

HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT IN THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH NURSE'S PRACTICE

Presented By: N de Jager



Supervisor: Doctor S. Beukes
Co-Supervisor: Professor A. Muller

RESEARCH PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To explore and describe the extent to which the occupational health nurse conducts a health risk assessment; and the possible reasons if the health risk assessment is conducted to a certain extent, or not at all by the occupational health nurse.
- To develop guidelines to assist the occupational health nurse in conducting health risk assessments

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

- Quantitative descriptive research design

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

- Target population - occupational health nurses in an occupational health setting in the Gauteng province of South Africa
- Target population - clusters representing four regions in the Gauteng province:

Gauteng	n=599
Vaal	n=149
Westrand	n=133
Pretoria	n=373

- Qualification in Occupational Health, recognised by the South African Nursing Council

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

- Questionnaire
- Literature study
- Three sections
 - The first section - demographic data
 - The second section - information on the extent to what the occupational health nurse conduct a health risk assessment in the factory they are employed
 - Third section - possible reasons for the occupational health nurse not conducting a health risk assessment
- Open and closed questions, Likert scale
- Total confidentiality
- Pilot study

DATA ANALYSIS

- Spread sheet
- Statistician (SPSS)
- Factor analysis with using Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO)
 - Accuracy and reliability of the data
- Selection of factors in the factor analysis – eigenvalues
- Cronbach's alpha coefficient of reliability
 - Measure the consistencies of the factors in the questionnaire

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

- Theoretical validity
- Internal validity
- External validity
- Inferential validity
- Reliability

Avicenna Ph.D.

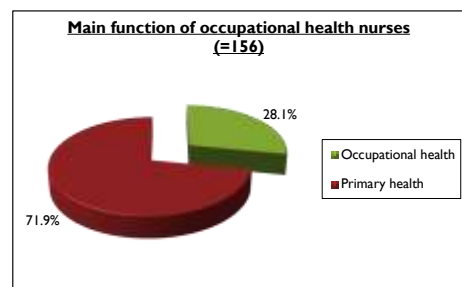
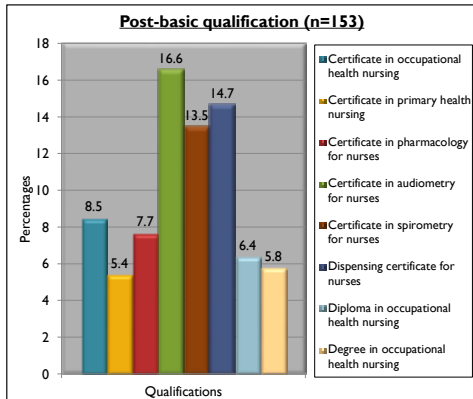
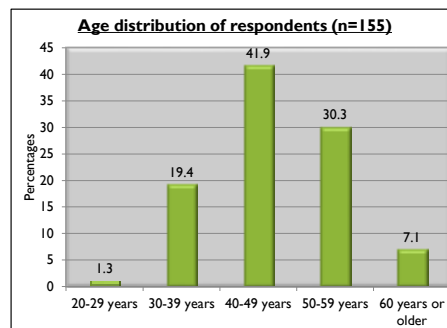
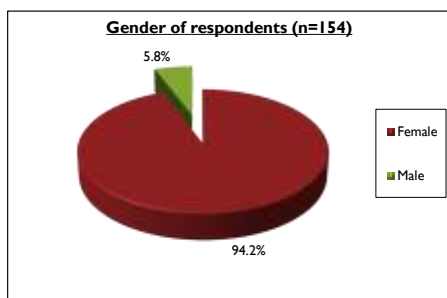
ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Human rights of the respondents
- Rights of the institutions in which the research will be conducted
- Scientific honesty
- Benefits and risks



RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

- SECTION A: Demographics

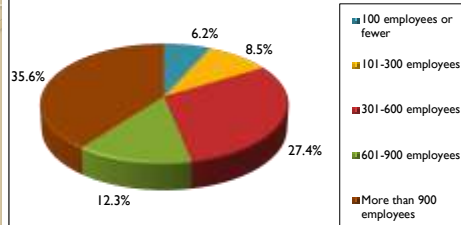


Years of practising in the field of occupational health nursing (n=154)

LESS THAN 2 YEARS	2 YEARS UP TO (BUT NOT INCLUDING) 5 YEARS	5 YEARS UP TO (BUT NOT INCLUDING) 10 YEARS	10 YEARS AND MORE
3.2%	17.5%	28.0%	51.3%



Complement of employs for whom the occupational health nurse responsible (n=146)

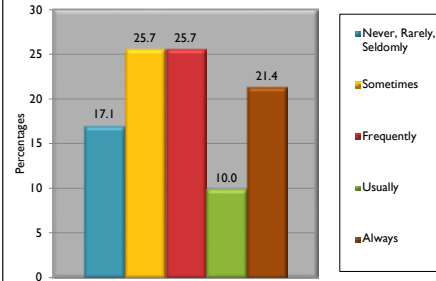


Conducting a health risk assessment in the workplace (n=154)

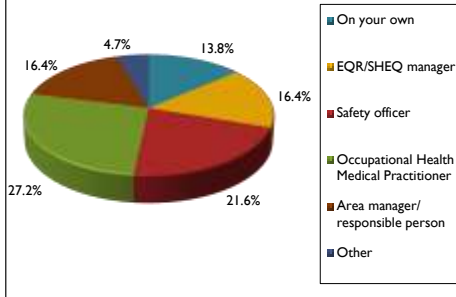


• SECTION B: The extent to which OHN's conduct HRA

Conducting a walk-through in the factory prior to preparing for the health risk assessment (n=140)



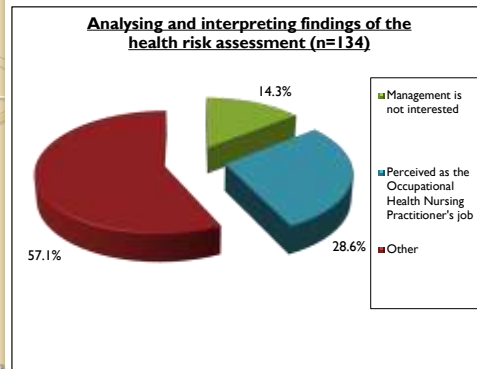
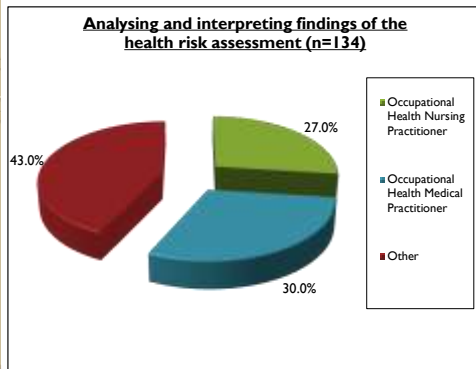
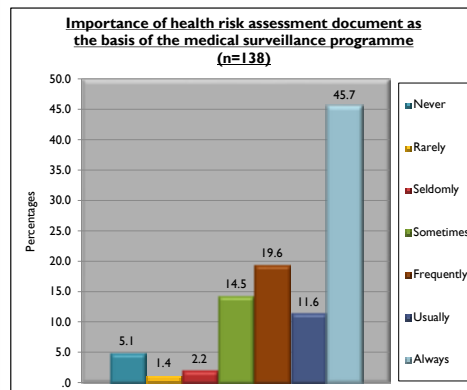
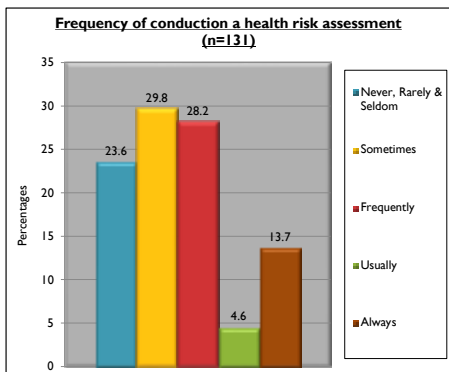
Individuals accompanying occupational health nurses when conducting a walk-through (n=132)



Hazards at the workplace (n=156)

HAZARDS		YES	NO
Ergonomics	n	124	17
	%	87.9%	12.1%
Illumination	n	71	70
	%	50.4%	49.6%
Bacterial	n	59	80
	%	42.4%	57.6%
Viral	n	38	101
	%	27.3%	72.7%
Fungal	n	39	100
	%	28.1%	71.9%
Psychological	n	77	62
	%	55.4%	44.6%





• Section C: Possible reasons for not conducting a HRA

Factor analysis and development of guidelines

FACTOR	GUIDELINE
Factor 1: Competence	Guideline 1: Facilitate competence in order to assist occupational health nurses in conducting a health risk assessment
Factor 2: Ignorance of the role of the occupational health nurse	Guideline 2: Promote the role of the occupational health nurse to overcome management's ignorance of the role regarding conducting a health risk assessment
Factor 3: Workload	Guideline 3: Manage measures to assist occupational health nurses to cope with and understand the workload of the occupational health setting to ensure that a health risk assessment is conducted
Factor 4: Attitude	Guideline 4: Facilitate a change in the attitude of occupational health nurses towards conducting a health risk assessment

CONCLUSION

- Occupational health nursing practice
- Occupational health nursing education
- Occupational health nursing research
- Limitations
- Self evaluation

Thank you