

Workplace Accidents Among Clinical Staff Of Tabriz University Hospitals

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: Occupational Health and safety is one of the most important issues in the workplace. The purpose of this study was to explore the one –year prevalence of occupational Accident in Tabriz university hospitals.

Materials and Methods: A cross- sectional study was conducted on 400 inpatients of seven university hospital using questionnaire. The hospitals were selected concerning their specialty of the service and then one was selected from each specialty using random selection method. Univariate and multiple regression analyses were employed. The SPSS version 19 was used as the statistical software.

Results: The one-year prevalence of workplace accident was 21%. Women were encountered in workplace accidents more than men (31.1% vs. 26.8%); moreover, the youngest age group (20-30 years) experienced the most workplace accidents (41.5%). Carelessness was the main cause of the workplace accidents (49.3%). Reporting rate of the occupational accident was 48.3% and the most common cause of reporting lack was fear of recognition as a less competent individual. The desertion due to severity of the accident was reported in 23% (median: 5 days). Over 90% of the accident victim staff had experienced severe stress and doubled job pressure too within the previous year. In multiple regression models, the young staff with severe stress, doubled job pressure and verbal violence victim had more odds of Workplace Accident.

Conclusion: In addition to high prevalence of workplace accidents, it should be considered, intensity and consequences of workplace accident too. Appropriate measures including prevention of accidents and education of Safety would be helpful with assistance of technical staff, managers and attendants

Key words: Workplace Accident, Hospital Medical Staff, University Hospital

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