead smelter in Veles.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Venous blood and serum from venous blood were used. For examination of lead in blood atomic absorption spectrometry was used with the Perkin Elmer 4100 Autosampler AS-70 and samples were mineralized in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acid under pressure microwave digestion. We have also used microwave oven PAAR PHYSICA-Perkin Elmer designed for laboratory use. D-DALK was measured by the spectrophotometer 600 UNIKAM (method of Bonsignore *et al*). To determine the number of BPEr the method by Menson modified by Schwartz was used.

**RESULTS:** In children slightly elevated levels of lead in blood as a result of exposure to lead from smelter ( $n=31$ ,  $x=16,51 \mu\text{g/dl}$ ) were recorded. Among female subjects ( $n=9$ ) lower levels of lead in blood ( $x=11,12 \mu\text{g/dl}$ , range  $8,1-20,1 \mu\text{g/dl}$  with  $SD \pm 3,67$ ) were registered, while among male subjects ( $n=22$ ) higher levels of lead in blood ( $x=18,71 \mu\text{g/dl}$ , range from  $10,8-32,0 \mu\text{g/dl}$  with the  $SD \pm 6,51$ ) were registered. There was significant statistical difference in the levels of lead in blood in male and female children living in Veles (Student t-test = 3.27;  $p<0.005$ ). The respondents were 12 children registered with the inhibition of D-DALK acid as earliest, and most sensitive and non-specific parameter of exposure to lead, female ( $n=2$  or 6.5%) and male ( $n=10$  or 32.3%). The average value of D-DALK among all respondents was 1567 nkat with the range 520-2778 nkat and SD 639.46 (1333-2000 nkat reference values). There was no significant statistical difference in the values of D-DALK in the blood of male and female children living in Veles (Student t-test -0.68;  $p>0.05$ ). There was a middle specificity with Pearson's correlation test ( $r=0.57$ ;  $p<0.05$ ) between concentrations of lead in blood of participants and the values of D-DALK. There was an average specificity with Pearson's correlation test ( $r=0.43$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) between concentrations of lead in blood and number of BPEr.

**CONCLUSION:** The results confirmed that exposure of children population to lead is a high environmental health risk and requires constant monitoring of the health condition of children.



## ME USOBNI ODNOŠI RAZINA OLOVA U KRFI, D-DALK I BAZOFILNO PUNKTIRANIH ERITROCITA U ŠKOLSKE DJECE IZ VELESA

**UVOD:** U presje noj studiji promatrali smo povezanost izme u razina olova u krvi, dehidrataze deltaaminolevulinske kiseline (D-DALK) i broja bazofilno punktiranih eritrocita (BPEr) u 31 djeteta u dobi do 12,8 godina, koji žive u okolini topionice cinka i olova u Velesu.

**MATERIJAL I METODE:** Uporabili smo vensku krv i serum iz venske krvi. Za odreivanje olova u krvi uporabili smo atomsku apsorpcijsku spektrofotometriju Perkin Elmer 4100 s autosamplerom AS-70, a uzorci su bili mineralizirani u mješavini duši ne i solne kiseline pod tlakom mikrovalne digestije. Uporabili smo i mikrovalnu pe Paar Physica-Perkin Elmer dizajniranu za laboratorijsku uporabu. D-DALK se mjerilo spektrofotometrom 600 UNIKAM (metoda Bonsignorea i sur.). Za odreivanje broja BPEr rabili smo metodu Mensona koju je modificirao Schwartz.

**REZULTATI:** U djece su opažene lagano povišene razine olova u krvi kao rezultat izloženosti olovu iz topionice ( $n=31$ ,  $x=16,51 \mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ ). U ženskih ispitanika ( $n=9$ ) utvrđene su niže razine olova u krvi ( $x=11,12 \mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ , raspon  $8,1-20,1 \mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$  s  $SD \pm 3,67$ ), dok su u muških ispitanika ( $n=22$ ) utvrđene povišene razine olova u krvi ( $x=18,71 \mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ , raspon  $10,8-32,0 \mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$  s  $SD \pm 6,51$ ). Na ena je statistički znatna razlika u razinama olova u krvi između djece ženskog i muškog spola u Velesu (Student t-test 3,27;  $p<0,005$ ). Respondentata je bilo 12-ero djece s inhibicijom D-DALK kao najranijim i najosjetljivijim nespecifičnim testom ekspozicije olovu (ženska djeca = 2 ili 6,5%; muška djeca = 10 ili 32,3%). Prosje na vrijednost D-DALK među svim respondentima bila je 1567 nkat s rasponom 520-2778 nkat i  $SD 639,46$  (1333-2000 nkat kao referentne vrijednosti). Nije na ena statistički znatna razlika među vrijednostima D-DALK u krvi muške i ženske djece u Velesu (Studentov t-test 0,68;  $p>0,005$ ). Na ena je srednja specifičnost s Pearsonovim testom korelacije ( $r=0,57$ ;  $p<0,005$ ) između koncentracija olova u krvi ispitanika i vrijednosti D-DALK-a. Pearsonovim testom korelacije ( $r=0,43$ ,  $p<0,005$ ) utvrđena je i prosječna specifičnost između koncentracija olova u krvi i broja BPEr.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Rezultati su potvrdili da je izloženost populacije djece olovu visoki rizik za okolinsko zdravlje te da zahtijeva stalno nadziranje zdravstvenog stanja djece.



## 11. Tema/Topic

### **OCJENJVANJE I SUZBIJANJE ZDRAVSTVENIH OPASNOSTI NA RADNOM MJESTU/ *HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT AND HEALT CONTAINMENT AT WORKPLACE***

#### **SAŽECI POSTERA / ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS**

##### **P 11.1 WORKPLACE ECOLOGY MONITORING IN THE FACTORY FOR ZINC PROCESSING OF STEEL PRODUCTS**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Physico-chemical workplace sampling and analyzing were performed (9 work places for zinc processing of steel products, both in summer and winter). The technology of warm zinc processing consisted of: charging, surface preparing (oil removing, washing, polishing with HCl, washing, fluxing, drying), zinc processing, cooling, drying, and discharging with repairing. Five percent NaOH (60°C), HCl, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (45-60°C), Zn (99,99%) melted at 440-460°C were used.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Thermal environment, light and noise were measured at the workplace. Air samples were analyzed for Zn, NaOH, HCl, CO and total dust. Digital TESSTO 452 (microclimate), luxmeter KARL ZEISS-JENA (light), ROBOTRON 00014 MESSELEKTRONIK (noise), vacuum pump CASELLA AFC 124 (NaOH, HCl, CO, Zn), analytical weighing scale with 5 decimals, spectrophotometer UNICAM 600, and atomic absorption spectrometer, type PERKIN ELMER 4100 were used.

**RESULTS:** HCl air concentrations (summer period) were 5,55-14,8 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (above maximum permitted concentration (MPC) at all workplaces), while in winter they were 1,23-8,63 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (only for 1 workplace above MPC). The results for NaOH, CO, and Zn concentrations were in the range of MPC, both in winter and summer. Summer total dust values were 11-120 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (for 8 workplaces above MPC) and winter values (5-101 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) for all workplaces were above MPC. Thermal environment (effective temperature) for 3 workplaces in summer and 9 in winter period were not within comfort zone. Light index was out of range for 5 workplaces in summer and 9 in winter period. Summer and winter noise values were in the range of MPV.

**CONCLUSION:** The data showed that chemical agents (vapor, gases, dust) were detected in the air (above MPC), during the Zn processing. The working ability could be decreased with the possibility of acute poisoning and occurrence of occupational diseases and injuries.

#### **NADZIRANJE EKOLOGIJE RADNOG MJESTA U TVORNICI ZA OBRADU CINKA ZA PROIZVODE OD ELIKA**

**UVOD:** Uzeti su uzorci i u injena fizikalno-kemijska analiza na 9 radnih mjesta za obradu cinka proizvoda od elika u zimskom i ljetnom razdoblju. Tehnologija tople obrade cinka sastoji se od tovarenja, pripreme površine (uklanjanje ulja, pranje, poliranje s HCl, pranje, taljenje, sušenje), obrade cinka, hla enja, sušenja i odtovarivanja s popravljanjem. Uporabljene su 5%-tna NaOH (60°C), HCl, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (45-60°C), cink (99,99%) otopljen na 440-460°C.



**MATERIJAL I METODE:** Na radnom mjestu su mjereni mikroklimatski uvjeti, osvjetljenje i buka. Uzorci zraka su analizirani na cink, NaOH, HCl, CO i ukupnu prašinu. Rabljeni su ovi instrumenti: digitalni TESSTO 452 (mikroklima), luksmetar Karl Zeiss-Jena (osvjetljenje), Robotron 00014 Messelektronik (buka), vakuum crpaljka Casella AFC 124 (NaOH, HCl, CO, Zn), ljestvica analitičkog vaganja tipa Perkin Elmer sa 5 decimala, spektrofotometar UNICAM 600 i atomski apsorpcijski spektrofotometar tipa Perkin Elmer 410.

**REZULTATI:** Koncentracije HCl u zraku (ljetno razdoblje) iznosile su 5,55-14,8 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (iznad maksimalno dopuštenih koncentracija – MDK – na svim radnim mjestima), dok su zimi iznosile 1,23-8,63 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (samo na jednom radnom mjestu bile su iznad MDK). Rezultati za koncentracije NaOH, CO i cinka bile su u zimskom i u ljetnom razdoblju u granicama MDK. Ljetne vrijednosti za ukupnu prašinu bile su 11-120 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (na 8 radnih mesta iznad MDK), a zimske vrijednosti (5-101 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) bile su na svim radnim mjestima iznad MDK. Mikroklima (efektivna temperatura) na 3 radna mesta u ljetnom i na 9 radnih mesta u zimskom razdoblju nije bila unutar zone komfora. Indeks osvjetljenosti bio je izvan dopustivih vrijednosti na 5 radnih mesta u ljetnom, a na 9 u zimskom razdoblju. Vrijednosti buke su u ljetnom i zimskom razdoblju unutar dopustivih granica.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Podaci pokazuju da se u zraku tijekom obrade cinka otkrilo kemijске agense (pare, plinovi, prašina) iznad MDK. Radna sposobnost bi mogla biti smanjena, a moglo bi doći do akutnog otrovanja i pojave profesionalnih bolesti i ozljeda.

## P 11.2 RASVJETA RADNOG OKOLIŠA U ALUMINIJSKOJ INDUSTRIJI

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**UVOD:** Rasvjeta radnog mesta jedan je od važnih imbenika radnog okoliša koji ima u inak na produktivnost. Odgovarajući rasvjeta vodi boljem radnom inkumu i proizvodnosti, jer omoguće dobru vidljivost, tj. to je, brzo i lako zapažanje, potiče sposobnost koncentracije, sprječava prijevremeni umor, što utječe na smanjenje broja grešaka i nezgoda pri radu i kretanju.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je ocijeniti kvalitetu rasvjete na radnim mjestima u aluminijskoj industriji.

**MATERIJALI I METODE:** U radu su korišteni rezultati obveznih periodi mjerjenja fizikalnih imbenika na radnim mjestima u radnim prostorima tvornice. Razina osvjetljenosti mjerena je bez prisutnosti dnevnog svjetla. Izmjerene su vrijednosti uspoređivane s minimalno dopuštenim vrijednostima prema postotku Standardu (U.C9.100/62).

**REZULTATI:** Najveći broj radnih mesta ima mali vidni zahtjev (97 - 61,4%), dok je 61 (38,6%) sa srednjim vidnim zahtjevom. Intenzitet osvjetljenosti niži od propisane vrijednosti izmjerjen je na 56 (33,9%) radnih mesta: na 39 (69,6%) sa malim vidnim zahtjevom i na 17 (30,4%) sa srednjim vidnim zahtjevom. Najveći broj radnih mesta na kojima razina osvjetljenosti ne zadovoljava minimalne uvjete izmjerjen je u pogonu anoda (48,9%). U tom je pogonu i najveći broj radnih mesta s malim vidnim zahtjevima, više od 60%. Loša rasvjeta izmjerena je i u pogonu Ljevaonica (39,1%). U pogonu Elektrolize, rasvjeta je najbolja, samo na tri radna mesta izmjerene vrijednosti su ispod minimalnih, za srednji vidni zahtjev.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Slabo održavanje rasvjetnih tijela glavni je razlog tako velikog broja radnih mesta s neodgovarajućom razinom osvjetljenosti.



## LIGHTING IN ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY WORK ENVIRONMENT

**INTRODUCTION:** The quality of lighting as an important factor in a workplace can have a significant effect on productivity. With adequate lighting workers can produce more products with fewer mistakes, lighting enhances ability to concentrate and to prevent premature fatigue.

**AIM:** To assess the quality of lighting in aluminium industry work environment.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS :** The results of mandatory periodic measurements of physical factors at the workplaces in the factory were used. The level of illumination was measured at the workplace without the presence of daylight. The measured values were compared with the minimum permitted values set in the existing standards (U.C9.100/62).

**RESULTS:** The majority of workplaces had low visual task requirements - 97 (61.4%), while 61 (38.6%) of workplaces had high visual task requirements. The lower intensity of illumination was measured in 56 (33.9%) workplaces: in 39 (69.6%) with low visual task requirements and in 17 (30.4%) with high visual task requirements. The greatest number of workplaces where the level of illumination did not meet the minimum requirements is in the anode plant (48.9%), and in the cast house (39.1%). In the electrolysis plant, where only three workplaces had values below those recommended, lighting was the best.

**CONCLUSION:** The causes of inadequate lighting were found to be in poor maintenance and irregular inspections.



## 12. Tema/Topic

# **INDUSTRIJSKI INCIDENTI I ODGOVARAJU I ZDRAVSTVENI NADZOR / INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND APPROPRIATE HEALTH SURVEILLANCE**

## **USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS**

### **12.1 INDUSTRIJSKI INCIDENTI - UZROCI, POSLJEDICE I ZAKONODAVSTVO**

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Tehnološki razvoj suvremenog društva poboljšao je kvalitetu življenja znatnom dijelu ljudske populacije, ali je istodobno poveao rizik od izbjivanja industrijskih incidenata. Prema podacima Međunarodne organizacije rada 40% incidenata događa se u proizvodnim postrojenjima, 35% pri transportu i oko 25% pri skladištenju.

Najčešći uzroci incidenata su: nepridržavanje propisanih postupaka, nezadovoljavajuća procedura testiranja opreme, nepostojanje potpune analize procesa/herazumijevanje procesa, propusti u planiranju, neodgovarajući dizajn, loš sustav upozoravanja, sukobi između proizvodnje i sigurnosti, neodgovarajuća inspekcija. Prema procjenama, ludska greška je uzrok 80-100% industrijskih incidenata. Većina incidenata zadržava se unutar granica industrijskih postrojenja, međutim posljedice incidenta mogu sezati daleko izvan postrojenja s kratkotrajnim i dugotrajnim posljedicama na okoliš i ljudsko zdravlje.

Posljedice incidenata su: oštete na imovine, onečišćenje okoliša, gubitak ljudskih života i/ili veliki broj ozljeda. Zbog incidenata na radnom mjestu smrtno strada oko 350.000 ljudi godišnje. Razmjeri gubitaka ovise o akcijama prvi koji reagiraju na neželjeni događaj, unutar industrijskog postrojenja i lokalne zajednice. Odgovor na takvo stanje zahtijeva usuglašeno djelovanje pojedinaca i ustanova na lokalnoj zajednici. Za izbjegavanje novih incidenata važno je prikupljati podatke o prethodnim incidentima, rasvjetljavati njihove uzroke, analizirati pogreške te ih u inicijativi dostupnim svima koji se profesionalno bave sigurnošću i projektiranjem opasnih postrojenja.

Nekoliko industrijskih nesreća znajuće su utjecale na današnje zakonodavstvo Europske unije i šire. Akcident u Feyzinu 1966. bio je povodom uvođenja sigurnosnih mjera u propise za skladištenje zapaljivih tekućina i plinova. Nakon katastrofe u Flixboroughu 1974. godine uslijedilo je donošenje propisa o kontroli opasne industrije. Kemijski incident u Sevesu 1976. bio je povodom donošenja Seveso I Direktive 82/501/EZ, a glavni su se zahtjevi odnosili na informiranje javnosti o velikim industrijskim opasnostima i poduzimanje odgovarajućih sigurnosnih mjera u slučaju incidenta. Postojeće Direktive o katastrofama u Bhopalu 1984. i Basel 1986. proširena su nadopunama (87/216/EZ, 88/610/EZ) o proširenju područja i skladništvenju opasnih tvari. Godine 1996. godine usvojena je Direktiva Seveso II 96/82/EZ sa novim konceptom, proširenjem područja i uvođenjem novih zahtjeva glede zaštite okoliša i upravljanja sigurnošću. Naposljetku, prema katastrofi u Toulouseu, Direktiva Seveso II proširena je smjernicom 2003/105/EZ. Direktiva Seveso II primjenjuje se na nekoliko tisuća industrijskih postrojenja u kojima su prisutne opasne tvari u količinama većim od onih utvrđenih u smjernicama.

Direktiva Seveso I i Seveso II utjecale su na zakonodavstvo zemalja članica Europske unije, pridružene zemlje EU, kao i na dokumente svjetskih organizacija poput Svjetske banke, Programa Ujedinjenih naroda za zaštitu okoliša (UNEP), Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije



(WHO), Meunarodne agencije za atomsku energiju (IAEA), Meunarodne organizacije rada (ILO) i Organizacije za ekonomsku suradnju i razvoj (OECD).

## INDUSTRIAL INCIDENTS – CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND LEGISLATION

Technological development of modern society has raised the quality of human life, but also increased the risk of industrial accidents. According to the International Labor Organization, 40% of incidents take place in manufacturing facilities, 35% in transport and 25% during storage. The most common causes of accidents are: non-compliance with prescribed procedures, inadequate testing procedures of equipment, lack of process analysis/process understanding, flaws in the planning, inadequate design, poor warning system, conflicts between production and safety, inadequate inspections. According to estimates, human error is the cause of 80-100% of industrial accidents. Most of the incidents are within industrial plants; however, the impact incident could eventually rise far beyond short and long term effects on the environment and human health.

The consequences of incidents are: property damage, environmental pollution, loss of human life and a large number of injured. About 350 000 people are killed annually in the workplace as a result of incidents

The extent of losses depends on the actions of the first to react to adverse events within the industrial plant and the local community. Reply to this situation requires the agreed actions of individuals and institutions at the local community. To avoid new incidents, it is important to collect information on previous incidents, cast light on their causes, analyze errors and make them available to everyone who is professionally engaged in design and safety of hazardous installations.

Several industrial accidents have been significantly influenced by the current legislation of the European Union and beyond. Accidents in Feyzin in 1966 were the occasion of the introduction of safety measures in the regulations for the storage of flammable liquids and gases. After the disaster at Flixborough in 1974, the regulation was made on control of hazardous industries. Chemical incident in Seveso 1976 was the occasion of the adoption of the Seveso I Directive 82/501/EEC, and the main requirements related to public information about major industrial hazards as well as taking appropriate security measures in the event of an incident. The existing Directive, disaster in Bhopal in 1984. and Basel 1986, was expanded complement (87/216/EEZ, 88/610/EEZ) to extend the area and the storage of hazardous substances. Year 1996. was adopted by the Seveso II Directive 96/82/EC with a new concept, expanding the areas and introducing new requirements concerning the environmental and safety management. Finally, after the catastrophe in Toulouse, the Seveso II Directive was extended by Directive 2003/105/EZ. Seveso II Directive applies to several thousands of industrial installations where dangerous substances are present in amounts greater than those established in the guideline.

Seveso I and Seveso II Directives were affected by the legislation of EU member states, associated countries of the EU, as well as by documents of world organizations like the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Health Organization (WHO), International Agency for Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Labour Organisation (ILO) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).



## SAŽECI POSTERA / ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS

### P 12.2 BHOPAL - U IMO NA TU IM GREŠKAMA

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Razvoj kemijske industrije doveo je do korištenja velikog broja opasnih kemijskih tvari u komercijalne svrhe. Kemijske tvari pri proizvodnji, skladištenju i transportu mogu izazvati niz neželjenih incidenata koji mogu kulminirati katastrofom kao npr. 1984. u Bhopalu, Indija. U tvornici za proizvodnju pesticida, metilizocijanat bio je uskladišten bez odgovarajućeg hla enja. Uzrok nesreće bio je prodor vode u spremnik pri čemu je egzotermnom reakcijom došlo do istjecanja 45 tona metilizocijanata, cijanovodika, metilamine i drugih toksičnih plinova. Oblak smrtonosnog metilizocijanata tijekom noćne prekrie je površinu od 20 km<sup>2</sup> i izazvao smrt 2.500 ljudi neposredno nakon katastrofe, a sljedeće godine od posljedica su umrli deseci tisuća ljudi. Procjenjuje se da 100.000 do 200.000 ljudi ima trajne posljedice na zdravje. Posljedice ovog kemijskog incidenta nastale su zbog niza propusta kao što su: u cilju smanjenja dijela reduktičkih troškova, smanjen je broj djelatnika obveznih za sigurno postupanje s kemikalijama, interventne službe obaviještene su o događaju nekoliko sati kasnije kada je sva nastala količina plina već istekla; zdravstveni djelatnici, zbog neinformiranosti o kemijskim tvarima koje se koriste i proizvode u tvornici, bili su potpuno nespremni za tragediju. Zbog oiglednih propusta katastrofa u Bhopalu potaknula je značajne promjene u poduzimanju mjera kojima se umanjuje mogućnost nastanka i posljedice kemijskog incidenta. Te mjeru uključuju: prevenciju nastanka incidenta, pripravnost na odgovor, odgovor, praćenje posljedica incidenta i njihovo ublažavanje. Prevencija uključuje: poznavanje tehnološkog procesa; popis, svojstva i maksimalno otkrivanje količine opasnih tvari koje se koriste u proizvodnji; popis mogućih uzroka i izvora opasnosti; kritične točke; zahvate zaštite na površinu; potencijalne toksične učinke na izložene osobe, te poduzimanje tehničkih rješenja za smanjenje rizika. Pripravnost na odgovor i odgovor te ublažavanje posljedica incidenta uključuju: djelatnike zaštite na radu i javnozdravstvene djelatnike i specijaliste medicine rada. Današnji protokoli djelovanja za kemijske incidente uključuju: znanje o primjeru Bhopala i znatno pridonijeli ublažavanju posljedica i zaštiti zdravlja radnika kada se incident dogodi. Ključni sudionici za uspjeh su rukovoditelji postrojenja, djelatnici zaštite na radu, brigom za sigurnost rada, razradom sigurnosnih programa, razradom planova i postupaka interveniranja u slučaju neželjenog događaja te obukom i informacijama o kemijskim opasnostima. Specijalisti medicine rada treba upoznati sa štetnostima kojima su izloženi zaposlenici i mogu im posljedicama koje one mogu izazvati. Kada kemijski incident preraste okvire samoga postrojenja, pokreće se i protokoli djelovanja koji uključuju javnozdravstveno djelovanje kojim se smanjuju opasnosti i štete za šиру populaciju.

### BHOPAL – LEARNING FROM MISTAKES OF OTHERS

The development of chemical industry has led to the great use of a number of dangerous chemical substances for commercial purposes. Chemical substances during production, storage and transport can cause a number of adverse incidents that could culminate in a catastrophe such as in the 1984 in Bhopal, India. The Bhopal plant produced methyl isocyanate, which was stored without proper cooling. The cause of the incident was water leaking into tank where the exothermic reaction occurred and 45 tons of methyl isocyanate, hydrogen cyanide, methylamine and other toxic gases spilled out. Methyl isocyanate during



the night covered the area of 20 km<sup>2</sup> and caused the death of 2,500 people shortly after the disaster, and tens of thousands deaths in the following year. It is estimated that 100,000 to 200,000 people still have effects on their health. Consequences of the largest chemical incident occurred due to a number of factors: as part of cost reduction the number of employees trained in safe chemical handling was reduced, emergency services were informed about the incident several hours later when the large amount of gas was already expired, health professionals, because of lack of information about the chemical substances used and produced in a plant, were totally unprepared for the tragedy. Because of the obvious omissions, the Bhopal disaster has prompted a significant change in taking measures to reduce the possibility of occurrence and consequences of chemical incidents. These measures include: prevention of incident, preparedness in response, response and monitoring the effects of the incident and their mitigation. Prevention includes: knowledge of the technological process; list of type, cause, maximum expected quantity and sources of hazardous substances used in production; list of possible causes and sources of dangerous substances; the critical point; affected area; potential toxic effects on exposed persons, and technical solutions for risk reduction. Preparedness for the incident, as well as the response and mitigation of the incident highlighted the staff that included occupational safety and public health professionals and specialists in occupational medicine. Today's protocols for chemical incidents include the knowledge gained in the case of Bhopal and significantly contributed to the mitigation and health protection of workers when the incident happened. Key factors for the success are plant managers, health and safety workers responsible for the safety of work by developing safety programs for intervention in case of adverse events including training and information on chemical hazards. Specialists in occupational medicine should be aware of the harm to which workers are exposed and the possible consequences they may cause. When a chemical incident overgrows the plant itself, initiate protocols that will include public health actions that reduce risk and harm in general population.



### 13. Tema/Topic

## KVALITETA UNUTARNJEG OKOLIŠA / INDOOR AIR QUALITY

### USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS

#### 13.1 U INAK NANOTEHNOLOGIJE NA MIKROBIOLOŠKU KAKVO U ZRAKA UNUTARNJIH PROSTORA

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**Uvod:** Sve se više pozornosti obraća mikrobiološkoj kakvoći zraka unutarnjih prostora. Nanotehnologija je nova znanost, koja se temelji na preslagivanju pojedinih atoma u tvarima s ciljem dobivanja novih tvari s potpuno novim svojstvima. Titanijev dioksid ( $TiO_2$ ), produkt nanotehnologije, ima novo svojstvo da pod djelovanjem ultraljubičastog zračenja otpušta elektrone s višim stupnjem energije u slobodnu vanjsku ljuštu. Reaktivni slobodni elektroni sudjeluju u velikom broju reakcija fotokatalize, u kojima dolazi do cijepanja veza unutar organskih molekula. Fotokatalitičke reakcije uništavaju sve mikroorganizme (uključujući i virus) i organske spojeve u zraku, a konički proizvodi niza reakcija su ugljični dioksid i vodena para.

**Cilj:** Procijeniti u inak primjene nanotehnologije u poboljšanju mikrobiološke kakvoće zraka zatvorenih prostorima.

**Metode:** Kakvoća zraka mjerena je u bolničkom prostoru - prostoriji za pripremu citostatika i uredskom prostoru. Prisutnost mikroorganizama, tj. bakterija, kvasaca i pljesni, određivana je standardiziranim metodom. Za uzorkovanje zraka korišten je ure aja EMS E6® (Andersen sampler). Za kultivaciju mikroorganizama korištene su certificirane mikrobiološke podloge. Prije instalacije ure aja uzeti su uzorci zraka kako bi se utvrdilo primarnu kontaminiranost prostora, odnosno po etno stanje. Nakon instalacije i uključenja ure aja (AiroCide) koji radi na bazi titanijeva dioksida uzeti su uzorci zraka nakon 24, 48 i 72 sata te analizirani.

**Rezultati:** Rezultati su prikazani brojem kolonija (CFU), bakterija (AB), te pljesni i kvasaca (KIP) na mjestima mjerjenja, te kao njihova srednja vrijednost. Rezultati pokazuju uinkovitost nanotehnologije (AiroCide ure aja) u poboljšanju mikrobiološke kakvoće zraka nakon 24, 48 i 72 sata. U oba prostora drastično je smanjen broj mikroorganizama na svim mjernim točkama i do 100%.

**Zaključak:** Rezultati dobiveni ovim istraživanjem odnose se na poboljšanje mikrobiološke kakvoće zraka mjerene ukupnim brojem bakterija, pljesni i kvasaca. Međutim, primjena nanotehnologije bazirane na titanijevom dioksidu omogućava uklanjanje virusa kao i drugih onečišćenja zraka (VOC).



## EFFECT OF NANOTECHNOLOGY ON MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF INDOOR AIR

**Introduction** Microbial air quality of indoor spaces is being investigated increasingly in the past years. Nanotechnology is based on remodeling exact place of atoms in the molecules with the idea to get completely new property of the matter. Titanium dioxide ( $TiO_2$ ), product of nanotechnology, when exposed to the ultraviolet light releases free electrons in the outer free layer of the atom. These free electrons participate in large number of reactions called photocatalysis, with the effect of breaking the bonds in all organic based molecules. Photocatalytic reactions destroy all microorganisms (including viruses) and other violet organic compounds (VOC) with the final products,  $CO_2$  and water vapor.

The aim the study was to investigate the effect of nanotechnology in improving the microbiological quality of air in indoor spaces.

**Methods:** The testing was carried in hospital space for preparation of cytostatic drugs and in business office. Presence and exact number of microorganisms (bacteria, yeasts and fungi) was counted with standard methods. For air sampling procedures EMS E6® (Andersen sampler) and certified microbiological plates were used. To verify the primary contamination of the indoor air baseline measurements were taken. After installation of the titanium dioxide technology (AiroCide), samples were taken and analyzed after 24, 48 and 72 h.

**Results:** Present results are shown as number of colony forming units (CFU) of bacteria (AB), yeasts and fungi (KiP) at specific points, and as a mean value. Study results show high efficiency in improving microbiological quality of air after 24, 48 and 72 h at all measurement points. In both spaces reduction of concentration of bacteria and mold up to 100% was measured.

**Conclusion:** Study showed that application of NASA nanotechnology drastically improved indoor microbiological quality of air, measured as the total number of bacteria, molds and yeasts. Also, the same nanotechnology based on titanium dioxide is capable to remove other microorganism such as viruses and other air pollution (VOC).



## 14. Tema/Topic

### ERGONOMIJA U RADU I ŠPORTU / ERGONOMICS AT WORK AND SPORTS

#### USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS

##### 14.1 HOMO SEDENS HOMO SAPIENS?

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U 21. stoljeću većina poslova „Homo sapiens“ (HSA) radi se iz svog doma pretežno sjedeći, ime postaje hipomobilni „Homo sedens“ (HSE). Homo sapiens nije „dizajniran“ za sjedenje, Epidemiološke studije kroničnih bolesti provedene u Hrvatskoj krajem 20. stoljeća ukazuju da 25% žena i 20% muškaraca srednje životne dobi ima neku bolest kralježnice. Umjerene simptome spondilartrose vratne kralježnice imalo je 19% žena i 14% muškaraca ( $P<0,01$ ).

**UZORAK I METODE RADA:** Kao model dugotrajnog rada u sjedem prisilnom nefiziološkom položaju tijela pri radu poslužili su nam profesionalni glazbenici (PG) dva velika orkestra u Zagrebu (N=165). Uz klinički pregled lokomotornog sistema, analizirani su radiogrami vratne kralježnice 55 glazbenika i 42 vozača s radiogramima tesara i zdravstvenih radnika sa slobodnim ritmom rada, koji su inilicirani poredbenu skupinu (KG). U velikoj banci proveli smo anketu o zamoru i boli u kralježnici. Istraživanje se temeljilo na upitniku u radnika na razdaljini (N=317). Na vizualnoj analognoj ljestvici (VAS) navodilo se stupanj zamora i boli.

**REZULTATI:** PG svoj instrument pojavljuju u prosjeku od 12. godine života. Posljedice su u najčešćim boli u vratnoj kralježnici (40%), križobolje (32%), ali i boli u torakalnoj kralježnici (17%). U 24% glazbenika križobolje su se javljale tijekom rada. Smanjenje fiziološke lordoze ( $P<0,01$ ) kao i hipertrofije trnastih nastavaka drugog ( $P<0,001$ ) i sedmog ( $P<0,01$ ) vratnog kralješčaka znatno je jačanje u PG, kao što su i diskopatije C5C6, ali i C4C5. U podjednakoj proporciji zamor i bol su se prvojavljali u vratnoj kralježnici (više od 50%), potom lumbalnoj regiji (30%) te ramenu i šaki dominantne ruke (20%) radnika na razdaljini.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Žene glazbenice, osobito one koje sviraju na žičanim instrumentima, posebno su vulnerabilne glede patologije kralježnice. Sjedenje „Homo sapiens“-a 21. stoljeća mora biti dinamičko, što omogućuje moderni radni stolci i dobro osmišljene, prilagodljive radne površine. Dizajneri i tvornici uređaja opreme nerijetko postavljaju zahtjeve koji su u znatnom neskladu s biomehaničkim i antropometrijskim zahtjevima HSA. Slobodno vrijeme HSE mora biti osmišljeno preventivnim kineziološkim pristupom kroz sportsko-rekreativne aktivnosti koje uključuju rasteretiti preopterećene, a opteretiti hipotrofne strukture lokomotornog sustava, posebice vrata, ramena, šaka i križa. I neznatne morfološke, a pogotovo funkcionalne promjene dovode do nepredvidivih posljedica u svim strukturama lokomotornog sustava, naročito vratne kralježnice, ali uzrokuju i irreverzibilna oštećenja neurocirkulatornih struktura u kralježnici. Predlažemo nastavak multicentričnog interdisciplinarnog prerađenja ovog problema ne samo u glazbenika, već i razrade ergonomskih načela rada s razdaljinom informacija koji su takođe od najranije mladosti izloženi prisilnom, nefiziološkom sjedenju u položaju tijela pri radu.



## SAŽECI POSTERA / ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS

### P 14.2 ERGONOMIKA (PRIMIJENJENA ERGONOMIJA) I BOLESTI KRALJEŽNICE U PROFESIONALNIH GLAZBENIKA

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Profesionalni glazbenici (PG) su od rane mladosti izloženi nefiziološkom položaju pri radu. Glazbala su naj eš e kreirana u vrijeme kad su bili nepoznati ergonomski principi rada-Za o ekivati je da e se u PG radom potencirati tegobe kralježnice. Me u prvima je na te probleme 1713. godine ukazao Bernardino Ramazzini, otac medicine rada .Uz to, radni stolci, rasvjeta, ali i radni prostor s nepovoljnim mikroklimatskim uvjetima, pridonose u estalim tegobama kralježnice.

**UZORAK I METODE RADA** Aktivnim epidemiološkim pristupom – dolazak na radna mjesta 160 PG – analizirali smo uvjete rada tijekom probi i i tijekom koncerata, obrativši posebnu pozornost položaju tijela pri radu, držanju instrumenata, ali i kakvo i rasvjete te mikroklimatskim uvjetima.U medicinskom smo pregledu koristili standardizirani upitnik i postoje e rtg slike.

**REZULTATI** Analiziraju i položaj tijela pri radu, samo 34% od 160 glazbenika navelo je da sjedi uspravno pri radu, 36% bilo ih je nagnuto na lijevu stranu, 20% na desnu, a 10% prema natrag. To se potvrdilo i našim naknadnim fotografiranjem injenica da samo 20% glazbenika ne osje a bol prilikom sviranja, a da se u 40% bol javlja dok sviraju, tjera nas da istražimo postoji li uzro no-posljedi na veza izme u radnih uvjeta i nastanka reumatskih bolesti . Na bol vratne kralježnice tužilo se ak 40% PG. Klini kim pregledom i dodatnom rtg obradom glazbenika sindrom bolnih križa na en je u 32% pregledanih, a torakalni sindrom u 17%, eš e dijagnosticiran u svira a na ži anim i puha kim instrumentima (12% : 5%).

**RASPRAVA I ZAKLJU AK** Raspravlja se o uzro no-posljedi nim vezama nepovoljnih ergonomskih uvjeta, potenciranih i na inom putovanja glazbenika. Iako smo postigli neka ergonomска poboljšanja u adaptaciji radnih stolaca glazbenika, nefiziološka optere enja sjedenjem tijekom sviranja, ali i nepovoljnim sjedalima autobusa i zrakoplova, mogu biti dodatni faktor rizika.Predlaže se aktivni pristup poboljšanjem ergonomskih uvjeta, ali i održanjem psihofizi kog zdravlja "homo sedensa" iji su glazbenici uz informati are najreprezentativniji primjer.



## 15. Tema/Topic

### KVALITETA RADA U SLUŽBAMA MEDICINE RADA / QUALITY OF PERFORMANCE IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SETTINGS

#### USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS

##### 15.1 KVALITETA RADA U MEDICINI RADA

Leli R.

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Uvod: Nerazmjer duge tradicije djelatnosti, obrazovanja i stručnog usavršavanja profesionalaca iz područja zaštite zdravlja na radu i nepovoljni pokazatelji zaštite zdravlja u odnosu na rad i radna mesta, upućuju na manjkavosti u djelatnosti medicine rada u Hrvatskoj: veliki broj prerano umirovljenih radnika, ali nema podataka o utjecaju radnog mesta na oštećenje zdravlja (osim kada je primarni uzrok profesionalna bolest ili ozljeda na radu); nije poznato koliko se sredstava troši za posljedice ozljeda i bolesti zbog štetnih uvjeta radnog mesta. Posljedično poslodavac nije upozoren od osigурatelja na štetnost radnog mesta i nije ni im prisiljen sanirati štetne radne uvjete te dolazi do daljnog oštećenja zdravlja zaposlenih.

Cilj: Ispitati koliko se u praksi provode postojeće zakonske odredbe zaštite zdravlja radnika.

Metode. Godine 2007. napravljeno je presjećno istraživanje *Upitnikom o procjeni kvalitete sustava djelatnosti medicine rada*. Poslano u 98 ordinacija medicine rada, a vraćeno 55 (56,1%). Odgovori su dani u obliku Likertove skale: od A do E ili, kod brojanih ocjena, od 1 do 5.

Rezultati: Značajno odstupanje broja specijalista medicine rada u Hrvatskoj u odnosu na europski prosjek (1 specijalist medicine rada na 4378 radnika; u Riziničkim djelatnostima u rasponu od 800 radnika u najrizičnijim do 2500-3000 u manje rizičnim) odražava se i na opseg rada. U Hrvatskoj razlika broja specijalista u odnosu na broja radnika ne proizlazi iz rizičnosti djelatnosti već u zemljopisnoj raspodjeli: od 1 specijalist na 3943 radnika u Primorsko-goranskoj do 18.594 u Međimurskoj županiji. U izradi procjene opasnosti radnih mesta sudjeluje 38 ispitanika ili 69,1% ujedno eno od jednom mjesecu no do jednom godišnje. Ocjenuju uvjeta rada populacije zaposlenih o kojoj skrbi obilazi 46 ispitanih ili 83,6%. Uvjete rada populacije o kojoj skrbi bez obilazaka radnog mesta ocjenjuje se 42 ispitanih ili 76,4%. U odborima zaštite na radu sudjeluju 53 ispitanika ili 96,4%. U promociji zdravlja na radnom mjestu, u samoj radnoj organizaciji sudjeluje 30 ili 54,5% ispitanika. U promociji zdravlja u ordinaciji sudjeluje 45 ili 81,8% ispitanika. Savjetovanje o zdravlju, sigurnosti, organizaciji rada i zaštitnim sredstvima u radnoj organizaciji pojedinačno obavlja 41 ili 74,5% ispitanika.

Zaključak: U svrhu unaprjeđenja kvalitete sustava djelatnosti medicine rada potrebno je nadograditi sustav zaštite zdravlja u odnosu na rad i radno mjesto: izgraditi kapacitete za primarnu prevenciju strukovnih rizika, uključujući i jačanje ljudskih, metodoloških i tehničkih potencijala, obrazovanje radnika i poslodavaca, uvođenje zdravih radnih praksa i organizacija rada i promoviranje zdravstvene kulture na radnom mjestu.



## WORK QUALITY IN OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

**Introduction.** Disproportion of the long tradition of work, education, and expert specialization of the professionals in the occupational health area, and unfavourable indicators of health safety regarding work and workplaces signify defects in the practice of occupational medicine in Croatia: a great number of prematurely retired workers, but without information on influence of the workplace on health damage (except when the primary cause is occupational disease or occupational injury); it is unknown how many financial resources are spent on the consequences of the injuries and diseases as a result of harmful conditions of the workplace. Consequently, the insurer does not warn the employer of the adversity of the workplace and nothing urges them to improve the harmful work conditions, therefore continuing further health damage of the employed.

**Objective.** Examining the application of the existing legal regulations on health safety of the workers.

**Methods.** In 2007 a cross-sectional study was done by Questionnaire on Assessment of the Quality of Work System in Occupational Medicine. It is delivered to 98 occupational medicine practitioners, and 55 are admitted back (56, 1%). The answers are presented in the form of Likert scale: from A to E, or, in numerical evaluation, from 1 to 5.

**Results.** Significant discrepancy of the number of occupational medicine experts in Croatia in comparison to the European average (1 occupational medicine doctor on 4378 workers; considering hazardous services in the span from 800 workers in the most hazardous to 2500-3000 in the less hazardous services) reflects on the scope of work as well. In Croatia, the difference between the number of specialists in comparison to the number of workers does not arise from the hazards of a service, but from geographical division: from 1 specialist on 3943 workers in Primorje – Gorski Kotar County to 18 594 in Međimurje County. In creating the danger assessment of the workplaces 38 examinees or 69,1% participate equably from once a month to once a year. 46 of the examinees or 83,6% evaluate the working conditions by attending the workplace. As many as 42 examinees or 76,4% evaluate the work conditions of the taken care of population without attending the workplace. 53 examinees or 96,4% participate in occupational safety boards. 30 or 54,5% of the examinees participate in the workplace health promotion, in the work organisation itself. 45 or 81,8% of the examinees participate in dispensary health promotion.

41 or 74,5% of the examinees individually hold consultations on health, safety, work organisation and protective equipment in the work organisation.

**Conclusion.** For the purpose of quality improvement of the occupational medicine work system it is necessary to upgrade the health safety system regarding work and workplace: to build capacities for primary prevention of the professional hazards, including consolidation of human, methodological and technological potentials, education of the workers and the employers, introduction of the healthy work practices and work organisations as well as promotion of the health culture at the workplace.



## 16. Tema/Topic

### RAZLIČITO / OTHER

#### USMENA IZLAGANJA / ORAL PRESENTATIONS

##### 16.1 ŠTO ZNAMO O ZDRAVSTVENOM STANJU RADNE POPULACIJE UHRVATSKOJ?

De kovi -Vukres V.

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Uvod: Prema podacima Državnog zavoda za statistiku u Hrvatskoj je 2010. godine bilo prosje no 1,541.000 zaposlenih što je 88% aktivnog stanovništva. Od ukupnog broja zaposlenih u skrbi djelatnosti medicine rada bilo je oko 53% zaposlenih.

Cilj rada je ukazati da o zdravstvenom stanju zaposlenih nitko u Hrvatskoj nema cijelovite podatke te da se ono sustavno ne prati na državnoj niti nižim razinama.

Metode: Analizirani su podaci Državnog zavoda za statistiku, Hrvatskog zavoda za zdravstveno osiguranje, Hrvatskog zavoda za javno zdravstvo i Hrvatskog zavoda za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu dostupni na internetu.

Rezultati: Od 1995. godine u djelatnosti op e/obiteljske medicine ne prati se posebno zdravstveno stanje zaposlenih. Hrvatski zavod za zdravstveno osiguranje prati izostanke s posla ukupno, a s obzirom na uzrok samo ona na teret zdravstvenog osiguranja i to s aspekta finansijskog u inka odnosno troška . U Hrvatskom zavodu za zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost na radu prate se ozljede na radu i profesionalne bolesti kao i izloženost pojedinim štetnostima. U Hrvatskom zavodu za javno zdravstvo prate se ozljede na radu i profesionalne bolesti te morbiditet radnika koji su iz bilo kojeg razloga koristili usluge djelatnosti medicine rada u protekloj godini. U Hrvatskom zavodu za javno zdravstvo se također prate hospitalizacije zaposlenih kao i uzroci smrti ali bez mogunosti povezivanja s radnim mjestom ili djelatnosti zaposlenja. S obzirom na djelatnost, poduzeće zaposlenja i zanimanje prate se ozljede na radu i profesionalne bolesti, a s obzirom na djelatnost i dijagnozu bolesti i izostanci s posla.

Zaključak: Djelatnost medicine rada u Hrvatskoj nema cijelovitih podataka o zdravstvenom stanju oko 47% zaposlenih. U djelatnosti op e/obiteljske medicine od 1995. godine zdravstveno stanje zaposlenih prati se unutar op e populacije i nije ga moguće izdvojiti. S obzirom na iznimnu važnost radne populacije te da bi se moglo planirati i provoditi preventivne programe za cijekupnu populaciju zaposlenih te identificirati njihove zdravstvene i druge probleme potrebno je uvesti cijelovito praćenje zaposlenih na svim razinama zdravstvene zaštite.

#### WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT THE HEALTH CONDITION OF THE WORKING POPULATION IN CROATIA?

Introduction: According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, Croatia in 2010 had an average of 1,541.000 employed inhabitants, which constitutes 88% of the active population. Of all workers, approximately 53% were registered by the occupational medicine service.

The objective of this paper was to point out that no single institution in Croatia collects comprehensive data on the health condition of the employed population, and that there is no systematic monitoring on any of the (national or subnational) levels.



**Methods:** Analysis was made of the Internet-based data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Croatian Institute for Health Insurance (HZZO), Croatian National Institute of Public Health (CNIPH) and Croatian Institute for Health Protection and Safety at Work (CIOH).

**Results:** Since 1995, the health condition of the working population has been monitored under general/family medicine, but not separately. HZZO records an overall rate of days of absence from work, and only the specific cause-related counterpart rate of sick days covered by the HZZO, as expressed in financial terms, that is, expensewise. CIOH collects data on injuries at work and occupational diseases, as well as exposure to given detriments. CNIPH also monitors work-related injuries and occupational diseases, as well as the morbidity of workers who, for which ever reason, have used the occupational medicine services during the preceding year. CNIPH also monitors workers' hospitalizations and causes of death, but cannot cross-reference these with the workplace or employment activity. According to employment activity, employer and job position, the CNIPH records injuries at work and occupational diseases, while the object of their follow-up by activity and diagnosis is absence from work.

**Conclusion:** Occupational medicine service in Croatia lacks comprehensive data on the health condition of some 47% workers. General/family medicine has since 1995 monitored the health condition of the working population only as part of the general population, not separately. Given the pivotal role of the working population, and for the purpose of future planning and implementation of prevention programs targeting the overall working population, as well as identifying their health and other issues, a comprehensive monitoring of employees is needed on all levels of health care.

## 16.2 LOŠE NAVIKE MUŠKE POPULACIJE S OSTEOOPENIJOM I/ILI OSTEOFOROZOM U POLIKLINI KOJ PRAKSI

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**UVOD:** U svijetu se ne o ekuje da se osteoporiza (OP) širi u muškoj populaciji.

**CILJ:** Cilj studije bio je procijeniti postotak OP i/ili osteopenije (OPE) muškaraca u poliklini koj praksi.

**METODE:** Tijekom 6 mjeseci 2011. godine u Poliklinici FM&RVG prvi je puta pregledano 4.150 pacijenata od kojih su 75% bile žene. U svih smo žena sa sumnjom na osteoporizu (OP) napravili denzitometriju metodom DXA, kao i u muškaraca sa sumnjom na osteopeniju (OPE). Prikupili smo anamnesti ke podatke o njihovim lošim navikama kao što je nikotinizam, alkoholizam, prehrana i slabija pokretljivost.

**REZULTATI:** U skupini od 4.150 pacijenata utvrdili smo OP u 12,7% žena i OPE u 0,8% muškaraca ( $P<0,001$ ). U 153 muškarca u dobnoj skupini 35-88 godina ( $x=65,74\pm11,67$ ) našli smo 97 slu ajeva OP ( $x=66,73\pm10,98$ ), dok ih je 46 ( $x=63,82\pm12,88$ ) imalo OPE. Skupina s OPE bila je mla a, ali razlike nisu bile statisti ki zna ajne ( $P>0,05$ ). Naj eš e opažena loša navika bio je alkoholizam (47 muškaraca), zatim pušenje (25) s OP, dok je ostalih 28 pacijenata imalo obje loše navike.

**ZAKLJU CI:** Podaci iz reumatološke poliklini ke prakse ukazuju da se problem osteoporoze u muškaraca podcjenjuje. Potrebno je posti i slaganje o dijagnosti kom pristupu OP/OPE u muškaraca i definirati T i Z vrijednosti DXA metodom (SZO daje T i Z vrijednosti samo za žene). Naglašena je važnost prevencije alkoholizma i nikotinizma, ali i uporabe kofeina i drugih novih "osvježavaju ih" pi a. Prehrana i/ili smanjeno kretanje mogu biti dodatni rizi ni imbenici za razvoj OP/OPE u mladih muškaraca. Mlade ljudi treba za prevenciju OP poticati na sport kao reakretivnu aktivnost.



## BAD HABITS IN MALE POPULATION WITH OSTEOPENY (Ope) AND/OR OSTEOPOROSIS (OP) POLICLINIC PRACTICE

INTRODUCTION: Around the world, osteoporosis (OP) is not expected to be spread among male population. Aim To estimate proportion of OP and/or osteopeny (Ope) in policlinic practice at male ,

METHODS: During the 6 months 2011. in Polyclinic FM&R VG 4,150 patients for the first time - 75% of them were females. In all of the females suspected on osteoporosis ( OP) we conducted densitometry by the DXA method, as well as in males suspected on osteopenya ( Ope). We take anamestic data about their bad habits like nykotinismus, alcoholism, nutrition and hypomobility

RESULTS: In the group of 4,150 patients, we recorded 12.7% females and 0.8% males with OP ( $P < 0.001$ ). In 153 males in the group from 35 to 88 years of age ( $X = 65.74 \pm 11.67$ ) we found 97 cases of OP ( $X = 66.73 \pm 10.98$ ), while another 46 ( $X = 63.82 \pm 12.88$ ) of them had Ope. The group with Ope was younger, but differences were not of a statistical significance ( $P < 0.5$ ). The most recorded bad habit was alcoholism (47 males), then smoking (25) with OP, while the other 28 patients admitted both of these bad habits

### CONCLUSIONS

Data of rheumatologic polyclinic practice suggests that the problem of osteoporosis in males is underestimated. It is necessary to come to a consensus about the diagnostic approach to OP/Ope and define T and Z values by the DXA method in males (WHO gives T and Z values only for women). We emphasise the importance of prevention of alcoholism, nicotinism, but also the usage of caffeine and other new "refreshing" drinks. Nutrition and/or hypomobility may be contributive risk factor for development of OP/Ope in young males. A sport as a recreative activity we entice young people as prevention of OP.

## 16.3 ME UNARODNA KLASIFIKACIJA FUNKCIONIRANJA - SOCIJALNI MODEL INVALIDNOSTI

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Meunarodna klasifikacija funkcioniranja (ICF) Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije (WHO) je okvir za evaluaciju zdravlja i nesposobnosti na individualnoj i populacijskoj razini. Prihvatile su je službeno 191 država WHO. Ta klasifikacija predstavlja internacionalni standard za opis i stupnjevanje zdravlja i nesposobnosti stavljaju i spoznaju o zdravlju i nesposobnosti u novi okvir. Članak prvi Konvencije UN navodi da je „osoba s dizabilitetom ona, koja ima dugotrajno fizičko, mentalno, intelektualno ili senzorno oštećenje koje u interakciji s različitim preprekama u okolini može limitirati ravnopravno sudjelovanje osobe u društvu.“ ICF je klasifikacija zdravlja i sa zdravljem povezanih kategorija: funkcije tijela, strukture, aktivnosti i sudjelovanja, te imbenici okoliša. ICF klasifikacija ne gleda na invalidnost kao medicinsku ili biološku disfunkciju već sa socijalnog aspekta. Klasifikacija evaluira utjecaj okolišnih faktora na funkcioniranje osoba. Na taj način omogućuje utvrđivanje vrste, prirode i učestalosti potpore koja je potrebna osobi s poteškoćama, a prema ljestvici intenziteta potpore. Neovisno o dijagnozi svaka osoba može biti evaluirana ICF modelom, te imati ocijenjeno oštećenje s obzirom na smetnje funkcioniranja uz uvažavanje socijalnih, ekonomskih i okolišnih imbenika. Kako je dizabilitet dinamička kategorija, ICF model omogućuje evaluaciju promjene.



## THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF FUNCTIONING - THE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DISABILITY

The International Classification of Functioning (ICF) is WHO framework for measuring health and disability at both individual and population levels. The ICF was officially endorsed by all 191 WHO Member States on 22 May 2001 (resolution WHO 54.21). ICF was endorsed for use in Member States as the international standard to describe and measure health and disability. The ICF puts the motions of health and disability in a new light. Article I of the UN convention enunciates that "person with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others". ICF is classification of health and health related domains: body function and structure, activity and participation and environmental factors. Furthermore, ICF takes into account the social aspects of disability and does not see disability only as a "medical" or "biological" dysfunction. By including contextual factors, in which environmental factors are listed, ICF allows to record the impact of the environment on the persons functioning. The valuation of disability should consider the nature, the type and the frequency of support that the person with a disability needs according to the "support theory" (Supports Intensity Scale). Independently of disease or organic sequel any person could be evaluated by ICF model and have the disability valued according to alteration in functioning and considering the social, economic and environmental factors. As the disability concept is a dynamic category, ICF model permits the evaluation of changes.

### 16.4 REZULTATI KONTAMINACIJE STANOVNIŠTVA JUGOISTO NE SRBIJE OSIROMAŠENIM URANIJEM KAO POSLJEDICE AGRESIJE NATO ALIJANSE NA JUGOSLAVIJU 1999. GODINE

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Prilikom agresije na Jugoslaviju u razdoblju od 24. ožujka do 10. lipnja 1999. godine NATO alijansa je uz brojne tipove oružja, primijenila i municiju s osiromašenim uranijem (U238) koji ima alfa radioaktivnu emisiju. Kontaminacija životne sredine osiromašenim uranijem i njene posljedice bit će dugotrajne i mnogobrojne, a na zdravlju ljudi ogledaju se u tome da estice osiromašenog uranija unesene u organizam mogu izazvati različite štetne učinke. Otkrivanje i utvrđivanje tih posljedica u stanovnika koji žive u okolini kontaminiranih područja predmet je istraživanja ovog rada.

**UZORAK I METODE :** Istraživano područje je jugoistočni dio Srbije ispod 44. paralele u široj regiji Vranja na kojem su utvrđene visoke razine kontaminacije zemljišta, vode, zraka i biosfere osiromašenim uranijem i drugim radionuklidima, kako je prikazano u UNEP-ovom izvještaju iz travnja 2002. godine. Humani uzorak je skupina od 29 stanovnika toga područja prosječne dobi od 39,5 godina. Interna kontaminacija ljudi ispitivana je visokospecifnim testovima (alfa spektrometrija kao bilježenje ekspozicije) i karakteristične posljedice (bioloziometrija kao bilježenje učinka).

**REZULTATI:** Rezultati dobijeni gama-spektrometrijskom analizom 24-satnog urina pokazali su da nema povišene aktivnosti, ali bi se ukazalo na internu kontaminaciju radionuklidima s gama emisijom. Alfa spektrometrijska analiza sadržaja uranijeva izotopa u 24-satnom urinu učinkena je u 19 ispitanika (10 ispitanika nije imalo dovoljno urina). U svim analiziranim uzorcima urina koncentracije uranija se kreću u rasponu vrijednosti od 36 ng/L do 231 ng/L, osim u jednom slučaju u kojem je utvrđeno 3759 ng/L, tj. 3,7 mikrog/L. U urinu ove osobe nađen je izotopski odnos U-234/U-238=0,21 što ukazuje na prisustvo osiromašenog uranija u



urinu. U još jednog ispitanika taj odnos izotopa je 0,6, ali kada se uzme u obzir visoka mjerna neizvjesnost (40%), ne može se sa sigurnošću tvrditi da je u urinu prisutan osiromašeni uranij. Tipičan izotopski odnos U-234/U-238 u pitkim vodama je 0,8-1,0 a vrijednosti koje odstupaju od tog odnosa ukazuju na prisustvo osiromašenog uranija. Analizom genetičkog materijala u limfocitima periferne krvi u 6 (20,7%) ispitanika na eno je pove ana u estalost kromosomskih aberacija, a utvrđene su specifične promjene tipa dicentrika, ring kromozoma i acentričnih fragmenata. Deset (34,5%) ispitanika imalo je nespecifične promjene, a rezultat se smatra tolerantnim s obzirom da su takve promjene este i u ljudi koji se ne nalaze ni u kakvoj ekspoziciji i smatraju se reparabilnim aberacijama. Zapažen je smanjen mitotski indeks u 6 (20,7%) ispitanika.

ZAKLJUČAK: Na osnovi analize rezultata ispitivanih parametara može se zaključiti da je na navedenom lokalitetu životna sredina dugotrajno kontaminirana osiromašenim uranijem, da je uranijem utvrđena i interna kontaminacija stanovništva i da su specifični biljezima u inku utvrđene i rane posljedice na humanoj populaciji. Zbog toga je neophodno nastaviti pokrenutu dekontaminaciju istraživanog područja i dalje kontinuirano pratiti stupanj kontaminacije životne okoline i zdravstveno stanje cijelokupnog stanovništva.

## RESULTS OF DEPLETED-URANIUM CONTAMINATION OF SOUTH-EASTERN SERBIAN POPULATION AS A CONSEQUENCE OF NATO AGGRESSION TOWARDS YUGOSLAVIA IN 1999

In aggression against Yugoslavia in the period March 24 to June 10, 1999, NATO Alliance used, along with various kinds of weapons, depleted-uranium (U238) ammunition with alpha radiation emission. Contamination of environment by depleted uranium and its sequelae will be long-standing and numerous, and the health of people is being affected in the way that depleted uranium particles, brought into body, may cause varying harmful effects. Detection and identification of these effects in population living adjacent to contaminated regions was the subject of our study.

**SAMPLE AND METHODS:** Tested region was the south-east part of Serbia below 44<sup>th</sup> parallel, in broader region of Vranje, where high contamination levels of the soil, water, air and biosphere by depleted uranium and other radionuclides were detected as presented in UNEP Report, April 2002. Human sample consisted of 29 inhabitants from that region with mean age of 39.5 years. High-specific tests were used to investigate internal contamination of people (alpha spectrometry as exposure marker) and characteristic sequelae (bidosimetry as effect marker). The results obtained by gammascintigraphy of 24-hour urine revealed no higher activity what suggested the internal radionuclide contamination with gamma emission. Alpha spectrometry of uranium isotope content in 24-hour urine was performed in 19 subjects (10 subjects failed to provide enough urine volumes).

**RESULTS:** All tested urine samples showed the uranium concentrations ranging from 36 ng/L to 231 ng/L, except in one case in which the concentration was 3759 ng/L, i.e. 3.7 µg/L. U-234/U-238 isotope ratio in this person's urine was 0.21, what indicated the presence of depleted uranium in the urine. One more subject had the isotope ratio of 0.6, but if high measuring uncertainty (40%) was considered, it could not be definitely concluded that depleted uranium was present in the urine. Typical U-234/U-238 isotope ratio in drinking water is 0.8-1.0, and levels deviating from such ratio suggest the presence of depleted uranium. The analysis of genetic material of peripheral blood lymphocytes in 6 (20.7%) subjects revealed higher incidence of chromosome aberrations, and specific changes such as dicentric, ring chromosome and acentric fragments were noted. Non-specific changes were manifested in 10 (34.5%) subjects and the results were considered tolerable, since these changes are generally common even in people who are not at all exposed and they are considered reparable aberrations. Lower mitotic index was reported in 6 (20.7%) of subjects.



**CONCLUSION:** Based on the analysis of results of tested parameters, it may be concluded that tested environment has been contaminated by depleted uranium for a long time, and that internal contamination of population as well as early consequences to human population were determined using the specific effect markers. Accordingly, it is necessary to keep on with initiated decontamination of tested region and continual monitoring of contamination level of the environment and health condition of an overall population.

## **16.5 SATISFACTION LEVEL OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS ON WORKERS MORBIDITY ABSENTEEISM IN PD TENT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Longitudinal research on a group of people employed in Public Utility Company – Nikola Tesla Thermal Power Station is presented.

**AIM** The aim of this project research was to determine of relationship between the percent of morbidity absenteeism and satisfaction level of interpersonal relationships.

**METHODS:** A complementary method was applied, with the combination of quantitative and qualitative data. For assessment of stated attitudes, a ratio scale was used,  $\chi^2$  test. A survey was used, and medical documentation was also analyzed. Six-hundred-forty workers were interviewed, who had their periodical examination and filled in a social poll. Specifically, in this study each 10<sup>th</sup> person was taken from the list, in total 64 workers. All workers taken as a sample were on periodical examination on given year as labour operative. Frequency, duration and reasons for absence from work were compared with workers attitudes towards labour factors related to interpersonal relationships. A question raised was: "Are the workers that are satisfied with the factors related to the interpersonal relationships less absent from work due to illness?"

**RESULTS:** Analysing the results, it can be seen that 91% of employees were satisfied with interpersonal relationships. Even 43.8% of examinees declared that interpersonal relationships were excellent. Dissatisfaction was estimated as very bad or good, and was as much related to relationships within the group as to the management. This can be seen from comments given by examinees. At the same time, the group that had been on sick leaves in any case neither stated nor related dissatisfaction with interpersonal relationships on work. Speaking about this group of factors, it is noticeable that opinions are generally polarized. The examinees were generally very satisfied with the relations with their colleagues or not satisfied at all.

**CONCLUSION:** If paramedical or psychosocial factors are cause for sick leave, they are not found in bad interpersonal relationships.

## **ODNOS IZME U MORBIDITETNOG APSENTIZMA I RAZINE ZADOVOLJSTVA S INTERPERSONALNIM ODNOSIMA U TERMOELEKTRANI "NIKOLA TESLA"**

**UVOD:** Prikazana je longitudinalna studija u skupini zaposlenika u javnom poduze u – Termoelektrana "Nikola Tesla".

**CILJ:** Cilj ove studije je određivanje odnosa izme u postotka morbiditetnog apsentizma i razine zadovoljstva s interpersonalnim odnosima.

**METODE:** Primijenjena je komplementarna metoda s kombinacijom kvalitativnih i kvantitativnih podataka. Za ocjenu stavova uporabljena je ljestvica odnosa -  $\chi^2$  test.



Analizirana je i medicinska dokumentacija. Intervjuirano je 640 radnika koji su bili podvrgnuti periodi kom pregledu. Za to je istraživanje iz popisa pregledanih uzeta svaka deseta osoba – ukupno 64 radnika. Svi su radnici uzeti kao uzorak bili iste godine na periodi kom pregledu. U estalost, trajanje i razlozi apsentizma uspore eni su sa stavovima radnika prema faktorima rada u odnosu na interpersonalnu me upovezanost. Postavljeno je sljede e pitanje: "Izostaju li radnici zadovoljni s faktorima koji se odnose na interpersonalnu me uovisnost manje s posla zbog bolesti?"

**REZULTATI:** Opaženo je da je 91% ispitanih zaposlenika u radnoj skupini zadovoljno s interpersonalnom me uovisnosti; ak je 43,8% ispitanika izjavilo da su interpersonalni odnosi bili odli ni. Nezadovoljstvo je procjenjivano kao vrlo loše ili dobro, a odnosilo se na povezanost unutar skupine kao i na menedžement. To se moglo vidjeti iz primjedbi ispitanika. U isto vrijeme skupina koja je bila na bolovanju nije ni u jednom slu aju iskazala nezadovoljstvo s interpersonalnom me uovisnosti na radu. Govore i o toj skupini faktora, o ito je da su mišljenja op enito polarizirana. Ispitanici su bili op enito vrlo zadovoljni s odnosima sa svojim kolegama ili uop e nisu bili zadovoljni.

**ZAKLJU AK:** Ako su za odlazak na bolovanje uzrok paramedicinski ili psihosocijalni faktori, oni nisu na eni u lošim interpersonalnim odnosima.



## SAŽECI POSTERA / ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS

### P 16.6 U ESTALOST DIJABETESA MELITUSA U AMBULANTI IZABRANOG DOKTORA

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**UVOD:** Diabetes mellitus (DM) je kronična metabolička bolest sa mnogo etiologija. Glavna karakteristika dijabetesa je kronična hiperglikemija, koja nastaje kao posljedica poremećaja sekrecije inzulina, inzulinske rezistencije, ili oba poremećaja. Komplikacije DM su brojne i raznolike: očne, kardiovaskularne, neurološke, nefrološke, gastrointestinalne, urogenitalne komplikacije. Pravilna ishrana usklađena s adekvatnom fizičkom aktivnošću, pravilnim izborom medikamenata, kao i dobra edukacija bolesnika omogućavaju i dobri metabolizam kontrolu bolesti, a time i sprječavaju nastajanje komplikacija te bolesti. Opština liječnika koji se bave tijekom enjema ove bolesti je da dijabetici trebaju vremenom preuzeti brigu o svom liječenju.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je prikazati učestalost DM u ambulantni izabranog doktora, distribucija po spolu, dobi, bavljenje fizičkom aktivnošću, kao i prisustvo komplikacija.

**METODA:** Medicinska dokumentacija pacijenata, fizički pregled, anketni upitnik.

**REZULTATI:** Radom je obuhvaćeno 115 pacijenata oboljelih od DM. Od toga je bilo 66 (57%) muškaraca i 49 (43%) žena. Prosječna dob svih pacijenata je 59,6 godina. Najmlađi pacijent ima 37 godina, a najstariji 89 godina, 13% su novootkriveni slučajevi u 2010. godini. Fizička aktivnost se redovno bavi 44% pacijenata, povremeno 26%, a ne bavi se fizička aktivnost u 30%; 66% pacijenata je na inzulinu, od čega 17,95% na terapiji oralnih lijekova+inzulin. Oralna monoterapija primijenjena je u 25,18% pacijenata. Komplikacije su se javile u 57% oboljelih i to: oftalmološke u 7,3%, neurološke u 7,86%, kardiovaskularne u 38,51%, nefrološke u 2,77%, urološke u 9,75%, gastrointestinalne u 6,9%, a 57% oboljelih ima i hipertenziju.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Od 2000 registriranih pacijenata u ambulantni izabranog doktora, 115 je oboljelo od DM, što čini 5,75%. 30% oboljelih se ne bavi fizičkom aktivnošću, što je znak ajanca procenat s obzirom na znak enjeka fizičke aktivnosti u tijeku enjema DM. Fizička aktivnost povećava senzitivnost na insulin, tj. povećava preuzimanje glikozne iz cirkulacije, smanjuje stvaranje i otpuštanje glukoze iz jetre, uklanja rezistenciju na insulin i hiperinsulinizam. U učestalosti kasnih komplikacija je takođe visoka, prisutne su u 57% oboljelih. Pravilna ishrana usklađena s adekvatnom fizičkom aktivnošću, pravilnim izborom medikamenata, kao i dobra edukacija bolesnika omogućavaju i dobri metabolizam kontrolu bolesti, a time i sprječavaju nastajanje komplikacija te bolesti.

### INCIDENCE OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN THE SELECTED DOCTOR AMBULANCE

**INTRODUCTION:** Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic metabolic disorder of multiple etiology. The main characteristic of diabetes is chronic hyperglycemia, which occurs as a consequence of abnormal insulin secretion, insulin resistance, or both disorders. DM complications are numerous and frequent: ocular, cardiovascular, neurological, nephrological, gastrointestinal, urogenital complications. The general attitude of doctors who treat this disease is that diabetics after some time need to take care of his/her treatment.

**OBJECTIVE:** To show the incidence of DM in the surgery of the selected doctor, the distribution by sex, age, and the presence of complications.

**METHOD:** The medical records of patients, physical examination, questionnaire.

**RESULTS:** The work included 115 patients with DM. There were 66 (57%) men and 49 (43%) women. The average age of all patients was 59.6 years. The youngest patient was 37 years old and the oldest 89 years; 13% of newly discovered cases were in the year 2010.



Physical activity was regularly practiced in 44% patients, occasionally in 26% and not engaged in physical activity 30%. Sixty-six patients were on insulin, of which 17.95% on oral drug therapy + insulin. Oral monotherapy was used in 25.18% patients. Complications were reported in 57% of patients, as follows: 7.3% ophthalmic, 7.86% neurological, 38.51% cardiovascular, 2.77% nephrological, 9.75% urological, 6.9% gastrointestinal. Fifty-seven percent of patients had also hypertension.

**CONCLUSION:** Of 2000 registered patients, 115 suffered from DM, which is 5.75%, 30% of them were not engaged in physical activity - a significant percentage considering the importance of physical activity in treating DM. The incidence of late complications was also high - presented in 57% patients.

## P 16.7 RAZLIKE U PREHRAMBENOM STATUSU I NAVIKAMA U PREHRANI ZAPOSLENIH I NEZAPOSLENIH OSOBA

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**UVOD:** Loše prehrambene navike uz smanjenu tjelesnu aktivnost dovode do pretilosti i povećanog rizika za razvoj mnogih kroničnih nezaraznih bolesti koje mogu utjecati na smanjenje radne sposobnosti zaposlenih i/ili otežati pronalaženje radnog mesta za nezaposlene.

**CILJ RADA:** Cilj rada bio je ispitati prehrambeni status i navike u prehrani radno sposobnih osoba s obzirom na njihov radni položaj.

**METODE:** U okviru Hrvatske zdravstvene ankete (HZA) koja je provedena 2008. godine s ciljem utvrđivanja zdravstvenog statusa odraslog stanovništva u Hrvatskoj ispitane su prehrambene navike i stanje hrane. Ispitivanjem su obuhvati ena 3.224 ispitanika (1015 muškaraca i 2209 žena) starijih od 18 godina. Nakon grupiranja ispitanika s obzirom na radni položaj konačni rezultat je 1017 ispitanika, od toga 820 zaposlenih i 197 nezaposlenih osoba. Prehrambene navike definirane su u estalošu u konzumacije pojedinih namirnica: svakodnevno, do dva puta tjedno, rijetko i nikada ne konzumira, te konzumacijom doruka. Na temelju podataka o visini i težini ispitanika izračunat je indeks tjelesne mase (ITM).

**REZULTATI:** Prevalencija pretilosti prema indeksu tjelesne mase (ITM 30) u zaposlenih ispitanika iznosila je 29,6% (95% CI: 26,5-32,8), a u nezaposlenih 27,9% (95% CI: 21,5-34,3), dok je prevalencija povećane tjelesne težine u zaposlenih iznosila je 35,4% (95% CI: 32,1-38,7), a u nezaposlenih 35,3% (95% CI: 28,5-42,1). Ispitujući prehrambene navike utvrđeno je da doručak redovito konzumira manji broj zaposlenih osoba u odnosu na nezaposlene. Tako je više zaposlenih konzumira „fast food“ dva puta tjedno u odnosu na nezaposlene. Nadalje u prehrani zaposlenih osoba je još a je potrošnja crvenog mesa, različitim suhomesnatim proizvoda i slatkiša, ali je utvrđeno i veća svakodnevna potrošnja voća, povrća i ribe u odnosu na nezaposlene.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Jedna od važnih mjeri javnog zdravstva je i edukacija radno sposobnog stanovništva o utjecaju prehrane na zdravlje i principima pravilne prehrane. Nadalje, u svrhu postizanja bolje inkovitosti na radnom mjestu kao i unaprjeđenja radne sposobnosti potrebno je uspostaviti i međusektorsku suradnju s ustanovama koje imaju organiziranu prehranu za svoje djelatnike (kantine, restorani), kako bi se ponudili što kvalitetniji obroci tijekom radnog vremena.



## DIFFERENCES IN NUTRITION STATUS AND DIETARY HABITS BETWEEN THE EMPLOYED AND THE UNEMPLOYED

**INTRODUCTION:** Together with a decreased physical activity, poor dietary habits result in obesity and a higher risk for developing a number of chronic non-transmissible diseases capable of affecting working ability of the employed and/or of hindering the possibility of employment of the unemployed.

**AIM:** The aim of the study was to investigate the nutrition status and dietary habits of the labour force based on the position held.

**METHODS:** Within the frame of the Croatian Health Survey (CHS), carried out throughout 2008 aiming to determine health status of the adult Croatian population, dietary habits and nutrition status had also been investigated. The latter study comprised a total of 3,224 examinees (out of which 1,015 men and 2,209 women), aged over 18. Following their grouping, based on the position held, the final study sample encompassed a total of 1,017 examinees, out of which 820 employed and 197 unemployed. Dietary habits were defined, based on the frequency of consumption of certain foodstuffs, in the following manner: consumption on a daily basis, up to twice a week, rarely, or never. Another criterion put in use was regular breakfast consumption/breakfast skipping. Data on the examinees' body height and body weight served as the basis for body mass index (BMI) calculations.

**RESULTS:** Based on the body mass index (BMI 30), the prevalence of obesity registered across the employed equalled to 29.6% (95% CI, 26.5-32.8), as compared to 27.9% seen across the unemployed (95% CI, 21.5-34.3). The prevalence of the increase in body weight seen across the employed equalled to 35.4% (95% CI, 32.1-38.7), as compared to 35.3% seen across the unemployed (95% CI, 28.5-42.1). The study into dietary habits revealed that the breakfast was regularly consumed only by a small number of the employed as compared to the unemployed. In addition, fast food was more often consumed twice a week by the employed than by the unemployed. Furthermore, the employed consumed red meat, various preserved meat products and candies more often than the unemployed, but also took more fruit, vegetables and fish every day.

**CONCLUSION:** One of the important public health measures is the education of the labour force about the nutrition health impact and healthy diet principles. Furthermore, in order to raise working effectiveness and improve working capacities, an inter-sector cooperation with the institutions offering meals to their workforce in an organised manner (through canteens or restaurants) should be established, so as to be able to ensure as high-quality meals as possible during working hours.

## P 16.8 HIPERLIPIDEMIJA - FAKTOR RIZIKA U NASTANKU INFARKTA MIOKARDA

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**UVOD:** Hiperlipidemije (HLP) su bolesti u kojima su povišene vrijednosti pojedinih ili više lipidskih i lipoproteinskih komponenti u krvi. Hiperlipidemija je jedan od glavnih faktora rizika u nastanku ateroskleroze i infarkta miokarda (IM).

**CILJ:** U radu smo htjeli ispitati u kojoj mjeri je hiperlipidemija zastupljena kao rizi ni faktor za IM u ambulanti izabranog doktora (ID).

**METODA I MATERIJALI:** Retrospektivna analiza zdravstvenih kartona i laboratorijskih pretraga pacijenata.

**REZULTATI:** U našoj je ambulanti registrirano 2000 osiguranika prosje ne dobi od 41 godine. Od toga 271 (13,55%) je imao hiperlipidemiju, a 225 (83%) je uzimalo hipolipemike. Infarkt miokarda imalo je 23 (1,15%) pacijenata. Prosje na dob oboljelih od infarkta miokarda



bila je 56,39 godina. Muškaraca je bilo 17 (74%), žena 6 (26%). Od tih pacijenata hiperlipidemiju imalo je 16 (70%), a nije imalo 7 (30%). Od toga je bilo 11 muškaraca i 5 žena. Najviše su bile zastupljene povišene vrijednosti triglicerida (2,09-5,0 mmol/L), a povišeni kolesterol se kretao od 6,9 do 8,3 mmol/L. Jedanaest pacijenata je imalo povišene triglyceride, u 5 pacijenata su bili povišeni i kolesterol i triglyceridi, a samo povišen kolesterol imalo je tako 5 pacijenata. U terapiji hiperlipidemije najviše se koristilo inhibitore sinteze kolesterol-a (statini) i derivate fibri ke kiseline. Puša a je me u tim pacijentima bilo 18 (78,3%), a nepuša a samo 5 (21,7%). U gradu živi 10 (43,5%), na selu 13 (56,5%) pacijenata. Prekomjernu tjelesnu težinu imalo je 8 (35%). Zaposlenih je pacijenata bilo 17 (73,91%), a nezaposlenih 6 (26,09%). Najviše je bilo radnika koji su radili fizi ke poslove - 7, trgovaca i voza a po 2, i po 1 prosvjetni radnik, lije nik, kuhar, policajac, daktilograf i administrativni radnik. Pozitivnu obiteljsku anamnezu na KVB imalo je 12 (52,17%) radnika. Od pridruženih bolesti hipertenziju (HTA) je imalo 15 (65%), dijabetes melitus (DM) 6 (26%), a udruženu HTA i DM 5 (22%). Samo 7 (30%) nije imalo pridruženih bolesti. Ugra eni stent imalo je 11 (47,82%), revaskularizaciju miokarda 7 (30,43%), a bez kardiokirurške intervencije bilo je 6 (26%) pacijenata.

ZAKLJU AK: Hiperlipidemija je važan faktor rizika za nastanak IM. Pove ane lipide imalo je 13,55% (ili svaki naš osmi pacijent) od ukupno 2000 registriranih pacijenata, a od pacijenata koji su imali IM, više od 2/3, tj.70%, imalo je hiperlipidemiju, Svaki tre i pacijent bio je pretio, oko 4/5 pacijenata bili su puša i, više oboljelih od IM bilo je zaposleno i živjeli su na selu. IM je imalo više muškaraca nego žena, a polovica od njih imala je pozitivnu obiteljsku anamnezu na KVB. Pacijenti oboljeli od IM su ve inom imali povišene triglyceride. Sve to otvorilo je prostor za u inkovitiju prevenciju i propagiranje zdravih stilova života, odnosno pravilne ishrane i više fizi ke aktivnosti u o uvanju zdravlja. Hiperlipidemija je potencijalno promjenljiv faktor na koji se može utjecati. Da bi se smanjilo rizik od nastanka IM važno je rano otkrivanje i lije enje hiperlipidemije u svakodnevnoj praksi.

## HYPERLIPIDEMIA - A RISK FACTOR IN THE OCCURRENCE OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

**INTRODUCTION:** Hyperlipidemia (HLP) is a disease in which levels of individual or multiple serum lipid and lipoprotein components in blood are elevated. This is a major risk factor in the development of atherosclerosis and myocardial infarction (MI).

**OBJECTIVE:** The extent to which hyperlipidemia represented a risk factor for MI in the surgery of selected doctor (ID) was studied.

**METHODS AND MATERIALS:** A retrospective analysis.of medical records and laboratory tests of the patients.

**RESULTS:** In our surgery there were 2000 registered insured persons with an average age of 41 years. Of these, 271 (13.55%) had hyperlipidemia of whom 225 (83%) were taking hypolipemics. Myocardial infarction had 23 (1.15%) patients. The average age of patients with myocardial infarction was 56.39 years. There were 17 (74%) men and 6 (26%) women, 16 (70%) of them having and 7 (30%) not having hyperlipidemia, of these 11 men and 5 women. Elevated triglyceride levels ranged 2.09 to 5.0 mmol/l, and elevated cholesterol 6.9 to 8.3 mmol/l. Eleven patients had elevated triglycerides, 5 patients cholesterol and triglycerides, and only 5 patients had high cholesterol. In the treatment of hyperlipidemia inhibitors of cholesterol synthesis (statins) and derivatives of fibrical acid were mostly used. Eighteen (78.3%) patients were smokers, only 5 (21.7%) non-smokers. Ten (43.5%) patients lived in town, 13 (56.5%) in village. Eight (35%) patients were overweighted. Seventeen (73.91%) patients were employed, 6 (26.09%) unemployed. Most of them were physical workers - 7, merchants and drivers 2,, and, additionally, there was one teacher, doctor, chef, police officer, a typist and an administrative worker. A positive family history of CVD had 12 (52.17%) workers. Hypertension (HTA) as an associated disease had 15 (65%), diabetes mellitus (DM) 6 (26%), associated hypertension and DM had 5 (22%) patients; only 7 (30%)



had no concomitant disease. Stent had 11 (47.82%), revascularization of myocard 7 (30.43%), and 6 (26%) patients were without cardiosurgery.

**CONCLUSION:** Hyperlipidemia is an important risk factor for MI. Increased lipids had 13.55% (or one in eight patients) from a total of 2000 registered patients. In patients who had MI more than 2/3, i.e. 70% had hyperlipidemia, one third were obese, about 4/5 were current smokers, majority of patients with MI were employed and lived in rural areas. More men than women had MI, half of them with positive family history of CVD. Most patients with MI had elevated triglycerides. All this opened the way for more effective prevention and advocating healthy lifestyles, i.e. proper nutrition and more physical activity in maintaining health. Hyperlipidemia is potentially variable factor that can be controlled. Early detection and treatment of hyperlipidemia in routine clinical practice is important for reducing the risk of MI.

## P 16.9 SMJERNICE ZA PRVU POMO NA RADNOM MJESTU

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**UVOD:** Prva pomoč je primjena niza neodgovarajućih mjer i postupaka neophodnih za spašavanje života i zbrinjavanje ozljeda prije ukazivanja profesionalne medicinske pomoći. Prvom pomoći obuhvaćen je širok raspon postupaka: od zbrinjavanja ogrebotine do provođenja mjer oživljavanja. Prva pomoč na radnom mjestu je poseban izazov zbog okolnosti nastanka ozljeda i na ina ukazivanja prve pomoći.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je ukazati na nužnost odgovarajuće izobrazbe radnika za pružanje prve pomoći na radnom mjestu i provođenja smjernica za njenu pružanje.

**METODE I MATERIJALI:** U izradi ovog rada korišteni su slijedeći materijali:

„Prva pomoč priručnik“, prijevod 9. izdanja. Zagreb: Hrvatski Crveni križ; [www.firstaid-direct.co.uk](http://www.firstaid-direct.co.uk); [www.osha.net](http://www.osha.net); [www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk); [www.croc.org](http://www.croc.org).

**REZULTATI:** Program izobrazbe za pružanje prve pomoći na radnom mjestu treba ovisiti o okolnostima radnog mesta (opasnosti i rizici, broj zaposlenih, udaljenost od najbliže medicinske ustanove, smjenski rad, posebni uvjeti rada). Osposobljavanje radnika za adekvatno pružanje prve pomoći treba se sastojati iz dva osnovna dijela poznavanja smjernica za pružanje prve pomoći: 1) primarni dio koji se odnosi na osnovno održavanje života i primjenu automatskog vanjskog defibrilatora. Godine 2010. objavljene su nove smjernice za osnovno održavanje života Europskog društva za reanimatologiju prema kojima bi svi osposobljeni spašavatelji trebali primijeniti kombinaciju vanjske masaže srca i umjetnog disanja u omjeru 30 pritisaka naspram 2 udaha; naglašava se važnost primjene automatskog vanjskog defibrilatora u svrhu anom zastolu; 2) sekundarni dio koji obuhvaća ozljede i bolesti koje nisu trenutno životno ugrožavajuće. Uz gore navedeno, treba obuhvatiti ulogu pružatelja prve pomoći, procjenu situacije u kojoj je nastala ozljeda ili bolest, prepoznavanje opasnosti, zaštitu od infekcije i sadržaj kutije prve pomoći.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Prema hrvatskom zakonodavstvu, poslodavac je dužan osigurati odgovarajuću izobrazbu za pružanje prve pomoći na radnom mjestu. Redovitim i trajnim programima izobrazbe, kako teorijske tako i praktične, moguće je ostvariti kvalitetno poznavanje smjernica za prvu pomoč na radnom mjestu i njihovu praktičnu primjenu. Poznavanje smjernica za prvu pomoč i njihova primjena spašavaju živote, smanjuju mortalnost trajnog oštećenja organizma, dužinu liječenja, rehabilitaciju i skraćuju vrijeme izostanka s posla.



## FIRST AID GUIDELINES AT WORK PLACE

**INTRODUCTION:** First aid represents providing essential first aid measures necessary for saving lives and managing injuries before professional medical help can be obtained. Wide ranges of procedures are included in first aid measures from managing abrasions to basic life support. First aid at work is a specific challenge due to circumstances in which injuries occur and methods of providing first aid.

**OBJECTIVE:** Objective was to emphasize the necessity of adequate education of workers for providing first aid at work and implementing equivalent guidelines.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS:** The following materials were used in this paper: Manual of First Aid, translation of 9<sup>th</sup> edition, Croatian Red Cross (Prva pomo priru nik „prijevod 9. izdanja, Hrvatski Crveni križ); [www.firstaid-direct.co.uk](http://www.firstaid-direct.co.uk); [www.osha.net](http://www.osha.net); [www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk); [www.croc.org](http://www.croc.org).

**RESULTS:** First aid at work education program should depend upon circumstances of workplace (dangers and risk, number of employees, distance from the nearest medical facility, shift work, special working conditions). Training workers for adequate first aid providing should be consisted of two parts: 1) basic life support and automated external defibrillator use; in 2010 European Resuscitation Council published new guidelines for basic life support and according to them all first aid providers should apply a combination of heart compressions and ventilation in 30:2 ratio; the use of AED in cardiac arrest is encouraged; 2) non-life threatening injuries and diseases. The role of first aid provider, risk assessment and situation evaluation, aseptic measures and content of first aid kit should also be included.

**CONCLUSION:** According to Croatian legislation, the employer is obligated to provide adequate education for providing first aid at work. Quality knowledge of first aid guidelines and their implementation can be obtained through regular and continuous theoretical and practical education programs. First aid guidelines knowledge and implementation saves lives, decreases permanent impairment and disability, rehabilitation and absence from work.

## P 16.10 UVO ENJE INTEGRATIVNE MEDICINE U PRAKSU IZABRANOG DOKTORA

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<sup>2</sup>ZIRS.doo, Zagreb, Hrvatska

**UVOD:** Integrativna medicina je novi pravac u medicini koja uključuje uporabu najboljih mogu ih tretmana i postupaka znanstvene, alopatske medicine u kombinaciji s najboljim metodama iz komplementarne i alternativne medicine, a bazirane na individualnoj potrebi pojedinca. Ona podrazumijeva najmanje invazivne, najekonomičnije i najdostupnije metode liječenja, imajući holistički pristup, svakom pojedincu no. Obaveza doktora, prema novom Zakonu o pravima pacijenta (Sl. list CG br 40/2010, 2. Pravo na informiranje i obavještavanje (član 11, stav 4. Alternativne metode liječenja) da ponudi sve dostupne metode liječenja, koju će pacijent odabrati po vlastitoj želji.

**CILJ:** Cilj rada je skretanje pozornosti na suvremene tokove u medicini, već usvojeni i planirani europsku zakonsku regulativu, o alternativnim metodama liječenja, kao i na iskustva zemalja iz okruženja, gdje se već u domovima zdravlja primjenjuju alternativne metode.

**REZULTATI:** U kontaktu s izabranim doktorima, saznali smo da su naši doktori nedovoljno informirani, da sami ne prihvataju alternativne metode liječenja, jer o njima nisu u ili na



fakultetu, samo su rijetki pojedinci obaviješteni od SZO o priznatim granama alternativne medicine. Većina ih je spremna uiti i primijeniti sve ono što ne škodi, a može pomoći. Mnogi iz prakse su izjavili da velika većina pacijenata koristi prirodne metode liječenja i da ih radnici koriste nego farmaceutske.

ZAKLJUČAK: Svjedoci smo sve većeg broja različitih oblika primjene alternativnih metoda liječenja koje nesumljivo imaju svoje rezultate. I sami koristimo biljnu terapiju, ajeve, meleme, eteri na ulja, nosimo magnete, a u ponudi farmaceutskih kuća uočljiv je porast tih preparata. Konačno se vratimo Hipokratu da za sve bolesti postoje rješenja u prirodi i da je najbolji lijek pravilno odabrana hrana.

## P 16.11 TESTIRANJE KAO PODIZANJE SAMOPOUZDANJA ILI POMIJEŠANI LON 1 1

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Uvod: „Bojam se testa.“ – to je rečenica koja se najčešće uživa u hodniku i/ili kod sestre u medicini rada. Ta rečenica zapravo otkriva da je klijent u stresu. Stres je stanje koje proizvodi stresor. Stresor je ovdje predviđanje nemilog događaja: Strog psiholog/inja, težak test, pad na testu zbog malo rješenih zadataka. Gubitak mogunost da se dobije vozačka dozvola, produži vozačku dozvola (na više godina) ili na barem onoliko godina koliko je dobio/la naš/a susjed/a. Gubitak mogunost dobivanja dozvole za oružje, nemogunost produžavanja dozvole za nošenje oružja. Pad na testu nas može onemogućiti da pređemo na pregled za prijem na posao, upis u srednju školu, fakultet ili na sistematskom pregledu. Eventualne posljedice pada su velike pa je i stres zato tako velik. Stres je nemam koja stanuje u našem tijelu i jede nam našu hranu, piće našu vodu i uzima našu kreativnu energiju te smanjuje kvalitetu i kuantitetu rada. Neki bi mogli pasti zbog straha, zbog straha od stresa i/ili zbog stresa.

Cilj: Podizanje samopouzdanja putem razgovora.

Metoda: Primjeri razgovora s ispitanicima: racionalni, emocionalni i mješoviti pristup.

Rezultati: Rijetko nam se dogodi da netko ne rješi prvi test. Ako se to ipak dogodi damo mu neki drugi test ili ponudimo da dođe drugi dan kad prođe jugo, nesanica, glavobolja ili kad donese bolje načine ale. Oni koji unatoč ovakvom pristupu nisu uspjeli dobro rješiti test, a ti su stvarno rijetki, njima uz konzultaciju sa specijalistom medicine rada damo ograničenje ili napišemo nesposoban. Pri tome se ne osjećamo tako lošem u inicijativi sve što smo mogli: pomogli, nasmijali, otklonili stres. Emocionalno inteligentni pristup u medicini rada i u zdravstvu očito daje bolje rezultate, izvedeno jednostavno od klijenta ako ne maksimum a onda optimum. Stresni posao psihologa, suca, postaje tako manje stresan i svi skupa vježbamo humani pristup poslu.

Zaključak: Ne moramo vikati na klijente olovke u ruke, po nite. To je ponašanje iz prošlog milenijuma, zamorno i stresno i time štetimo sebi i svojim klijentima kvare i raspoloženje, šire i bespotrebni strah

## PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING IN SERVICE OF IMPROVING SELF-RESPECT

Introduction: „I am afraid of psychological testing.“ – the most frequent heard sentence in the waiting room or in conversation with nurse in ordination for occupational health. Our client suffers from the stress. Driving licence and licence for possessing and using weapon as well as getting possibility to manage to do ones professional job is very important for our clients. We must get real result and liberated them from fear. Some of them might fail the test because of fear and stress from fear.



Aim: rising selfesteem of participants

Methods: examples of dialogues between the psychologist and the clients: rational, emotional and mixed approach.

Results: Smiling face after passed test.

Conclusion: Use your emotional intelligence to help your clients to get real results.



## RADIONICE / WORKSHOPS

### W 1. EKSPERTNO MIŠLJENJE U MEDICINI RADA

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Croatia Insurance, Zagreb, Croatia

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Ekspertnim mišljenjem smatramo stru no mišljenje ili podatke. Stru njaci daju svoja mišljenja privatnim ili službenim osobama u zdravstvenom sustavu ili sustavu mirovinskog osiguranja ili za sud u civilnim ili kriminalnim postupcima. Ocjenjivanjem zdravstvenih rizika i utjecaja opasne radne okoline kao i radne sposobnosti, specijalisti medicine rada svakodnevno iznose svoja stru na mišljenja. Medicinsko izvještavanje je kompleksni proces koji uključuje medicinske i pravne propise, a ima i ekonomski učinke. Zbog toga je za eksperta u medicini bitno da bude kompetentan i etičan. Kompleksnost rada dovodi do dilema koje rezultiraju nejednakim ocenama. Poseban problem uzrokuju nejednake ocjene u sudskim postupcima u kojima specijalisti medicine rada obično ocjenjuju radnu sposobnost nakon ozljeda ili profesionalnih bolesti, tj. uzrokuju povezanost između radnih uvjeta i pojave neke ozljede ili bolesti. Različite ocjene i etičko odbijanje medicinskih eksperata da ponovno ocijene svoje nalaze mogu dovesti do dugotrajnih i skupih postupaka uzrokujući tenziju među kolegama.

Cilj ove radionice je koordiniranje mišljenja specijalista medicine rada-medicinskih eksperata. Smatramo da će se prikazivanjem različitih slučajeva postići znatan napredak što bi bilo vrlo korisno za naše zanimanje.

### EXPERTISE IN OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

By expertise we mean giving an expert opinion or evidence. Experts give their opinions to meet the needs of natural or legal persons, in the health or pension insurance system or for the court in civil or criminal proceedings.

By assessing health risks and the influence of hazardous work environment as well as the work ability, the occupational health specialists give their expert opinion every day. Medical reporting is a complex process that includes medicine and law regulations and has economic effects as well. Therefore competence and ethics are imperatives for a medical expert. The complexity of the work leads to dilemmas that sometimes result in dissimilar assessments.

A particular problem is caused by dissimilar assessments in court proceedings in which occupational health specialists usually assess the work ability after injuries or occupational illness, i.e. the causal connection between working conditions and the occurrence of a certain injury or illness.

Different assessments and frequent refusal of medical experts to reassess their findings may result in long-lasting and high-cost proceedings causing tension between colleagues.

The goal of this workshop is to coordinate the opinions of occupational health specialists-medical experts. We believe that through various case studies major breakthroughs will be achieved, which would be very useful for our profession.



## W 2. RADIONICA: ZDRAVSTVENI RIZICI, PROGRAMI PREVENCIJE I PROCIJEPLJENOST RADNIKA MIGRANATA U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ

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Radnici migranti zbog specifi nosti svog posla, na ina života te vrste obolijevanja koja mogu ugroziti njihovu kvalitetu života i radnu sposobnost iziskuju posebnu pažnju medicine rada te potrebu uvrštavanja ove skupine radnika u posebno osjetljivu skupinu radnika kako bi se mogli provoditi kvalitetni preventivni programi predvi eni specifi nom zdravstvenom zaštitom radnika u svrhu zaštite zdravlja na radu.

U Hrvatskoj je odobren Hrvatski nacionalni program za prevenciju HIV/AIDS-a za razdoblje od 2011 do 2015. godine. Glavni cilj je osigurati i dalje nisku razinu pobola od HIV infekcije i AIDS-a u Republici Hrvatskoj. Dio planiranih aktivnosti je usmjeren na smanjenje prenošenja infekcije u populaciji radnika migranata i lanova posade brodova. Planirane aktivnosti su promoviranje dobrovoljnog, anonimnog i besplatnog savjetovanja i testiranja u populaciji radnika migranata, održavanje radionica za savjetnike u medicini rada, provo enje kontinuiranog savjetovanja o smanjenju rizika od HIV-a za osobe koje odlaze u inozemstvo u ordinacijama koje provode epidemiološku djelatnost i u ordinacijama medicine rada.

Budu i da su radnici migranti karakterizirani kao „hard to reach“ populacija, imunizacija migranata i njihovo zdravstveno pranje je visoki prioritet za zdravstvo Republike Hrvatske i Europske Unije. Prema ciljevima SZO za 2010. godinu, dohvatljivost ove populacije igra važnu ulogu u eliminaciji ospica i kongenitalne rubeole, kontroli zaraznih bolesti i zadržavanja statusa „polio-free“ Europe. Aktivnosti potrebne za postizanje ciljeva SZO u javnom zdravstvu su: fokusiranje na „hard to reach“ populaciju, posebice na radnike migrante, osiguravanje jednakih mogu nosti za pristup zdravstvenoj zaštiti i besplatno cijepljenje, savjetovanje o cijepljenju pri susretu sa zdravstvenim uslugama i provo enje programa cijepljenja za migrante s kratkim vremenom dolaska te rješavanju jezi ne barijere.

Prema postoje oj nacionalnoj legislativi u RH za migrante nema jasno definiranih zakonskih obaveza, pregleda niti utvrivanja i pranja cijepnog statusa. Nije poznato vode li se podaci o incidenciji cijepljenjem preventabilnih bolesti u Hrvatskoj za migrante.

Program radionice:

- Zdravstveni rizici radnika migranata
- Radnici migranti i Hrvatski nacionalni program za prevenciju HIV/AIDS-a
- Savjetovanje u medicini rada vezano uz prevenciju HIV/AIDS-a (vježba rad u malim grupama)
- Indikatori pranja nacionalnog programa za prevenciju HIV/AIDS-a
- Predstavljanje projekta Promovax
- Prijedlog izrade programa pranja zdravstvenog stanja i stanja procijepljenosti radnika migranata u Republici Hrvatskoj (vježba rad u malim grupama).

Teme:

- Izrada prijedloga cijepne katice radnika imigranta
- Prijedlog najbolje prakse promocije cijepljenja radnika imigranata
- Prijedlog izmjene zakonskih obaveza zdravlja radnika imigranata
- Izrada edukativnih materijala za zdravlje radnika imigranata
- Prikaz rezultata i zaklju aka radionice



## WORKSHOP: HEALTH RISKS, PREVENTION AND VACCINATION PROGRAMS FOR MIGRANT WORKERS IN CROATIA

Migrant workers need special attention from occupational health services due to the specifics of their work, lifestyle and the types of diseases that can affect their quality of life and ability to work. There is also the necessity of including this group of workers in a particularly vulnerable group of workers in order to implement high quality prevention programs as a part of specific health care for workers, in order to protect their health and safety.

Croatia has Croatian national program for the prevention of HIV / AIDS for the period year 2011 to year 2015. The main objective is to ensure continued low incidence of HIV infection and AIDS in Croatia. Part of the activities aimed at reducing transmission of infection in the population of migrant workers and members of crews. Planned activities include the promotion of voluntary, anonymous and free counseling and testing in a population of migrant workers, holding workshops for counselors working in medicine, conducting ongoing consultations on reducing the risk of HIV for people who go abroad to practice conducting epidemiological activities in the practice of medicine work.

Because migrant workers are characterized as "hard to reach" populations, immunization of migrants and their health monitoring is a high priority for the Croatian health care and the European Union. According to the WHO goals for 2010. year, the accessibility of this population plays an important role in the elimination of measles and congenital rubella, infectious disease control and maintaining the status of "polio-free" Europe. Activities needed to achieve the objectives of WHO in public health are: a focus on "hard to reach" populations, particularly migrant workers, ensuring equal opportunities for access to health care and free vaccines, vaccination advice when meeting with health services and the implementation of vaccination programs for migrants short-time arrival and the settlement of the language barrier.

According to existing national legislation in the Republic of Croatia, there are no clearly defined legal obligations for migrants, examinations or any determination and monitoring of VPDs. It is not known whether the are existing data on the incidence of VPDs in Croatia for migrants.

### Workshop program:

- The health risks of migrant workers
- Migrant workers and the Croatian National Programme for Prevention of HIV / AIDS
- Counseling in medical work in connection with the prevention of HIV / AIDS (an exercise done in small groups)
- Indicators of monitoring the national program for prevention of HIV / AIDS
- Presentation of the project Promovax
- Proposal of a monitoring program of health status and vaccination status of migrant workers in the Republic of Croatia (an exercise done in small groups).

### Topics:

- Development proposals: migrant workers' immunization cards
- Proposal of vaccination promotion best practices
- Proposal of changes to the legal obligations of migrant workers' health
- Preparation of educational materials for migrant workers' health
- Overview of results and conclusions of the workshop



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