

A RISK ANALYSIS STUDY ON EMPLOYEE
HEALTH AND SAFETY IN A PUBLIC
HOSPITAL EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS

P094

E. INCESU¹, E.A. YILDIZ¹, F.Y. ERKAL¹, T.ELINC¹, N.AYGUN¹ and M.BIRCAN¹
1 Mudanya State Hospital, Bursa, Turkey

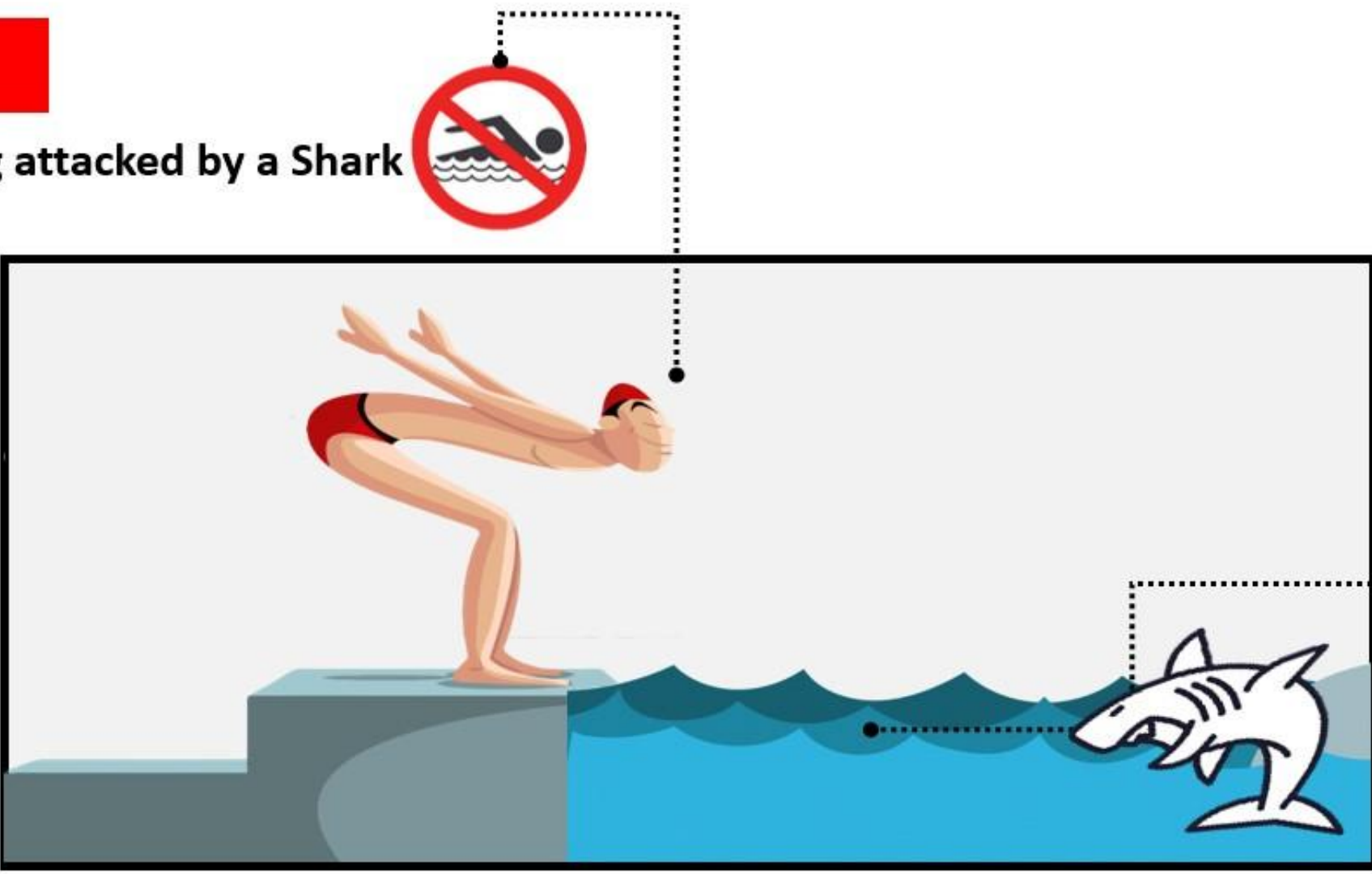
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of employee health and safety practices is to protect employees from occupational accidents and occupational diseases and to ensure that they work in a safe and healthy working environment. At the point we have reached today risk management and assessment is the most important element of the philosophy of the new approach to occupational health and safety. The aim of this study is to investigate the occupational risks and hazards to which Bursa Mudanya State Hospital (MSH) employees are exposed. To determine the hazards, to evaluate the identified risks and hazards in terms of occupational health and safety and health To emphasise the importance of risk analysis in ensuring employee health and safety in services.

RISK/WHAT IS DANGER?

Risk of being attacked by a Shark

It is the combination of the probability of an event arising from hazards and the degree of harm.
(e.g. entering a sea with sharks)



DANGER: Any hazard that exists in the working environment or conditions, or that has the potential to cause harm or damage to patients, employees, organizations and the environment, the content of which has not been determined.

Infection

Sharps Injury

Hearing Loss

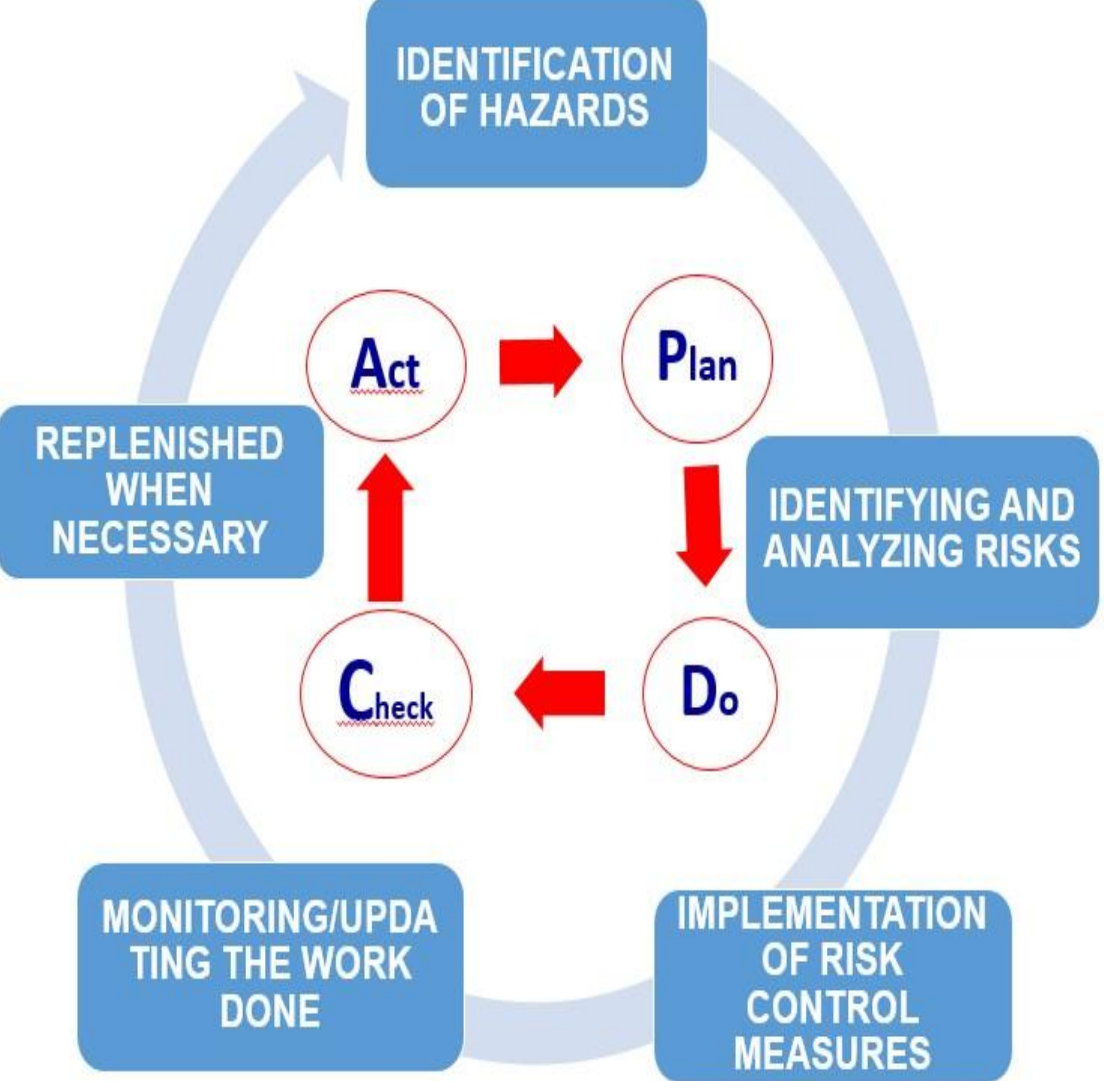
Fire

Falling Down

AIM

The aim of this study was to determine the occupational risks and hazards to which the employees of Bursa Mudanya State Hospital (MSH) are exposed, to evaluate the risks and hazards in terms of occupational health and safety and to emphasise the importance of risk analysis in ensuring employee health and safety in health services.

Risk Management:All processes that include identifying and assessing risks, determining the activities to be carried out against them, assigning responsibilities, implementing the determined activities and monitoring them and reviewing the results.



CONCLUSIONS

For a quality and safe health service, both health workers and patients and their relatives should be in a safe environment. In order to provide such an environment, risks that threaten safety must be eliminated or minimised. Hospitals can only reduce these risks by analysing them with an effective risk management approach and taking the necessary precautions. In the light of the data obtained in this study, the decrease in the number of general risks and high risks and the decrease in the number of medium risks and important risks compared to the previous year shows the effectiveness and importance of risk analysis in ensuring employee health and safety in health services.

RESULTS

In the risk analyses carried out in 23 departments in 2020 and 19 departments in 2022, a total of 562 in 2020 and 562 in 2022In 2020, 500 hazards and related risks were identified and a risk map of the hospital was created. 267 (47.5%) in 2020low risk, 261 (46.4%) moderate risk, 17 (3%) significant risk and 17 (3%) high risk. 149 (29.8%) low risk in 2022risk, 305 (61%) medium risk, 33 (6.6%) significant risk and 13 (2.6%) high risk. Low risk compared to the previous year The number of high risk decreased by 118 and the number of high risk decreased by 3, while the number of medium risk increased by 44 and the number of significant risk increased by 16.

Department-Unit	Risk levels pre-activity (2020)				Total	%
	Low Risk	Middle	Important	High		
Surgical Branches	18	3	1	0	22	3,9
Physiotherapy Service	18	7	0	0	25	4,4
Gynaecology Service	17	8	0	0	25	4,4
Child Service	11	19	0	0	30	5,3
Internal Medicine Service	17	7	0	0	24	4,3
Emergency Service	28	9	0	0	37	6,6
Laundry	0	23	0	0	23	4,1
Workshop	1	25	3	0	29	5,2
Warehouses	5	17	0	0	22	3,9
Endoscopy	20	10	0	0	30	5,3
Radiology	11	11	0	0	22	3,9
Bloodletting	10	4	1	0	15	2,7
Administrative Units	11	8	0	0	19	3,4
Boiler Room	5	21	0	0	26	4,6
Laboratory	9	5	6	0	20	3,6
Morgue	20	0	0	0	20	3,6
Kitchen	18	1	0	0	19	3,4
Polyclinics	17	0	0	0	17	3,0
Sterilisation	1	17	0	0	18	3,2
Transport Services	19	0	0	0	19	3,4
Intensive Care	0	25	0	0	25	4,4
Information Security	8	10	3	2	23	4,1
Operating theatre	3	31	3	15	52	9,3
Total	267	261	17	17	562	
%	47,5	46,4	3,0	3,0	100,0	100,0

Department-Unit	Risk levels pre-activity (2022)				Total	%
	Low Risk	Middle	Important	High		
Clinics	18	3	1	0	22	3,9
Emergency Service	3	27	4	0	34	6,8
Laundry	3	24	3	0	30	6,0
Workshop	6	18	0	0	24	4,8
Warehouses	4	18	0	0	22	4,4
Endoscopy	18	12	0	0	30	6,0
Radiology	1	24	3	1	29	5,8
Bloodletting	3	15	4	0	22	4,4
Administrative Units	11	8	0	0	19	3,8
Boiler Room	5	21	0	0	26	5,2
Laboratory	3	20	4	0	27	5,4
Morgue	18	2	0	0	20	4,0
Kitchen	18	1	0	0	19	3,8
Polyclinics	15	3	0	0	18	3,6
Sterilisation	5	13	0	0	18	3,6
Transport Services	17	2	0	0	19	3,8
Intensive Care	3	27	4	0	34	6,8
Information Security	10	8	3	2	23	4,6
Operating theatre	3	33	3	10	49	9,8
Total	149	305	33	13	500	
%	29,8	61,0	6,6	2,6	100	100,0

METHOD

L Matrix (5x5) Risk Analysis Method in 2020 and 2022 for this cross-sectional descriptive study data from the risk analysis conducted with the data. The data were analysed by converting them into frequency and percentage tables.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank the hospital management for their valuable support and contribution during the preparation of this study..

REFERENCES

Akalın E. Hasta güvenliği kültürü: nasıl geliştirebiliriz?.Ankem Dergisi 2004;18:12-13
Aren A, Ameliyathanede Hasta ve Çalışan Güvenliği,İstanbul Tıp Dergisi 2008;3:141-145
Ceylan H, ve Başhelvacı S.V, “Risk Değerlendirme Tablosu Yöntemi İle Risk Analizi: Bir Uygulama”,Internationa lJournal of Engineering Research and Development, No.2, 2011:25-33
Health and SafetyExecutive (2011). Five Steps to Risk Assessment <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg163.pdf> (01.09.2011)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Mudanya State Hospital Quality Management Unit
emrincs@gmail.com