

Propelling ESG Mainstreaming: Formulating Indicators for Managing Occupational Safety, Disease, and Injuries

Pi-Yu Chang¹, Deng-Chiung Shih², Su-Ling Huang¹
¹Operation Management Center, Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University, ²Project Management Office for Intelligence Healthcare, Kaohsiung medical university chung-ho memorial hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Isqua2024
15501f6

INTRODUCTION

The study aims to advocate for the national-level policy on occupational accident prevention and rehabilitation in Taiwan. It seeks to facilitate transactions related to occupational accident prevention and labor reconstruction businesses, with the ultimate goal of ensuring the safety and well-being of all workers.

AIM

This includes safeguarding the rights of those affected by occupational injuries and ensuring that every worker operates in a secure and healthy workplace.

CONCLUSIONS

This study aims that being as part of a long-term strategy to build healthy communities, combines community resources, cooperates with the community, the case hospital plays the role of health guardian, provides intimate services for patients from community-level hospital, and adheres to the core concept of CARE (the abbreviation is from Cooperation, Accountability, Reverence and Effectiveness). The occupational safety and health services for labor groups are built through the four core concepts.

METHOD

The study adopts a multidisciplinary approach, involving the collaboration of medical experts to provide personalized care for patients with occupational injuries. The case management model incorporates several key components, such as diagnosis, treatment, insurance coverage, occupational rehabilitation, work ability assessment, occupational therapy, return-to-work programs, and preventive measures. Management indicators for diagnosing and treating occupational injuries are established to provide guidance for initiatives focused on preventing environmental occupational diseases and to evaluate cost-effectiveness.

RESULTS

The results indicate that the reported cases of occupational injuries in the case hospitals ranged from 820 to 1030 per year between 2019 and 2022. The annual outpatient visits to the occupational disease department varied from 4,762 to 6,243. The breakdown shows that 90% of cases were attributed to occupational injuries, while the remaining 10% were associated with occupational diseases. Occupational-related medical conditions were primarily classified into four categories: injury, disease, disability, and death. The first two were considered as the initial stages of occupational injury, while the latter two were deemed more serious consequences.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study was supported by grant funds (S-111-06) from the Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital in 2022 to accomplish the research.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chang Pi-Yu
No. 482, Shanming Rd.,
Xiaogang Dist., Kaohsiung
City 812015, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
+886 0975357273
bychang@kmu.edu.tw

REFERENCES

James Manyika, Michael Chui, Brad Brown, Jacques Bughin, Richard Dobbs, Charles Roxburgh, and Angela Hung Byers (2011). Big data: The next frontier for innovation, competition, and productivity. McKinsey Global Institute.