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A1533 Occurrence and consequences of occupational exposure to biological material at a Brazilian hospital

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Ground Floor (Cancun Center)

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Introduction

The occurrence of work accidents with exposure to biological material between workers in Brazilian hospitals is still a great problem. Meaning to intercede in this matter, it was created a Working Accidents Prevention Network – REPAT/USP, which intends to exchange informations and perform researches seeking strategies in order to prevent these kind of accidents. The researches are focused on worker's health promotion. Objectives: analysing the occurrence and the profile of the accidents with exposure to biological material in four different hospitals, in diverse brazilian regions, and that took place between 2007 and 2010.

Methods

The method used was the exploratory research, with qualitative analysis of data, which were collected through the electronic form available at <http://repat.eerp.usp.br>.

Results

Currently, the network has more than 300.000 on-line accesses and the register of 851 working accidents with exposure to biological material, of which 80% show percutaneous injuries, most of them between nursing professionals. Eight of the analysed patients detain the HIV virus. In 60% of the cases this particular information is unknown. Between the workers who suffered accidents, 27.0% of them received medicamentous preventive treatment. However, in 47.7% of the cases this information wasn't registered. In 14.3% of them, no strategies were embraced after the occurrence of the accident and, when measures were taken, they consisted in the evaluation of the spot where the activities took place and the personal orientation of the worker.

Discussion

The data showed that the record, the preventive actions and the post occupational exposure are not suited, what requires the improvement of working conditions, security material offer and the proper education. These results contribute to the advance of the knowledge concerning the determinant factors in work accidents, offer indicators on the elaboration of preventive strategies and may subsidize the systematization of the occupational health accidents registers.

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