



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS AMONG WORKERS IN A SELECTED FACTORY AT CHROMPET.

*B. Dhanalakshmi, M.sc (N)

Asso. Professor Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research Chennai.

***Corresponding Author: B. Dhanalakshmi**

Asso. Professor Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research Chennai.

Article Received on 20/03/2018

Article Revised on 10/04/2018

Article Accepted on 30/04/2018

ABSTRACT

Occupational health care is preventive health care, which is provided on the basis of the occupational health care Act. World wide it is estimated that job- related accidents and illness claim more than 2 million annually. occupational hazards are often encountered in industry agriculture, mining and cotton mills. The study was assess the knowledge regarding occupational hazards among works in a selected factory for 30 convenient samples. Majority 60% of them are female and unmarried 47% of them work more than 10 Hrs.76% had inadequate knowledge regarding occupational hazards The occupational health nurses play an important role in maintaining the health and safety of employees by assessing the work site for hazards, and potential hazards and reducing risk that could lead to disaster situation.

KEYWORDS: Byssinosis, Farmer's Lung and Occupational Asthma, Occupational Hazards.

INTRODUCTION

Occupational environment of the worker cannot be considered apart from his domestic environment both are complementary to each other. The workers takes his worries home, and stress at work may disturb his sleep. Stress at home may affect his work. exposure to dust of cotton hay and wood so the resulting diseases byssinosis, farmer's lung and occupational asthma. The main goal of occupational safety and promote the health and safety of people at work through prevention and early intervention. It is only through the education and awareness of the public that employees in the textile

industries will be forced to take responsibility for health and safety.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design: Non- experiment research design and descriptive approach

Research approach: Descriptive study

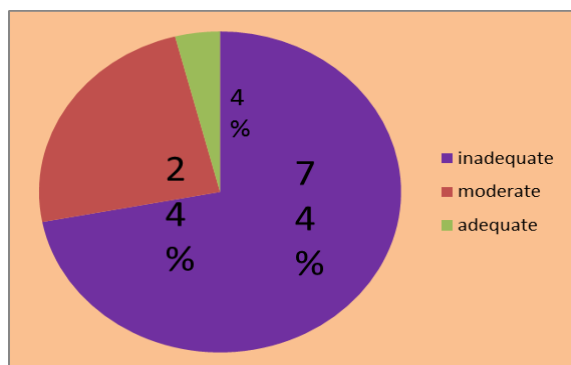
Selection of area: Indra Cotton Mill

Samples size: 30

Sampling method: Convenient method and structured interview schedule.

Percentage distribution of level knowledge regarding occupational hazards among worker

S.No	Level of Knowledge	No. of People	Percentage
1	Inadequate	23	76
2	Moderate	7	24
3	Adequate	nil	Nil



DISCUSSION

The study was assess the knowledge regarding occupational hazards among works in a selected factory, in which 30 convenient samples were personally explained about the procedure and purpose of the study. Questionnaire was prepared and individuals were interviewed after obtaining their consent there after it was analysed.

CONCLUSION

Majority 60% of them are female and unmarried 47% of them work more than 10 Hrs. 76% had inadequate knowledge regarding occupational hazards. Health education is the way by which awareness can be created among the public and attitude determine behaviour.

REFERENCE

1. K.park, "text book of preventive and social medicine" 22 editions, bhonot publishers page no:748-763.
2. Bt basavanthappa, "text book of community health nursing" 3rd edition volume 1, jaypee publisher, page no: 340-344.
3. Ambedkar. A.N. (2004). Indian journal of public health. Sero surveillance of leptospirosis among sewer workers in pune., 48: (27-29).
4. De serres. G. (1995). Occupataional and environmental medicine journal. Need for vaccination of sewer workers against leptospirosis and hepatitis, A.52: (505-507).
5. Friss. L. (1996). Scotland journal of work environment and health. Prevalence of helicobacter pylori infection among sewage workers., 22: (364-368).
6. Klundert, A. Van de, et al. (2001) integrated sustainable waste management. <http://www.waste.nl/.org.com>.