

RISK ASSESSMENT IN GREEK HEALTH CARE SETTINGS

Estimation de la risque dans services du system Grec de la Santé

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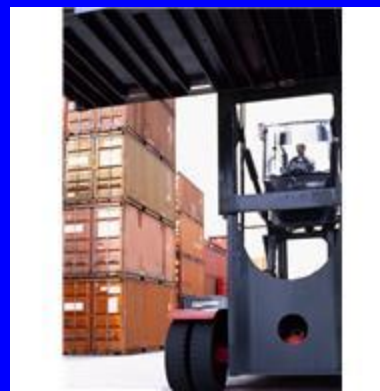
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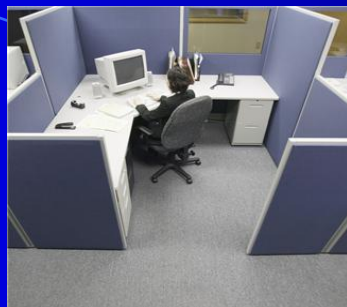
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What is a Hazard;

- A substance, factor or physical situation, that may cause harm, leading to injury or disease, disaster in working area or into environment or combination of all the above
- **Hazard:** Continuous or Non continuous
 - Physical Ergonomic Mechanical
 - Chemical
 - Biological
 - Psycho- social

RISK

The probability of harm or an undesirable event induction and their consequences

The probability of a substance or factor to cause adverse effect in terms of use and/or exposure & the size of this damage.

It is a function of the exposure to a source of hazard, with the possibility of harm, due to this exposure

What is risk assessment;

Total procedure of evaluation of size of hazard and its consequences into health & safety.

It is a tool for decision making, referring to whether risk level is tolerable or accepted, taking into consideration all protective measures

Risk assessment according the kind of risk

- No stochastic effect: The adverse effect is related to the dose, if it exceeds a critical threshold (NOAEL or LOAEL) –(for ex. biological)
- Stochastic effect: The incidence of adverse effect is related to the dose (higher dose/ higher probability) (for ex. chemotherapy)

Risk assessment

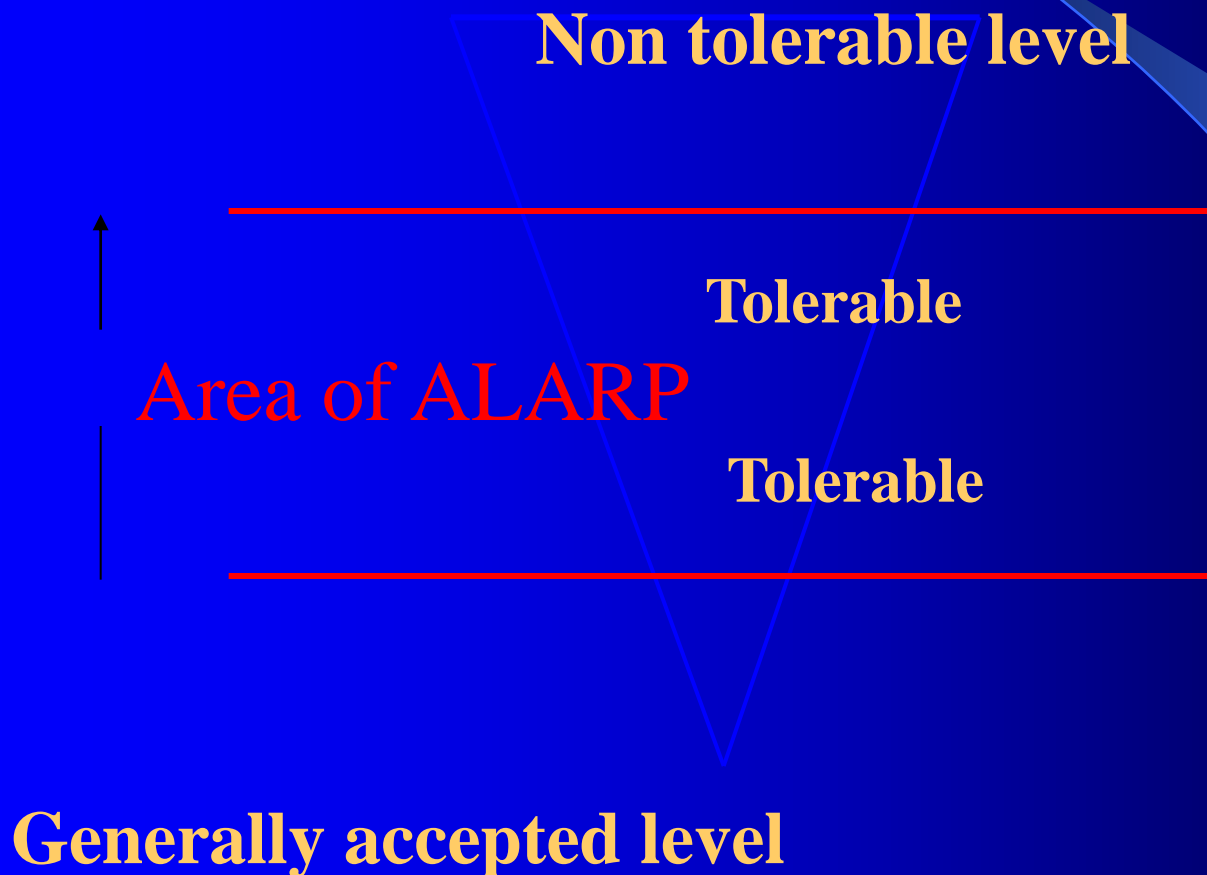
- Structured & systematic procedure (Sinclair, 1988)
- Idea- Report of Robens Committee- U.K. (Horie 2010)

Risk

- Qualitative
- Semi-quantitative
- Quantitative

(Raafat and Sadhra, 1999)

Level of Risk & ALARP (As Low as Reasonably Practicable)



CONSEQUENCES				INCREASED POSSIBILITY				
Risk level	people	equipment	consequence	A	B	C	D	E
				1/100 0000				1/10
0	none	none	none		LAW			
1								MEDIUM
2				<u>A</u>				
3						<u>B</u>		
4	MANY CASUAL TIES	EXTENDED DAMAGE	DISASTROUS					<u>C</u> HIGH

Risk Assessment MATRIX (RAM)

4				HIGH C	
3		MEDIUM B			
2					
1	LOW A				
0					
	A	B	C	D	E

Methodology

- **Experts' inspection**
- **Workers' evaluation**
- **Objective measurements**

(Tziaferi, 2006, Tziaferi et al, 2011,
Tziaferi et al, 2012)

Procedure

- 1. IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS
- 2. ANALYSIS & NAMING OF EXPOSED HAZARDS
- 3. EVALUATION OF EXPOSURE TO HAZARDS

Re-evaluation



Guidelines of safe working procedures

Organization of Greek Health and Safety services— Greek, European, International law-

GREEK

L.1568/1985

L. 3028/2007

EUROPEAN

- **Framework-Directive 89/391 EEC** «minimum safety and health requirements throughout Europe while Member States are allowed to maintain or establish more stringent measures»
 - **Framework- Directive 91/383 EE (P.D. 17/18.1.96 P.G. 11/A/96) (P.D. 95/99)**
 - * internal/external services on H&S
- **Written Risk Assessment**

INTERNATIONAL

- **General Conventions (International Labour Office -I.L.O.)**
- **112/59,155/81,161/85, 149/1977 (N.1672/1987)**

So far...

- Public sector:
About 40%
- Private sector: almost all

WHO, 2012

Manual of risk assessment in Public health Issues

- Evidence based surveillance
- General and special hazards
- Responsibility of crisis management
- Experience in training
- Special scientists

- Same terminology & theoretical background:
combination of qualitative & quantitative
evaluation

EU-OSHA, 2012

- Europe faces an important change**
- Variety within each country- member**
- Holistic, in common, attempted approach**

EU-OSHA, 2012

New hazards

New forms of work organization

New professional careers

**New influences on employees' and
employers' health**

EU-OSHA , 2014

Campaign: “Healthy Workplaces Manage Stress”



Law

Lack of surveillance

Small enterprises/ health sectors

Worker's involvement

Leadership management



Merci beaucoup!