THEME 4 - WORKERS HEALTH -1

Date October 15, 2012 (Monday)
Time 14.30 – 15.30
Venue Committee Room D
Chair Dr Salma Burton
Dr Dulani Samaranayake

OP 4-1

FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEVEL OF CHOLINESTERASE IN BLOOD OF FARMERS WHO USE PESTICIDES IN THE VILLAGE OF MANGLORENG BANTIMURUNG SUB-DISTRICT REGENCY MAROS 2012

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Mangeloreng village is a rural area where the majority of the inhabitants are farmers who cultivate rice and watermelon in a land extends to 6 518 Ha. The farmers produced rice twice a year and they were using pesticides. Hence, they are exposed to pesticides frequently. The purpose of this research is to understand the factors related to blood levels of cholinesterase pesticides of farmers in Mangeloreng Village. The factors are anaemia, nutritional status, use of protective equipment and farmer’s behaviour when spraying pesticides. This research used a cross cross-sectional study design with 95 respondents and selected by proportional random sampling.

The results of this research indicated that anaemia and cholinesterase in the blood was 79.1% with p = 0.682, nutritional status with IMT category and level of cholinesterase in blood was 83 % with p = 0.279. While for factors personal protective equipment and levels cholinesterase blood was 88.6 % with p value = 0.000. The conclusions for factors affecting cholinesterase in the blood are not using personal protective equipment and the behaviour of the farmers while spraying pesticides. Anaemia and nutritional status has no relationship to the incidence of increased cholinesterase in blood. Therefore, this research recommended that the farmers should use personal protective equipment when spraying pesticides, recognize the wind direction when spraying pesticides and consume food containing iron.

OP 4-2

THE INFLUENCE OF PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME ON PRODUCTIVITY OFIODIZED SALT COMPANY FEMALE WORKERS IN MAKASSAR

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Premenstrual syndrome related health complaints are usually experienced by adult female prior to menstruation. This study cross sectional study was to evaluate the effect of premenstrual syndrome on the productivity of female workers by incidence, symptoms, types and severity of the premenstrual syndrome. The study was conducted among 51 female workers using purposive sampling method in the iodized salt company in Makassar city, Indonesia. The data was collected using questionnaire and analyzed using statistical methods of Chi Square and Multiple Logistic Regression.

The results of study indicated that 70.6 % workers experienced and also complained premenstrual syndrome. Of them, the highest number of workers suffered from (Craving) type and light severity of premenstrual syndrome which were 41.7 % and 69.4 % respectively. Female workers produced below 320 packages of salt per day when getting premenstrual syndrome and at minimum 320 packages of salt per-day when not. The significant effects of premenstrual syndrome by incidence (p=0.013), symptom (p=0.00), severity (p=0.00) were found on the productivity reduction. The study recommended improving awareness of female workers and company managers regarding the relationship between premenstrual syndrome and productivity reduction.

OP 4-3

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN PALESTINE

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Palestine being a developing and low-middle income country with limited natural resources and unstable political and military situation is witnessing an epidemiological transition characterized by an increase of non-communicable diseases, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory conditions. However, rapid unstable industrial growth, unstable political situation and absence of adequate occupational health services have resulted in the emergence of occupational health related issues. Poor working conditions, occupational accidents and diseases cause a great deal of human suffering and exclude people from work, which considered as an additional preventable...