

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Title: Epidemiology Of Occupational Injuries (Oi) As Reported To Social Security Corporation (Ssc) during 1987-1992.

Author(s): Moaid Al-Humran.

Source: Thesis, Jordan University For Science And Technology, 1998.

Keywords: Epidemiology, Occupation and Injuries, Social Security Corporation

Abstract:

The occupational injuries (OI) files was studied retrospectively in order to determine the magnitude of the (OI) problem, to identify workers or groups at risk, and to identify the direct cost and days lost. Data were collected from the final annual reports and the permanent disability case reports of the Social Security Corporation and the Ministry of Labor, and also from personal records of the permanent disability cases in 1992. The incidence rate of all types of reported occupational injuries from 1987 to 1991 had a significant increase in the permanent disability cases and a slight increase in temporary disability cases, but fatal incidents did not vary during the same period. Also the days lost, the direct cost in Jordanian Dinar (JD) for wages and medical expenses increased during the same period. With respect to age groups as a reference (relative risk=1), for temporary injuries, relative risk was higher than one in the age groups (16-25 year) while, it was lower than one in the remaining age groups. Furthermore, in injuries resulting in disability greater than or equal to 30%, the relative risk was greater than one in the age groups (16-25 years), and (46-55 years) and lower than one in the age groups (26-35 years) and (over 56 years). In fatal injuries, there was no difference observed between the age groups. Sex wise, males were at higher risk than females in all types of occupational injuries. For the occupational sectors, the incidence was lower than average in agriculture, trading companies, and public services. In 1992, eight hundred ninety eight disability cases were processed. People' falls and mechanical equipment were the most common types of accidents causing disability. Extremities were the most commonly injured body part. The study suggests that inadequate training, task errors, insufficient instructions, poor supervision and environmental conditions existing at the site of an accident were the major contributing causes of accidental injuries

Title: Fatal Occupational Injuries among Insured Workers in Jordan

Author(s): Linda Jamous

Source: Thesis, Jordan University for Sciences and Technology 1994

Keywords: Fatal, Occupational Injuries, And Workers

Abstract:

This descriptive study was carried out to analyze demographic, employment and injury information from the Social Security Corporation reports for all deaths due to injuries at work in Jordan from 1980 through 1993. Approximately 705 workers died during the 14 years reviewed, with an overall fatality rate per 100,000 workers of 25.5. Ninety eight percent of the fatalities were men and 2% were women, while the greatest percentage of deaths occurred in the group aged 56 years or older (37.2). The total productive years lost as a result of all fatal cases was 15.850 years, with the 26-35 age group having the highest number of productive years lost (6.431), which represented (41.1%) of the total years lost. Expressed as deaths per 100,000 workers, the fatality rate was higher in non-Jordanian workers (29.5) than for Jordanian workers (23.9). Drivers had the highest percentage of death (32.9) while administrators had the lowest (12.2). The four industrial groups with the highest fatality rates were transportation (121.4); construction (50.6); agriculture (25.3); and manufacturing and mining (24.2). Motor vehicle accidents constituted the highest percentage of deaths 63.9%, followed by falls (19.3%). The head was the body part most often injured, accounting for 46.6% of all deaths. In the majority of fatalities, hemorrhage was the main cause of death (24.5%). Individuals having a salary equal or greater than JD 300 had the highest fatality rate (39.5%). A random sample of occupational injuries was selected for 1993 through the computer systems to compare occupational injuries with occupational deaths. According to this sample, mining and manufacturing had the highest percentage of death (68.6%) and the highest incidence per 1000 workers (11.2%). Falls accounted for the most frequent cause of injury, accounting for (29.5%) and (14.4%) respectively

Title: Prevalence of Occupational Noise-Induced Hearing Loss among Workers in Factories

Author (s): Kamel Abu-Sal

Source: Ministry of Health - Research and Studies Directorate

Keywords: Occupational Noise, Factory, Hearing Loss

Abstract:

This cross sectional study was carried out in 1997 from April to November in the Jordanian Cotton Textile industry.

The objective of this study was to find the prevalence of occupational noise-

induced hearing loss (ONIHL) among workers in the factory and to find out the effect of the different factors on the prevalence, such as age, sex, level of exposure, use of hearing protectors and exposure time. The study included 351 workers (291 males, 60 females), 242 as exposed group from the high noise environment (> 85 dB), and 109 workers as reference group from the lower noise environment (non-exposed group).

Noise intensity was measured in different parts of the factory, which was 70 to 105 dB for continuous noise, 8-hours/day, 6-days/week. Audiogram testing was done for all population at frequencies 500, 1000, 2000, 4000, 8000 Hz, after > 16 hours rest for each worker prior to the test. Sixty percent of the study population were exposed to a high level of noise > 85 dB. Results indicate the prevalence of (ONHIL) was higher among exposed group (55.8%) than in the reference group (24.8%) Thirty five percent of the exposed group showed a notch at 4000 Hz in their audiogram. Tinnitus was presented in 18.2% of the study population. The rate of hearing protector's users was 14.0% of the study population. There was a significant difference in mean hearing loss between the two groups. The age; exposure level were significantly different, sex and use of hearing protectors were not significant different.

There is a need for the protection of workers against exposure noise by:

- Periodic monitoring of noise in the work environment
- Pre employment & periodic audiometry for all workers for ear detection and control.
- Provision for hearing protectors.
- Employee and employer notification and education.

Title: Effect Of Sex, Education Level And Economic Status On Self Concept and Locus Of Control Among Physical Handicapped

Author(s): Mohmmad Momany, Ahmad Samdi

Source: Al-Yarmouk Research, 11(2) 1995 9-59

Keyword: Sex, Education, Economic Status, Self Concept, Physically Handicapped

Abstract:

This study aimed at investigating the effects of sex, educational level, and economic status on self-concept and Roner locus of control among physically handicapped in Jordan. Three hundred thirty handicapped subjects self-reported on self-concept scale and locus of control scale. The outcome of the study indicated no significant between males and females on self-concept and locus of control, Also, it indicated significant differences on self concept and locus of control was related to the economical status and educational level. High income and educational level was positively related to self-concept and locus of control.

Title: Male And Female Strength Using The Jackson Strength Evaluation System

Author(s): Z.D Al-Kurdi

Source: Dirasat 22a(1) 1995

Keyword: Male, Female, Strength, Jackson Strength Evaluation

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to evaluate physical strength for male and female (50 males, 50 females) students randomly selected from Yarmouk University. The study is based on measuring the following: right grip strength, arm strength and back strength using the Jackson strength evaluation system. Results obtained from this study show that male strength was greater than female; a low correlation was obtained between grip strength and back strength in male with their body weight, whereas, in case of women low correlation was obtained in all tests considered with their body weight. Recommendations were made to use this study to evaluate strength of people for different jobs and different sports