



THE SELECTED ABSTRACTS

23rd Conference on Epidemiology in Occupational Health

EPICOH 2.0.13: IMPROVING THE IMPACT

442 Sickness absenteeism in Brazilian nursing staff

C.P. Baptista¹, m da Silva², ea Felli¹, Martins¹

¹University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

²School of Nursing, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Session: F. Health Care II

Session Date: 19/06/2013

Presentation Time: 13:30 - 15:00

Abstract

Objectives

The absenteeism in nursing staff has been the focus of many studies in different countries revealing a serious problematic in occupational health. The absenteeism according the lost workdays highlights the impact on patient care and the costs for the health institutions. Aimed analyse the sickness absenteeism in Brazilian nursing staff.

Methods

Descriptive and quantitative study, accomplished after approval by the Ethics and Research Committee, was conducted in seven hospitals located in different Brazilian geographic regions, which constituted the intentional sample. The data were collected by Surveillance System of the Health Nursing Workers -SIMOSTE, on line system, validated and made available to record and capture data about the nursing health problems related to work. The data were sent by the settings, treated quantitatively and analysed by descriptive statistic.

Results

Of the 890 occurrences captured by SIMOSTE in one year, there were 8081 days of sick leave, caused by mental disorders (30,75%), work-related musculoskeletal disorders (19,20%), and consequences of external causes (14,90%). The sick leaves, although work-related, were most recorder as medical licences (83,00%). This situation is extremely worrying, due to work overload that generate these absences to nursing staff, and the impact on quality of care provided to patients.

Conclusions

The sick leave days are considered days lost. It means that in one year were 22 years of work. The mental disorders and diseases of the musculoskeletal system were the main causes of absence, confirming the pattern of sickness among nursing staff. This study allow us to disseminate advances in nursing research related to the health system and health services strategies.

Session: F. Health Care II

142 Rotating night shift work and health status among nurses and midwives

W.B. Burdelak, Peplonska, Bukowska, Krysicka

Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz, Poland

Session: F. Health Care II

Session Date: 19/06/2013

Presentation Time: 13:30 - 15:00

Abstract

Objective: Night shift work has been linked to several chronic diseases such as gastrointestinal disorders, cardiovascular disease and diabetes, although the epidemiological data for rotating night shift nurses are inconclusive. The aim of our study was to assess the prevalence of selected diseases and symptoms among nurses and midwives according to their current system of work and the history of night shift work.

Methods: We performed a cross-sectional study of 725 nurses and midwives (354 working on rotating night shifts and 371 daytime workers). Data were collected via an in-person interview, according to the "Standard Shiftwork Index". The prevalence of particular diseases and symptoms were compared between the groups. The odds ratios were calculated with the logistic regression analysis adjusted for important confounding factors and they were calculated according to the frequency of night shifts in the current work schedule and the total duration of night shift work.

Results: Chronic back pain, hypertension and thyroid disease were the most common diseases in the total population of nurses and midwives. The prevalence of thyroid disease was higher than in the general population of Polish women (21.2% vs. 10%) and the relative risk of this disease increased with increasing duration of night shifts work. The analysis did not show significantly higher frequency of any disease or symptom in the night shifts nurses compared to the day workers. The analysis showed significantly increased risk of feet swelling in women working 8 or more night shifts per month (OR = 8.55; 95%CI: 1.02-71.80).

Conclusions: We did not find significant increased risk of any of the diseases or symptoms among night shifts nurses than among the women working only during the day. The increased prevalence of thyroid disease among the women with long duration of night shift work warrants further epidemiological studies.