

Présentation : Voici les documents repérés en février portant sur la santé et la sécurité au travail dans le secteur des affaires sociales. Ils sont regroupés selon les grands dossiers de l'ASSTSAS, avec des sous-catégories selon les tendances dans les publications.

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AGRESSIONS / VIOLENCE

[#MeToo in Medicine? Sexual Harassment in Healthcare](#)

Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(3), mars 2018

It will surprise few employee health professionals that healthcare is no exception to the shocking incidents of sexual harassment being reported nationally in various industries by the #MeToo women's movement.

[Aggression Management Education for Acute Care Nurses: What's the Evidence?](#)

Source : *American Journal of Critical Care* 26(6), janvier 2018

Health care workers have an increased risk of workplace violence compared with workers in private industry; US Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in 2014 that serious workplace violence is more than 3 times higher in health care settings than other workplaces. Nurses are the most common victims and patients the main perpetrators. The question for this evidence synthesis is, What effect does deescalation education have on nurse outcomes of aggression management knowledge and performance and on the incidence and severity of violence?

[California Violence Prevention Law Sets New Standard for Nation](#)

Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(2), février 2018

Hundreds of hospitals and other healthcare facilities in California are implementing a statewide workplace violence law, with an April 1, 2018, deadline looming to have a written prevention plan in place. Implementing the requirements of the state law — California SB 1299 — are proving challenging at some facilities.

[Teaching Situational Awareness, De-escalation Techniques](#)

Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(2), février 2018

Violence at some level is intrinsically unpredictable, but there are practical methods and techniques workers can be trained in to prevent events — and minimize the effect of events that do occur.

[Violence towards Emergency Nurses. The Italian National Survey 2016: A qualitative study](#)



Source : *International Journal of Nursing Studies* 81, 2018

Most international research into physical and verbal aggression against emergency nurses has focused on quantifying aggression, describing its nature, identifying perpetrators, stratifying risk and implementing preventive or mitigating interventions. Few studies have investigated the nurses' subjective perceptions. As part of the 2016 Italian National Survey on Violence against Accident and Emergency Nurses, our research team collected qualitative data to explore their perceptions of workplace violence.



DÉPLACEMENT DE PERSONNES

[Barriers to the Use of Assistive Devices in Patient Handling](#)

Source : *Workplace Health & Safety* 66(1), janvier 2018

The purpose of this study was to assess barriers to the use of assistive devices in safe patient handling and mobility (SPHM) that contribute to WMSD in health care workers. Interpersonal, situational,

organizational, and environmental influences have both direct and indirect effects on workers' commitment to use, or their actual likelihood of using, assistive devices. This study confirmed that time constraints contribute to fewer instances of assistive device use. Comprehensive ergonomic programs are needed to promote staff and patient safety. By providing safe environments for health care workers who engage in patient handling and mobility, the risk of injury can be significantly reduced.

[Comprendre l'influence de la régulation des contraintes temporelles sur l'appropriation des principes généraux de déplacement sécuritaire des bénéficiaires par les recrues préposés aux bénéficiaires](#)

Source : IRSST, décembre 2017

L'intégration des nouveaux préposés aux bénéficiaires (PaB) dans les centres d'hébergement au Québec pose un problème majeur en termes de santé et sécurité du travail (SST), quantifiable en termes de lésions professionnelles indemnisées par la CSST. L'apprentissage et l'appropriation des principes généraux du déplacement sécuritaire des bénéficiaires (PDSB) par les recrues est rendu complexe du fait de la place considérable des stratégies de régulation des temporalités collectivement partagées. L'objectif principal de cette étude est de montrer comment le rythme de travail imposé par l'équipe de travail (PaB, infirmières auxiliaires et infirmières) influence l'application collective de ces stratégies de régulation des temporalités et entrave la capacité des PaB d'appliquer les principes généraux du PSDB.

[Influence of intentional breath-holding on trunk muscle activity and kinematics during patient transfer](#)

Source : *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics* 64, mars 2018

This study investigated the effects of intentional breath-holding also known as a valsalava maneuver on the kinematics of the lumbar spine, pelvis, hips, and knees, as well as electromyographic (EMG) activity of the trunk muscle during patient transfer with and without knee flexion. Findings suggest that intentional breath-holding during patient transfer contributes to decreased lumbar flexion and ES activity, thus potentially preventing low back injury. However, individuals with a history of heart and cardiovascular disease are advised to avoid the valsalava maneuver.

[The efficacy of interventions for low back pain in nurses: A systematic review](#)

Source : *International Journal of Nursing Studies* 77, janvier 2018

This systematic review aimed to investigate the efficacy of interventions for the prevention and treatment of low back pain in nurses. Only four relevant low risk of bias randomised controlled trials were found. At present there is no strong evidence of efficacy for any intervention in preventing or treating low back pain in nurses. Additional high quality randomised controlled trials are required. It may be worth exploring the efficacy of more individualised multidimensional interventions for low back pain in the nursing population.



ÉQUIPEMENTS

[ASTM F1301-18 - Standard Practice for Labeling Chemical Protective Clothing - Équipements de protection](#)



Source : ASTM International, janvier 2018

This practice contains the recommendations for minimal informational requirements for the identification of chemical protective clothing items. It is intended to provide the user with some of the basic information necessary for the proper selection and use of the chemical protective clothing.

[ASTM F2100 - 11\(2018\) - Standard Specification for Performance of Materials Used in Medical](#)



[Face Masks - Équipements de protection](#)

Source : ASTM International, janvier 2018

This specification covers the classifications, performance requirements, and test methods for the materials used in the construction of medical face masks that are used in health care services such as surgery and patient care. Medical face mask material performance is based on testing for bacterial filtration efficiency, differential pressure, sub-micron particulate filtration efficiency, resistance to penetration by synthetic blood, and flammability.

[Changing the Focus of Eye Safety in 2018](#)

Source : *Occupational Health & Safety*, février 2018

When we take a holistic view of eye safety by considering the manufacturer, the products and the individual workers who rely on them, we can make great strides toward reducing occupational eye injuries.

[Ergonomic strategy for successful pannus care](#)



Source : *International journal of safe patient handling and mobility* 7(4), décembre 2017

This article uses a case study approach to describe how staff in one Veterans Health Administration (VHA) medical center used a pannus support sling, a bariatric bed, and a ceiling lift to assist in the effective treatment of the intertriginous dermatitis and skin ulcer of a bariatric patient's large panniculus. The knowledge gained from this case study and future strategy for staff education and the medical center's ergonomic pannus management process are described.

[Exoskeletons: taking off the strain?](#)

Source : *HESAMAG* (16), 2017

Will collaborative robots (cobots), exoskeletons and other physical assistance technologies succeed in stemming the "pandemic" of musculoskeletal disorders? On paper, these devices are seen as a way of making strenuous or repetitive tasks easier for their users. But is that really the case? What side effects do they have? A spotlight on these new-style devices. **Pour en savoir plus** : norme AFNOR pour l'évaluation de l'interaction humain-dispositif <http://bit.ly/afnor-exosq>

[Observed variation in N95 respirator use by nurses demonstrating isolation care](#)



Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

Video review and scoring was used to evaluate the behaviors of nurses wearing N95 filtering face piece respirators while providing isolation care in a simulated patient care environment. This study yielded a detailed description of behaviors related to N95 respirator use in a health care setting. Developing a more robust and systematic behavior analysis tool for use in demonstration, simulation, and clinical care would allow for improved respiratory protection of health care workers.

[Protection respiratoire contre les bioaérosols](#)

Source : IRSST. (n.d.). *Choisir une protection respiratoire contre les bioaérosols : un outil d'aide à la prise de décision.*

L'absence de normes d'exposition aux bioaérosols rend complexe le choix d'une protection respiratoire contre les bioaérosols infectieux ou non infectieux présents dans les milieux de travail. L'outil Web Choisir une protection respiratoire contre les bioaérosols a été conçu pour soutenir les intervenants qui doivent exercer de tels choix.

[Understanding respiratory protection options in Healthcare: The Overlooked Elastomeric](#)

Source : *NIOSH Science Blog*, 2017.

Choosing the correct respirator for the exposure level and work task is a critical component of a respiratory protection program. It is important to understand the most suitable respiratory protection option given the potential hazards of a situation. This blog aims to educate healthcare workers and administrators about elastomeric respirators. Elastomeric respirators with N95 cartridges have been used during aerosol transmissible disease outbreak emergencies like SARS as a reusable N95 respirator option; they are a cost-efficient and sustainable alternative when the demand for disposable respirators is excessive. A summary of various types of respiratory protection for the healthcare setting, including elastomeric respirators, is included.

RAPPEL : [Vornado Air LLC rappelle les appareils de chauffage pour pouponnière Vornadobaby Sunny CS](#)

Source : Vornado Air LLC rappelle les appareils de chauffage pour pouponnière Vornadobaby Sunny CS. (2018, 31 janvier). *Santé Canada*.

Identification du risque : L'élément chauffant peut entrer en contact avec le matériel interne en plastique, ce qui présente un risque d'incendie et de brûlures. En date du 18 janvier 2018, aucun incident ni aucune blessure n'avaient été signalés à l'entreprise au Canada.

['VIOLET' – a fluorescence-based simulation exercise for training healthcare workers in the use of personal protective equipment](#)

Source : *Journal of Hospital Infection*, janvier 2018

This study aims to develop an evidence-based assessment and training tool for evaluating PPE ensembles and doffing protocols, in the assessment of patients with suspected HCIDs. The exercise comprises a healthcare mannequin adapted to deliver simulated bodily fluids containing UV-fluorescent tracers. The remotely operated mannequin projectile vomits (blue), coughs (red), has diarrhoea (yellow) and is covered in sweat (orange). Wearing PPE, healthcare staff participate in an HCID risk assessment and examination of the 'patient', becoming exposed to these bodily fluids. Contamination of PPE is visualised and body mapped under UV light before and after removal. Observational data and participant feedback demonstrated its strengths and success as a training technique in wearing and safe doffing of PPE.



ERGONOMIE, AMÉNAGEMENT ET ORGANISATION DU TRAVAIL

Ergonomie de bureau

[A "Sit Less, Walk More" Workplace Intervention for Office Workers: Long-Term Efficacy of a Quasi-Experimental Study](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, (Prépublication) février 2018

This study tested the maintenance outcomes of a 3-month Sit Less, Walk More (SLWM) workplace intervention for office workers compared with usual care at 12 months from the baseline. Generalized estimating equations analyses found that the intervention group had significant improvements in self-regulation for sitting less and moving more, walking, weight, waist circumference and insulin at 12 months compared with the comparison group.

[A detailed description of the short-term musculoskeletal and cognitive effects of prolonged standing for office computer work](#)

Source : *Ergonomics*, (Prépublication) février 2018

Practitioner Summary: Standing is being used to replace sitting by office workers; however, there are health risks associated with prolonged standing. In a laboratory study involving 2 h prolonged standing discomfort increased (all body areas), reaction time and mental state deteriorated while creative problem-solving improved. Prolonged standing should be undertaken with caution.

[Ecrans de visualisation : santé et ergonomie](#)

Source : INRS, décembre 2017

Le travail sur écran peut engendrer fatigue visuelle, stress et troubles musculosquelettiques. Les facteurs professionnels qui déterminent ces problèmes de santé sont liés, notamment, à l'affichage de l'information, à l'espace de travail, à l'environnement physique et à l'organisation du travail. En conséquence, ce guide comporte deux volets, l'un axé sur la santé et l'autre, sur l'ergonomie de la situation de travail sur poste informatisé.

[Office ergonomics : an application standard for workplace ergonomics / CSA Z412](#)

Source : Association canadienne de normalisation, décembre 2017

La troisième édition de la norme CSA Z412 vient de paraître en version anglaise seulement. Elle remplace les éditions précédentes (lignes directrices) publiées sous le titre Guide sur l'ergonomie de bureau et comprend des mises à jour pour refléter les nouvelles technologies et pratiques de travail, et est maintenant présentée sous la forme d'une norme plutôt que d'une ligne directrice. Une version française de cette norme suivra dans quelques mois. La norme (en anglais seulement) est disponible au centre de référence et de documentation.

Fatigue

[Evidence-Based Guidelines for Fatigue Risk Management in Emergency Medical Services](#)

Source : *Prehospital Emergency Care*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

The primary objective of the Fatigue in EMS Project was to create an evidence-based guideline for fatigue risk management tailored to EMS operations. Based on a review of the evidence, the panel developed a guideline with the following 5 recommendations for fatigue risk management in EMS operations: fatigue/sleepiness survey instruments should be used to measure and monitor fatigue in EMS personnel; EMS personnel should work shifts shorter than 24 hours in duration, have access to caffeine as a fatigue countermeasure, have the opportunity to nap while on duty to mitigate fatigue, and should receive education and training to mitigate fatigue and fatigue-related risks.

[New guidelines intended to reduce fatigue among EMS workers](#)

Source : *Workplace Health & Safety* (Janary 2018), janvier 2018

More than half of EMS workers report severe mental and physical fatigue while at work, subpar sleep quality, and poor recovery between shifts. Half get less than six hours of sleep daily. New guidelines use that evidence to make five recommendations for fatigue risk management: use fatigue and sleepiness surveys to measure and keep track of fatigue; limit shifts to less than 24 hours; make caffeine accessible; allow opportunities for on-duty napping; provide education and training on fatigue risk management.

[Task errors by emergency physicians are associated with interruptions, multitasking, fatigue and working memory capacity: a prospective, direct observation study](#)



Source : *BMJ Quality & Safety*, (Prépublication) janvier 2018

Interruptions and multitasking are frequently used by clinicians in high-workload, dynamic clinical environments, yet their effects have rarely been studied. This study assessed the relative contributions of interruptions and multitasking by emergency physicians to prescribing errors. 28 clinicians were observed prescribing 239 medication orders which contained 208 prescribing errors. While prescribing, clinicians were interrupted 9.4 times per hour. Interruptions, multitasking and poor sleep were associated with significantly increased rates of prescribing errors among emergency physicians. Working memory capacity mitigated the negative influence of these factors to an extent. These results confirm experimental findings in other fields and raise questions about the acceptability of the high rates of multitasking and interruption in clinical environments.

Horaire de travail

[Examining Exposure Assessment in Shift Work Research: A Study on Depression Among Nurses](#)



Source : *Annals of Work Exposures and Health*, janvier 2018

To demonstrate the impacts of exposure assessment precision in shift work research, this study investigated relationships between work schedule and depression in a large survey of Canadian nurses. The high-precision exposure grouping model showed the strongest relationships between work schedule and depression, with increased odds ratios [ORs] for rapidly rotating and undefined rotating shift workers, and a decreased OR for depression in slow rotating shift workers. For the low- and moderate-precision exposure grouping models, weak relationships were observed for all work schedule categories. Findings from this study support the need to consider and collect the data required for precise and conceptually driven exposure assessment and assignment in future studies of shift work and health.

[Long working hours and depressive symptoms: systematic review and meta-analysis of published studies and unpublished individual participant data](#)

Source : *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health*, (Prépublication) 2018

This systematic review and meta-analysis combined published study-level data and unpublished individual-participant data with the aim of quantifying the relation between long working hours and the onset of depressive symptoms. This observational evidence suggests a moderate association between long working hours and onset of depressive symptoms in Asia and a small association in Europe.

[Night Shift Work Increases the Risks of Multiple Primary Cancers in Women: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of 61 Articles](#)



Source : *Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention Biomarkers* 27(1), janvier 2018

A growing number of studies have examined associations between night shift work and the risks of common cancers among women, with varying conclusions. We did a meta-analysis to identify whether long-term night shift work increased the risks of common cancers in women. This systematic review confirmed the positive association between night shift work and the risks of several common cancers in women. We identified that cancer risk of women increased with accumulating years of night shift work, which might help establish and implement effective measures to protect female night shifters.

[Objectively measured physical activity of hospital shift workers](#)

Source : *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health*, (Prépublication) 2018

Shift work may alter workers' leisure-time and occupational physical activity (PA) levels, which might be one of the potential underlying mechanisms of the negative health effects of shift work. Therefore, we compared objectively measured PA levels between hospital shift and non-shift workers.

Objectively measured leisure-time physical activity levels of shift workers were similar to those of non-shift workers. However, shift workers were less sedentary and more physically active (ie, standing/walking) at work than non-shift workers. Future research should study the health effects of these differences in occupational physical activity between shift and non-shift workers.

[Shift work schedule and night work load: Effects on body mass index – a four-year longitudinal study](#)

Source : *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health*, (Prépublication) janvier 2018

This study investigated changes in body mass index (BMI) between different work schedules and different average number of yearly night shifts over a four-year follow-up period. After adjusting for possible confounders, we found that BMI increased significantly more among night workers compared to day workers.

[Sleep duration as a mediator between an alternating day and night shift work schedule and metabolic syndrome among female hospital employees](#)

Source : *Occup Environ Med* 75(2), février 2018

This study shows that shift work is strongly associated with metabolic syndrome, and the relationship is attenuated when work shift sleep duration is added to the model. Sleep duration is an important intermediate between shift work and metabolic syndrome.

[Unpaid Caregiving Roles and Sleep Among Women Working in Nursing Homes: A Longitudinal Study](#)

Source : *The Gerontologist*, (Prépublication) 2018

Although sleep is a critical health outcome providing insight into overall health, well-being, and role functioning, little is known about the sleep consequences of simultaneously occupying paid and unpaid caregiving roles. This study investigated the frequency with which women employed in U.S.-based nursing homes entered and exited unpaid caregiving roles for children (double-duty-child caregivers), adults (double-duty-elder caregivers), or both (triple-duty caregivers), as well as examined how combinations of and changes in these caregiving roles related to cross-sectional and longitudinal sleep patterns.

Mesurer et évaluer

[Accuracy, precision and reliability in anthropometric surveys for ergonomics purposes in adult working populations: A literature review](#)

Source : *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics* 65, 2018

Anthropometric surveys are the most common method of gathering human morphometric data, used to design clothing, products and workspaces, yet current peer reviewed literature fails to adequately address the accuracy, reliability and precision of manual anthropometric surveys. Of the reviewed 79 studies, only 27 mention at least one of the terms: only 6 assessed reliability of the collected data, 3 assessed precision of the collected anthropometric data, and none of the studies evaluated accuracy. Researchers in this area should take more rigorous approaches and explicit indicators with their results should be presented in any report.

[Lifting activity assessment using surface electromyographic features and neural networks](#)

Source : *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics* 66, 2018

The surface electromyographic (sEMG) data of 12 trunk muscles of 10 workers during the execution of lifting tasks using three lifting indices (LI) were recorded. The aims of this work were to: 1) identify the most sensitive trunk muscles with respect to changes in lifting conditions based on the selected sEMG features and 2) test whether machine-learning techniques (artificial neural networks) used for mapping time and frequency sEMG features on LI levels can improve the biomechanical risk assessment.

[Reliability and validity of a novel Kinect-based software program for measuring posture, balance and side-bending](#)

Source : *BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders* 19, janvier 2018

Clinical examinations are subjective and often show a low validity and reliability. Objective and highly reliable quantitative assessments are available in laboratory settings using 3D motion analysis, but these systems are too expensive to use for simple clinical examinations. Qinematic™ is a Kinect-based interactive movement analyses system and clinical measurement system for assessing posture, balance and side-bending. The aim of the study was to test the reliability and construct validity of Qinematic™ in a healthy population, and to calculate the minimal clinical differences for the variables of interest. A further aim was to identify the discriminative validity of Qinematic™ in people with low-back pain (LBP).

[Risk assessments using the Strain Index and the TLV for HAL, Part I: Task and multi-task job exposure classifications](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene* 14(12), décembre 2017

The Strain Index (SI) and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value for Hand Activity Level (TLV for HAL) use different constituent variables to quantify task physical exposures. Similarly, time-weighted-average (TWA), Peak, and Typical exposure techniques to quantify physical exposure from multi-task jobs make different assumptions about each task's contribution to the whole job exposure. Thus, task and job physical exposure classifications differ depending upon which model and technique are used for quantification. This study examines exposure classification agreement, disagreement, correlation, and magnitude of classification differences between these models and techniques.

[The effects of shoulder abduction angle and wrist angle on upper extremity muscle activity in unilateral right handed push/pull tasks](#)

Source : *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics* 64, mars 2018

Workstation design often considers wrist posture or humeral angle in efforts to minimize worker injury risk. However, little research exists on examining co-dependencies between upper extremity joint angles for horizontal pushes and pulls. This study examined interactions of wrist posture and

humeral abduction angle on upper extremity muscular activity in pushes and pulls. Findings indicate that these upper extremity joints should not be investigated in isolation, as effects at the distal joint affect muscles at the proximal one, and vice versa. Ergonomists and work task designers should focus on considering interactions of joints in the upper extremity, and use these insights to help devise future workstation designs.

[Workload profiles: A continuous measure of mental workload](#)

Source : *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics* 63, janvier 2018

Subjective methods of estimating workload are insufficient for effective task/system design and redesign. This paper presents a method for continually estimating workload without interrupting the operator, enabling identification of workload drivers, variability or steadiness of the workload and workload-based interventions.

Troubles musculosquelettiques (TMS)

[Application des pratiques préventives par les infirmières et infirmiers – La perspective innovante de la capacité d'absorption](#)

Source : IRSST, 2017

La mise en application des pratiques préventives des TMS est un processus multidimensionnel qui débute par l'acquisition des connaissances à cet égard et se poursuit par leur appropriation et leur application dans les tâches quotidiennes du personnel infirmier. Les barrières à l'application des pratiques préventives des TMS se situent surtout à l'étape de leur mise en pratique. Trois facteurs influents à cette étape sont : 1) la culture organisationnelle, 2) le leadership, 3) les mécanismes de rétroaction et d'évaluation des pratiques préventives des TMS sur les lieux de travail. L'étude a permis de suggérer des pistes de recommandation à la lumière des résultats obtenus, d'exprimer les souhaits formulés par les participants et de recenser les données probantes de la littérature.

[Bridging the MSI generation gap](#)

Source : *WorkSafe Magazine*, janvier 2018

When it comes to protecting people from the most common work-related injury in B.C., today's multi-generational workplaces demand more than a "one-size-fits-all" approach.

[Lésions attribuables au travail répétitif \(LATR\) : briser le cycle](#)

Source : *Le Rapport sur la santé et la sécurité* 16(7), janvier 2018

Les lésions attribuables au travail répétitif, aussi appelées troubles musculo-squelettiques (TMS), sont la raison la plus fréquente d'absence résultant de blessure et la plus importante source de coûts liés à la perte de temps au Canada. En l'honneur de la Journée de sensibilisation aux LATR, la CCHST aborde ici leurs causes, des mesures de prévention, et présente une série de ressources pour la sensibilisation aux LATR.

[Reliability and validity of a novel Kinect-based software program for measuring posture, balance and side-bending](#)

Source : *BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders* 19, janvier 2018

Clinical examinations are subjective and often show a low validity and reliability. Objective and highly reliable quantitative assessments are available in laboratory settings using 3D motion analysis, but these systems are too expensive to use for simple clinical examinations. QInematic™ is a Kinect-based interactive movement analyses system and clinical measurement system for assessing posture, balance and side-bending. The aim of the study was to test the reliability and construct validity of

Qinematic™ in a healthy population, and to calculate the minimal clinical differences for the variables of interest. A further aim was to identify the discriminative validity of Qinematic™ in people with low-back pain (LBP).

[Risk assessments using the Strain Index and the TLV for HAL, Part II: Multi-task jobs and prevalence of CTS](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene* 15(2), février 2018

The Strain Index (SI) and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) threshold limit value for hand activity level (TLV for HAL) have been shown to be associated with prevalence of distal upper-limb musculoskeletal disorders such as carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS). The SI and TLV for HAL disagree on more than half of task exposure classifications. Similarly, time-weighted average (TWA), peak, and typical exposure techniques used to quantify physical exposure from multi-task jobs have shown between-technique agreement ranging from 61% to 93%, depending upon whether the SI or TLV for HAL model was used. This study compared exposure-response relationships between each model-technique combination and prevalence of CTS.

[Safety talk: Reducing lifting and bending in child care](#)

Source : *WorkSafe Magazine*, janvier 2018

Working with young children may involve some actions or movements that can present the risk of musculoskeletal injury (MSI). In this safety talk, learn ergonomic tips about your workspace that can reduce the risk.

[Work-Related Musculoskeletal Injuries in Plastic Surgeons in the United States, Canada, and Norway](#)

Source : *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery* 141(1), janvier 2018

The authors' goals were to evaluate the prevalence, nature, causes, and potential solutions of these musculoskeletal injuries among plastic surgeons. A survey was e-mailed to plastic surgeons in the United States, Canada, and Norway, soliciting their demographics, practice description, history of musculoskeletal issues, potential causes, and proposed solutions. 78.3 percent of respondents had musculoskeletal symptoms. U.S. surgeons were significantly more likely to have musculoskeletal symptoms than Norwegian surgeons; 6.7 percent of all respondents required surgical intervention for their symptoms. The most common causative factors were long surgery duration, tissue retraction, and prolonged neck flexion. The most common solutions cited were core-strengthening exercises, stretching exercises, and frequent adjustment of table height during surgery.



ORGANISATION DE LA SST

Communication en SST

[Perceived organizational support and moral distress among nurses](#)

Source : *BMC Nursing* 17, janvier 2018

Moral distress is prevalent in the health care environment at different levels. Nurses in all roles and positions are exposed to ethically challenging conditions. Development of supportive climates in organizations may drive nurses towards coping moral distress and other related factors. This study

aimed at determining the level of perceived organizational support and moral distress among nurses and investigating the relationship between the two variables.

[Properties for formally assessing the performance level of human-human collaborative procedures with miscommunications and erroneous human behavior](#)

Source : *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics* 63, janvier 2018

Safety-critical systems have become more complex. Their safe operation depends not only on the individual skills and knowledge of human operators, but also effective and efficient team communication and collaboration. This paper presents a formal method for evaluating human-human collaborative procedure robustness and identifying formal specifications for proving if procedures achieve performance levels. Different versions of a realistic nuclear power plant procedure were evaluated with our method, which elucidated differences in the performance levels of the procedures.

[The role of managers in addressing employees with musculoskeletal pain: a mixed methods study](#)

Source : *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

The degree of openness towards communicating about—and handling pain—in the organization (individual, collegial and managerial levels) influences how managers handle employees with pain. Awareness about employee health is a prerequisite for management to initiate relevant action towards supporting employees. Future workplace initiatives are likely to benefit from addressing openness in the organization to increase awareness and support employees with pain.

Formation en SST

[Cours en ligne sur les facultés affaiblies en milieu de travail](#)

Source : *Le Rapport sur la santé et la sécurité* 16(7), janvier 2018

En prenant le cannabis comme exemple, le cours L'affaiblissement des facultés et le cannabis au travail fournit aux gestionnaires et aux superviseurs, aux membres des comités de santé et de sécurité, aux spécialistes des ressources humaines et aux conseillers en matière de santé et de sécurité une compréhension des facultés affaiblies, de leurs répercussions et de leurs causes, ainsi que de l'importance d'avoir une politique et des procédures correspondantes.

[L'obligation de former](#)

Source : *RH, la revue des CRHA et CRIA* 20(Hors-série), 2017

Former ses employés aux bonnes pratiques en santé et sécurité du travail n'est pas seulement nécessaire pour assurer leur bien-être et leur capacité à accomplir leur travail à long terme; il s'agit d'une obligation légale. Voici comment concevoir et structurer des formations en SST qui auront un impact positif et durable.

[Recommended Practices for Safety & Health Programs : A safe workplace is sound business](#)

Source : *Occupational Safety and Health Administration*, 2017

Dedicated Web page to support the implementation of the OSHA recommended practices for effective safety and health programmes. This page includes both additional resources (articles and information sources related to each core element of the recommended practices as well as other topics discussed in the recommended practices) and tools such as downloadable templates, worksheets, and reference materials you can use as you develop your own safety and health program. OSHA will update the Web page and add resources and tools as they become available.


Gestion / Leadership

[Organizational factors associated with readiness for change in residential aged care settings](#)

Source : *BMC Health Services Research* 18, février 2018

Organizational change is inevitable in any workplace. Previous research has shown that leadership and a number of organizational climate and contextual variables can affect the adoption of change initiatives. The effect of these workplace variables is particularly important in stressful work sectors such as aged care where employees work with challenging older clients who frequently exhibit dementia and depression.

[Perspectives in Healthcare Safety : The Leader's primer to developing a safety culture](#)

 Source : *Journal of the Association of Occupational Health Professionals in Healthcare* 37(4), 2017

This feature article reviews the important role leaders have in effectively communicating, setting realistic expectations for, and recognizing and incentivizing safety behaviors, to promote safe conditions.

[Psychological barriers to safety: Cognitive shortcuts, senior leadership behaviours may be harming your culture](#)

Source : *Canadian Occupational Safety* 16(6), février 2018

Individuals make thousands of decisions on a daily basis. To save time and energy, adults use decision-making shortcuts. It happens that our decision-making becomes erroneous and biases set in. We aren't necessarily aware that our decision has been impacted — until it leads to harmful results.

Identification / évaluation des risques

[A Systematic, Thematic Review of Social and Occupational Factors Associated with Psychological](#)

[Outcomes in Healthcare Employees During an Infectious Disease Outbreak](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, (Prépublication), 2018 janvier

This systematic review identifies social and occupational factors affecting the psychological wellbeing of healthcare workers involved in the SARS crisis. Authors found psychological impact of SARS on employees to be associated with occupational role, training/preparedness, high-risk work environments, quarantine, role-related stressors, perceived risk, social support, social rejection/isolation and impact of SARS on personal or professional life. To minimise the psychological impact of future outbreaks of infectious diseases, healthcare workers should be prepared for the potential psychological impact; employers should encourage a supportive environment in the workplace and ensure that support is in place for those most at risk.

[Learning from high risk industries may not be straightforward: a qualitative study of the hierarchy of risk controls approach in healthcare](#)

Source : *International Journal for Quality in Health Care* 30(1), février 2018

Though healthcare is often exhorted to learn from 'high-reliability' industries, adopting tools and techniques from those sectors may not be straightforward. We sought to examine the hierarchies of risk controls (HoC) approach, used in high-risk industries to rank interventions according to supposed effectiveness in reducing risk, and widely advocated as appropriate for healthcare. The study classified risk controls proposed by clinical teams following proactive detection of hazards in their clinical systems, based on a widely used hierarchy developed by NIOSH. Results show that many risk controls introduced by clinical teams may cluster towards the apparently weaker end of an established hierarchy of controls. Less clear is whether the HoC approach as currently formulated is useful for the

specifics of healthcare. Valuable opportunities for safety improvement may be lost if inappropriate hierarchical models are used to guide the selection of patient safety improvement interventions.

[Les blessures professionnelles et leurs déterminants - Mieux comprendre le rôle du secteur industriel et de la profession](#)

Source : IRSST, février 2018

Cette recherche visait d'une part à établir la contribution de la profession et du secteur industriel à l'explication des blessures professionnelles et d'autre part à valider un modèle explicatif des blessures professionnelles, intégrant les déterminants individuels, environnementaux et contextuels des blessures professionnelles. L'analyse permet d'établir de manière probante la nature des déterminants des blessures professionnelles. Pour les accidents du travail, après ajustement des autres déterminants, l'utilisation des compétences, les demandes physiques ainsi que le nombre d'heures travaillées par semaine représentent des facteurs de risque dans le temps, alors que la présence d'une autorité décisionnelle pour le travailleur constitue un facteur de protection. Pour les troubles liés aux mouvements répétitifs, les demandes physiques ainsi que le nombre d'heures travaillées constituent également des facteurs de risque, alors que l'utilisation des compétences se révèle plutôt comme un facteur de protection. Enfin, tant pour les accidents du travail que pour les troubles liés aux mouvements répétitifs, la détresse psychologique ne s'est pas avérée significativement associée à aucun de ces types de blessures professionnelles.

[Lésions avec atteinte permanente à l'intégrité physique ou psychique - Analyse du risque au Québec](#)

Source : IRSST, 2017


Qui des hommes et des femmes risque davantage de subir une lésion professionnelle menant à une atteinte permanente à l'intégrité physique ou psychique ? Qu'en est-il des plus jeunes travailleurs ou des plus âgés ? Y a-t-il un lien entre la catégorie professionnelle, le secteur d'activité économique dans lequel ils évoluent et l'incidence des lésions ? Comment la situation a-t-elle changé au cours des 10 dernières années ? Voici les sur lesquelles les chercheurs de l'IRSST se sont penchés dans cette étude.

[Prediction of long-term absence due to sickness in employees: development and validation of a multifactorial risk score in two cohort studies](#)

Source : *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health*, janvier 2018

This study aimed to develop and validate a risk prediction model for long-term sickness absence. Survey responses on work- and lifestyle-related questions from 65 775 public-sector employees were linked to sickness absence records to develop a prediction score for medically-certified sickness absence lasting >9 days and ≥90 days. For both sickness absence outcomes, a full model including 46 candidate predictors was reduced to a parsimonious model using least-absolute-shrinkage-and-selection-operator (LASSO) regression. The study demonstrates that individuals' risk of a long-term sickness absence that lasts ≥90 days can be estimated using a brief risk score. The predictive performance of this score is comparable to those for established multifactorial risk algorithms for cardiovascular disease, such as the Framingham risk score.

[Rare or Unreported? HCW Injuries During Emergency Codes](#)

 Source : *Hospital Employee Health; The practical guide to keeping healthcare workers healthy* 37(1), janvier 2018

When a 'code blue' is called for immediate patient resuscitation, healthcare personnel rush to the bedside to instigate life-saving measures that may be physically demanding and go on for a prolonged

time. How often are healthcare workers injured when performing a code, and what are the primary risks?

[Understanding – and avoiding – near misses](#)

Source : *Safety & Health: The official magazine of the NSC Congress & Expo*, novembre 2017
“A near miss is an unplanned event that did not result in injury, illness or damage – but had the potential to do so,” according to the National Safety Council. NSC recommends implementing a near-miss reporting system, rather than waiting for losses to occur before taking steps to prevent them from reoccurring.

[Using the Electronic Health Record Data in Real Time and Predictive Analytics to Prevent](#)

[Hospital-Acquired Postoperative/Surgical Site Infections](#)

Source : *The Health Care Manager*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

While all surgical patients have the potential to develop a postoperative infection, the main challenge is to identify key risk factors through an electronic early-warning system to reduce the likelihood of a postoperative infection from occurring. This article proposes that standardized indicators, both patient centered and operational, linked to the patient's electronic health record could allow for implementation of real-time monitoring/surveillance to implement well-timed preventive interventions scaled to each patient and facility to assist caregivers in reducing the numbers of postoperative infections.

Organisation de la SST

[A new look at compliance with work procedures: An engagement perspective](#)

 Source : *Safety Science* 105, 2018

This study examines how psychological and organizational factors influence two engaged behaviours by employees : investing personal effort into complying with procedures and voicing suggestions or concerns they have with the procedures. Supervisor helping behaviour had a significant positive effect on effort towards compliance and procedure-related voice, via its influence on perceived usefulness and job self-efficacy, respectively. By structuring the role of supervisors to ensure they have the capacity and availability to help their team members, organizations can encourage employees to perceive procedures as useful and themselves as capable of carrying out their job tasks.

[How to Improve Lone Worker Safety](#)

Source : *EHS Outloud Blog*, février 2018

Safety applications and audible alarms can help lone workers communicate in an emergency situation.

[Impact of relational coordination on staff and patient outcomes in outpatient surgical clinics](#)

 Source : *Health Care Management Review*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

This study explores whether relational coordination can contribute to both staff well-being and patient satisfaction in outpatient surgical clinics where time constraints paired with high needs for information transfer increase both the need for and the challenge of achieving timely and accurate communication. Authors conclude that even when patient–staff interactions are relatively brief, as in outpatient settings, high levels of relational coordination among interdependent workgroups contribute to positive outcomes for both staff and patients, and low levels tend to have the opposite effect. Clinical leaders can increase the expectation of positive outcomes for both staff and their patients by implementing interventions to strengthen relational coordination.

[Sondage national des infirmières du secteur des soins à domicile et du secteur des soins de longue durée](#)

Source : FCSII, 2017

La FCSII a mené un sondage national sur la perspective du personnel infirmier par rapport aux soins à domicile et aux soins de longue durée. Le sondage révèle un système surchargé au sein duquel l'acuité des besoins des patients augmente, ainsi que les risques pour les clients, les soignants et les fournisseurs de soins. Ces résultats illustrent le besoin de mettre en place des mesures pour assurer la sécurité des soins dispensés à domicile, ainsi que le besoin d'augmenter le personnel et d'établir des normes minimales de soins.

[Using regulatory enforcement theory to explain compliance with quality and patient safety regulations: the case of internal audits](#)

Source : *BMC Health Services Research* 18, janvier 2018

Implementing an accredited quality and patient safety management system is inevitable for hospitals. Even in the case of an obligatory rule system, different approaches to implement such a system can be used: coercive (based on monitoring and threats of punishment) and catalytic (based on dialogue and suggestion). This study takes these different approaches as a starting point to explore whether and how implementation actions are linked to compliance. By doing so, this study aims to contribute to the knowledge on how to increase compliance with obligatory rules and regulations.


[Who is accountable for safety?](#)

Source : *Canadian Occupational Safety* (December - January 2018), janvier 2018

Accountability needs to be specific and measurable. To move beyond everyone (read no one) being accountable, we must break safety down into some specific components and then assign accountability. We must also understand the close relationship between accountability, measurement and control.


Planification de la prévention

[A conceptual model for take-home workplace exposures](#)

 Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene* 15(1), janvier 2018

The boundary between occupational and environmental exposures is often artificial, as occupational hazards can readily escape the workplace. One way that this occurs is when workers "take-home" occupational hazards, exposing family members. While take-home exposures have long been recognized, there is no comprehensive framework describing the pathways by which workers bring home workplace hazards. In this article, we provide such a conceptual model that includes three pathways for take-home exposures: external contamination, internal dose, and behavior change of workers. This conceptual model should help to describe the problems of take-home exposures more comprehensively in future research.

[A systematic approach to quantifying infection prevention staffing and coverage needs](#)

 Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

This article describes a large nonprofit health care system's approach at quantifying the actual number of infection preventionist (IP) and relative support staff required to build and sustain effective infection prevention programs. Size, scope, services offered, populations cared for, and type of care settings all impact the actual need for IP coverage, making a comprehensive assessment of health care

organization composition and structure necessary prior to determining the IP staffing needs for that organization.

[Economic evaluation of occupational safety and health interventions from the employer](#)

[perspective: A systematic review](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

The aim of this systematic review was to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of occupational safety and health interventions from the employer perspective. A comprehensive literature search (2005–2016) in five electronic databases was conducted. Pre-2005 studies were identified from the reference lists of previous studies and systematic reviews, which have similar objective to those of this search. The present systematic review highlights the need for high-quality economic evidence to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of OSH interventions, especially at organizational-level, in all areas of worker health.

[Plan Ahead for the Injured Returning to Work](#)

Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(3), mars 2018

Injured healthcare workers returning to work may need alternate duties as they continue healing, so planning ahead in that regard is highly recommended,

[Troubles musculosquelettiques - Les cinq composantes du succès d'un programme de réadaptation incluant une intervention en milieu de travail \(Aide-mémoire\)](#)

Source : IRSST, décembre 2017

Cet aide-mémoire constitue une synthèse des recommandations pragmatiques qui découlent du rapport de recherche R-942, publié en 2016. Il est destiné à faciliter le dialogue entre les différents acteurs ou parties prenantes du retour au travail, notamment : les professionnels de la santé contribuant au retour et au maintien au travail des travailleurs blessés dans le cadre de leur travail; le milieu de travail : le syndicat, les superviseurs, le service des ressources humaines et les collègues de ces travailleurs; les assureurs.

Statistiques en SST

[Exposition des travailleurs québécois à des cancérogènes : industries et groupes professionnels](#)

Source : IRSST - Santé et sécurité du travail, janvier 2018

France Labrèche, chercheuse à l'IRSST, décrit les secteurs d'activité économique et les principaux groupes professionnels dans lesquels les travailleurs québécois sont exposés aux cancérogènes. Présentation basée sur le rapport scientifique du même titre.

[Occupational health services: A supportive business case](#)

Source : *Canadian Safety Reporter*, décembre 2017

Occupational health services (OH service) must justify their position within, and the value offered to, the workplace. Developing a business plan, working it, and then, measuring and reporting on the service's performance, are critical. Senior management teams may sometimes question the value of an OH service and its personnel, but a look at the numbers shows OH services and occupational health nurses (OHN) are beneficial to an organization.

[Santé travail : enjeux & actions 2018, les affections psychiques](#)

Source : Caisse nationale de l'assurance maladie des travailleurs salariés (France), janvier 2018


Dans une étude inédite sur les affections psychiques liées au travail, l'Assurance Maladie révèle des chiffres inquiétants sur ces dernières : plus de 10000 affections psychiques reconnus au titre des accidents du travail en 2016 et près de 600 au titre des maladies professionnelles, soit sept fois plus qu'il y a cinq ans. Le secteur médico-social compte pour, 20% des accidents psychiques, alors qu'il n'emploie que 10% des salariés. Les femmes, très présentes dans les secteurs à risque, sont les plus touchées (60%). Déclenchées soit par un événement extérieur (agression, menaces...), soit par des conditions de travail difficiles entraînant dépression et anxiété, les affections psychiques occasionnent des arrêts de travail longs : 112 jours en moyenne pour celles reconnues en accident du travail (contre 65 jours pour les autres accidents du travail confondus) et 400 jours en moyenne pour celles reconnues en maladie professionnelle.

[The cost of occupational cancer in the EU-28](#)

Source : European Trade Union Institute (ETUI), 2018

Le cancer professionnel est la première cause de mortalité au travail dans l'Union européenne. C'est pourquoi l'Institut syndical européen (ETUI) a commandé une étude permettant d'estimer son incidence dans les 28 pays de l'UE et d'évaluer les coûts économiques pour les travailleurs, les employeurs et les gouvernements. Le rapport présente les estimations de l'incidence actuelle des cancers associés à des expositions passées à 25 agents cancérigènes et l'analyse des données selon le sexe des travailleurs.

[The cost of work-related stress to society: A systematic review.](#)

 Source : *Journal of occupational health psychology* 23(1), 2018

The objective of this review was to collate, extract, and synthesize economic evaluations of the cost of work-related stress (WRS) to society. The total estimated cost of WRS was observed to be considerable and ranged substantially from US\$221.13 million to \$187 billion. Productivity related losses contributed the majority of the total cost of WRS (between 70 to 90%), with health care and medical costs constituting the remaining 10 to 30%. The observed range of cost estimates was understood to be attributable to variations in definitions of WRS; the number and type of costs estimated; and, in how production loss was estimated. Cost estimates identified by this review are likely conservative because of narrow definitions of WRS and the exclusion of diverse range of cost components.

[Working conditions of workers of different ages: European Working Conditions Survey 2015](#)

Source : Eurofound, décembre 2017

This report analyses ageing and sustainable working conditions for the 28 EU Member States using data from the latest European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS 2015). The report also investigates the conditions of employment for different age groups, linking them to work life balance, health & well-being and career prospects. Key findings show that poor working conditions have a negative impact on sustainable work outcomes for all employees, regardless of age. Employees who are exposed to physical risks and quantitative demands are more likely to experience worse health and poorer work life balance.

[Workplace Safety in the U.S. \(Infographic\)](#)

Source : *EKU Online*, 2017

Every day, countless workers risk their lives in the performance of their duties. Many employers are now hiring workplace safety professionals to help develop accident-prevention strategies. This

infographic presents emerging trends, history of industry-specific accidents, standards, challenges, and profiles of three workplace safety professions.



RISQUES BIOLOGIQUES ET PRÉVENTION DES INFECTIONS

Bloc opératoire

[A prospective analysis of clinical detection of defective wrapping by operating room staff](#)

Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), février 2018
Sterile wrappers around surgical instrument trays are inspected visually for defects before use. This study found that defective wrappers are correctly identified with only 56.1% accuracy, demonstrating a previously unassessed potential for operative site infection. This study suggests a need for a new method to determine sterility of operative instruments.

[Dynamics of intraoperative Klebsiella, Acinetobacter, Pseudomonas, and Enterobacter transmission](#)

Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), février 2018
Our primary objective was to examine anesthesia work area reservoir isolation of *Klebsiella*, *Acinetobacter*, *Pseudomonas*, and *Enterobacter* spp (KAPE) pathogens. Authors found that anesthesia provider hands are important reservoirs for *Acinetobacter* spp, whereas patient skin surfaces are key reservoirs for *Enterobacter* spp. Future work should examine the impact of a multimodal program in controlling the intraoperative spread of *Acinetobacter* and *Enterobacter* pathogens.

[Iterative co-creation for improved hand hygiene and aseptic techniques in the operating room: experiences from the safe hands study](#)

Source : *BMC Health Services Research* 18, janvier 2018
Hand hygiene and aseptic techniques are essential preventives in combating hospital-acquired infections. However, implementation of these strategies in the operating room remains suboptimal. There is a paucity of intervention studies providing detailed information on effective methods for change. This study aimed to evaluate the process of implementing a theory-driven knowledge translation program for improved use of hand hygiene and aseptic techniques in the operating room.

[Laminar air flow system use across the operating surface for airborne infection prevention in office-based surgical procedures](#)

Source : *Journal of Hospital Infection*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018
Paradigm shifts in efficiency, infection control and cost-effectiveness has seen a tremendous expansion in office-based procedures over the last several years. Office-based procedures offer both doctors and patients more convenience and efficiency, and advances in medical technology have made it possible to perform procedures previously only thought of in an operating theatre environment. A major concern however with office-based procedures has surrounded ensuring the microbiological safety of the environment.

[Operating room cleaning procedures: Advice for maintaining a safe and sanitary OR environment](#)

Source : *Health facilities management* 31(1), janvier 2018

This article offers advice for maintaining a safe and sanitary OR environment. Factors presented include roles and responsibilities, standards and other relevant information, equipment (cleaning equipment as well as personal protective equipment), choices of products and processes that respect the specificities of the space, training for personnel and appropriate methods.

[Persistent Contamination of Heater-Cooler Units for Extracorporeal Circulation Cured by Chlorhexidine-Alcohol in Water Tanks](#)



Source : *Journal of Hospital Infection*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

Recently, surgical site infections due to non-tuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) have been linked to heater-cooler unit contamination. After implementing European CDC and manufacturer recommendations to use of hydrogen peroxide in filtered water to fill heater-cooler unit tanks, units became heavily contaminated by opportunistic waterborne pathogens. No NTM were detected but fast-growing resistant bacteria could impair their detection. This study compares the efficiency of hydrogen peroxide and chlorhexidine-alcohol in situ. Chlorhexidine-alcohol treatment stopped waterborne pathogen contamination and NTM were not cultured whereas their detection efficiency was probably improved.

[Studying airflow in the OR](#)

Source : *Health facilities management* 31(1), janvier 2018

Many steps are taken to provide a clean environment in operating rooms (ORs) in an attempt to prevent surgical-site infections (SSIs). From a built environment standpoint, these include washable surfaces, controlled access and a tightly controlled range for temperature, pressure, relative humidity and ventilation rates. Do higher ventilation or air-change rates actually provide a cleaner environment and possibly reduce the risk of surgical-site infections? This is the question that a multidisciplinary group undertook to research at several hospital sites in a study partially funded by the American Society for Healthcare Engineering (ASHE).

Établissements d'hébergement

[Soins de longue durée: trop d'accent mis sur l'influenza au détriment des autres virus respiratoires](#)

Source : *Profession Santé*, janvier 2018

D'autres infections respiratoires sont plus fréquentes que l'influenza en soins de longue durée et ne sont pas moins dangereuses, explique le Dr Gaston De Serre.

[Trends in incidence of long-term-care facility onset Clostridium difficile infections in 10 US geographic locations during 2011-2015](#)



Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

During 2011-2015, the adjusted long-term-care facility onset Clostridium difficile infection incidence rate in persons aged ≥ 65 years decreased annually by 17.45% (95% confidence interval, 14.53%-20.43%) across 10 US sites. A concomitant decline in inpatient fluoroquinolone use and the C difficile epidemic strain NAP1/027 among persons aged ≥ 65 years may have contributed to the decrease in long-term-care facility-onset C difficile infection incidence rate.

Hygiène hospitalière

[‘VIOLET’ – a fluorescence-based simulation exercise for training healthcare workers in the use of personal protective equipment](#)

Source : *Journal of Hospital Infection*, janvier 2018

This study aims to develop an evidence-based assessment and training tool for evaluating PPE ensembles and doffing protocols, in the assessment of patients with suspected HCIDs. The exercise comprises a healthcare mannequin adapted to deliver simulated bodily fluids containing UV-fluorescent tracers. The remotely operated mannequin projectile vomits (blue), coughs (red), has diarrhoea (yellow) and is covered in sweat (orange). Wearing PPE, healthcare staff participate in an HCID risk assessment and examination of the ‘patient’, becoming exposed to these bodily fluids. Contamination of PPE is visualised and body mapped under UV light before and after removal. Observational data and participant feedback demonstrated its strengths and success as a training technique in wearing and safe doffing of PPE.

[A 2-year comparative study of mold and bacterial counts in air samples from neutral and positive pressure rooms in 2 tertiary care hospitals](#)



Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

Immunocompromised patients are at risk of invasive fungal infection. Positive-pressure single rooms with high-efficiency particulate air filtration offer protective isolation to reduce the risk of nosocomial aspergillosis while in hospital. Neutral pressure rooms are a potential alternative, especially for patients requiring both protective and source isolation. This study examined mold and bacterial concentrations in air samples from positive and neutral pressure rooms. Mold concentrations were found to be similar in the positive and neutral pressure room types examined in this study. These results add to the paucity of literature in this area.

[Asymmetric transfer efficiencies between fomites and fingers: Impact on model parameterization](#)



Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), février 2018

Pathogen transmission via fomites and healthcare workers (HCWs) contribute to the persistence of healthcare-associated infections in hospitals. A critical parameter needed to assess risk of environmental transmission is the pathogen transfer efficiency between fomites and fingers. This study evaluated how the commonly used assumption of symmetry in transfer efficiency changes the dynamics of pathogen movement between patients and rooms and the exposures to uncolonized patients and found that symmetrical transfer efficiency models both over-predict environmental contamination, under-predict contamination on patients and healthcare workers. Authors recommend that pick-up and deposit transfer efficiencies should be measured and modeled separately. They also find that hand washing cannot completely eliminate pathogen exposure for the healthcare worker and that the impact of hand hygiene on reducing contamination declines after 60%-70% compliance.

[Duration of Contact Precautions for Acute-Care Settings](#)

Source : *Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology*, janvier 2018

New expert guidance released today by the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America advises hospitals on determining when they can safely discontinue contact precautions for patients with multi-drug resistant bacteria. The framework, published in *Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology*, addresses how long hospital staff should use these safety protocols to reduce the spread of potentially deadly organisms within the hospital, in most cases ranging from one to three

negative cultures prior to discontinuation. The guidance also outlines the use of molecular testing that is guiding these care decisions.

[Efficacy of manual cleaning and an ultraviolet C room decontamination device in reducing health care–associated pathogens on hospital floors](#)



Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

Recent studies suggest that floors may be an underappreciated source for transmission of health care–associated pathogens. However, there are limited data on the effectiveness of current cleaning and disinfection methods in reducing floor contamination. We demonstrated that manual postdischarge cleaning by environmental services personnel significantly reduced floor contamination, and an automated ultraviolet C room disinfection device was effective as an adjunct to manual cleaning.

[Evaluation of hospital-grade disinfectants on viral deposition on surfaces after toilet flushing](#)



Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

Past studies have shown that infectious aerosols created during toilet flushing result in surface contamination of the restroom. The goals of this study were to quantify viral contamination of surfaces in restrooms after flushing and the impact of disinfectants added to the toilet bowl prior to flushing on reducing surface contamination. Droplet deposition of virus occurred on surfaces around the toilet when untreated infectious material was flushed. The highest concentration and incidence of surface contamination occurred nearest to the toilet bowl on the toilet seat and the toilet bowl rim. The deposition of droplets was significantly reduced when the waste was treated using a peracetic acid, quaternary ammonium, and chlorine-based disinfectant prior to flushing.

[Factors influencing nursing students' intention to comply with infection control practices](#)



Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), février 2018

The purpose of this study was to examine how nursing students' intention to comply with infection control practices (ICPs) is affected by their awareness of ICPs and by their observations of staff nurses' noncompliance with ICPs.

[Frequent contamination of nursing scrubs is associated with specific care activities](#)



Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

The objective of this article is to assess health care worker (HCW) and patient care factors associated with bacterial contamination of scrubs. The study found that : health care worker attire is frequently contaminated (30%) with bacteria; specific care activities (wounds and bathing) may increase contamination; contact precautions may be protective and are associated with decreased contamination.

[Hand hygiene “hall monitors”: Leveraging the Hawthorne effect](#)



Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

More than a decade after the WHO's campaign launched, many centers still face challenges with low rates of hand hygiene compliance. While electronic hand hygiene monitoring systems are available, at our institution, we instead hired a pragmatic teenager in search of a summer job and trained her as a hand hygiene “hall monitor.” This effective, inexpensive intervention improved our unit's hand hygiene performance while also providing youth employment.

[Minimizing microbial contamination risk simultaneously from multiple hospital washbasins by automated cleaning and disinfection of U-bends with electrochemically activated solutions](#)

Source : *Journal of Hospital Infection*, (Prépublication), février 2018

Outbreaks of infection associated with microbial biofilm in hospital hand washbasin U-bends are increasingly being reported. In a previous study the efficacy of a prototype automated U-bend decontamination method was demonstrated for a single non-hospital pattern washbasin. This study tests a large-scale automated ECA-treatment system to simultaneously decontaminate 10 hospital pattern washbasin U-bends in a busy hospital clinic and demonstrates that simultaneous automated treatment of multiple hospital washbasin U-bends with ECA solutions consistently minimizes microbial contamination and thus the associated infection risk.

[Nosocomial outbreaks caused by *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*:](#)

[Results of a systematic review](#)

Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), février 2018

Large outbreaks of infection by *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* have been reported. This research compares characteristics of such outbreaks. *Acinetobacter* outbreaks were mainly reported from intensive care units, after use of antibiotics, during mechanical ventilation, and presented with a mortality rate of 47% compared with 23% by *Pseudomonas*. Resistance did not alter mortality by either species. Most infection control measures were implemented or enforced more often in *Acinetobacter* outbreaks. These findings should support staff in infection control departments and on wards if an outbreak is suspected.

[Rare But Real Threat of Occupational HIV Remains](#)

Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(3), mars 2018

It is accepted now with little fanfare how safer needle devices, post-exposure prophylaxis, and other improvements and interventions have reduced occupational HIV infection to a vanishing point. This wasn't always the case.

[Sodium hypochlorite is more effective than 70% ethanol against biofilms of clinical isolates of](#)

[Staphylococcus aureus](#)

Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), février 2018

Although disinfectants are used for eradication of bacteria from environmental surfaces, their antibiofilm efficacy is often not considered in determining the choice of disinfectant. This study aimed to compare the effectiveness of 2 commonly used disinfectants, sodium hypochlorite and ethanol, against the planktonic and biofilm state of *Staphylococcus aureus* clinical isolates. Sodium hypochlorite demonstrated superior efficacy in controlling both planktonic and biofilm states of growth in *S. aureus*. Furthermore, the characteristic morphologic changes observed in strong biofilm formers hint at its biofilm-specific activity.

[Strategies to promote infection prevention and control in acute care hospitals with the help of](#)

[infection control link nurses: A systematic literature review](#)

Source : *American Journal of Infection Control* 46(2), février 2018

Recommended by the WHO, infection control link nurses (ICLNs) are important backup personnel for the prevention and control of infections in hospitals. This systematic literature review aimed to identify facilitators and barriers for the implementation of and long-term collaboration with ICLNs. The 10 studies examined emphasized the importance of: psychological skills; technical knowledge; a clear definition of responsibilities; and management support. Ongoing teaching was considered superior to a single course. National frameworks are needed if ICLNs are to be implemented widely.

[Surface Modifications For Antimicrobial Effects in the Healthcare Setting: A Critical Overview](#)

Source : *Journal of Hospital Infection*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

This paper presents an overview of antimicrobial coatings for external solid-water interfaces such as shower caps, taps, drains, etc, or to external solid-gas interfaces such as door handles, clothes, curtains, computer keyboards, etc. The paper addresses well-established and novel methodologies, including chemical and physical functional modification of surfaces to reduce microbial contamination, as well as the potential risks associated to the implementation of such anti-contamination measures. The paper also assesses the impact of topographical modifications at distinct dimensions (micrometre and nanometre orders of magnitude) and the importance of applying safe-by-design criteria (toxicity, contribution for unwanted acquisition of antimicrobial resistance, long-term stability, etc.) when developing and implementing antimicrobial surfaces.

[The Importance of Contact Precautions for Endemic Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci](#)

Source : *JAMA*, (Prépublication), février 2018

Contact precautions (CPs), the use of gloves and gowns, have been widely used for many years to prevent pathogen transmission between patients in health care facilities. Use of CPs is not supported by a strong clinical trial evidence base. Large clinical trials, such as the Benefits of Universal Glove and Gown study, have failed to clarify the issue, and as a result, more selective use of CP in settings of endemic MRSA and VRE has been suggested, along with reconsideration of legal mandates requiring active surveillance. This article discusses obstacles to estimating the effectiveness of CP and proposes several reasons that suggest CPs have an important role in preventing pathogen transmission, concluding that more rigorous evaluation of infection-prevention practices is needed before easing the use of CP in settings of endemic MRSA and VRE.

[Using the Electronic Health Record Data in Real Time and Predictive Analytics to Prevent Hospital-Acquired Postoperative/Surgical Site Infections](#)



Source : *The Health Care Manager*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

While all surgical patients have the potential to develop a postoperative infection, the main challenge is to identify key risk factors through an electronic early-warning system to reduce the likelihood of a postoperative infection from occurring. This article proposes that standardized indicators, both patient centered and operational, linked to the patient's electronic health record could allow for implementation of real-time monitoring/surveillance to implement well-timed preventive interventions scaled to each patient and facility to assist caregivers in reducing the numbers of postoperative infections.

[Zoom sur les laboratoires de biologie médicale](#)

Source : *La lettre d'information de l'INRS* janvier 2018

La diversité des expositions professionnelles rencontrées dans les laboratoires de biologie médicale (LBM) est grande. Le personnel est confronté à la manipulation d'agents biologiques potentiellement pathogènes, mais également à l'utilisation de nombreux produits chimiques ou encore aux contraintes ostéo-musculo-articulaires générées par la répétitivité de certaines tâches. Ces dernières années, le secteur s'est transformé. Un nouveau panorama de l'activité s'est dessiné, au fil de regroupements massifs qui ont touché les établissements privés et publics. Lors de la conception de locaux comme à l'occasion de tout changement organisationnel, l'évaluation des risques - et de tous les risques - reste un préalable auquel nul ne peut se soustraire.

Maladies respiratoires

[Éclosions de grippe et de maladies infectieuses](#)

Source : Centre canadien d'hygiène et de sécurité au travail, février 2018

Une éclosion ou une pandémie de maladie infectieuse pourrait avoir des répercussions sur notre travail, nos foyers et nos communautés. Parcourez ce site pour obtenir des conseils et des outils utiles pour vous aider à planifier, à vous préparer, à prévenir et à vous protéger contre les éclosions de maladie infectieuse.

[Impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium's multidimensional approach on rates of ventilator-associated pneumonia in 14 intensive care units in 11 hospitals of 5 cities within Argentina](#)

Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

To analyze the impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) multidimensional approach (IMA) on ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) rates in 11 hospitals within 5 cities of Argentina from January 2014-April 2017, researchers used the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium Surveillance Online System to conduct a multicenter, prospective, before–after surveillance study. Implementing the IMA was associated with significant reductions in VAP rates in intensive care units within Argentina.

[Researchers: Flu Spread by Normal Breathing](#)

Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(3), mars 2018

The unwelcome news in the midst of bad flu season is that influenza spreads easier than previously thought, possibly in the very breath you take.

Pédiatrie

[Advocating for Childcare Employee Single-Dose Tdap Vaccination to Combat Infant Pertussis](#)

Source : *Journal of Pediatric Health Care: Official Publication of National Association of Pediatric Nurse Associates & Practitioners* 31(2), janvier 2017

Incidence rates of pertussis have been higher over the past 5 years than at any time since the first pertussis vaccine became widely available, with infants younger than 12 months old being particularly vulnerable and accounting for the vast majority of pertussis-related deaths each year. With the diminished effectiveness of herd immunity, experts increasingly recommend cocooning, the vaccination of all close contacts of vulnerable individuals, including childcare employees. Despite government recommendations, only 11 states address employee Tdap vaccination in their childcare regulations. This article explores initial advocacy steps to be taken by advanced practice registered nurses to address this important issue.

[Pediatricians Emphasize Employee Health in New Guidelines](#)

Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(2), février 2018

Employee health is heavily emphasized in new infection control guidelines for ambulatory settings by the American Academy of Pediatrics. In the first update of these guidelines in a decade, the AAP emphasizes the importance of mandatory flu shots, other vaccinations as indicated, staff training to prevent transmission, and heightened awareness of the risks of presenteeism.

Retraitement des dispositifs médicaux

[Assessment of test methods for evaluating effectiveness of cleaning flexible endoscopes](#)

 Source : *American Journal of Infection Control* (Prépublication), janvier 2018

Our goal was to evaluate endoscope cleaning verification tests with particular interest in the evaluation of the manual cleaning step. The results of the cleaning verification tests were compared with microbial culturing to see if a positive cleaning verification test would be predictive of microbial growth.

[Evaluation of the potential for electronic thermometers to contribute to spread of healthcare-associated pathogens](#)

 Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), février 2018

Portable medical equipment can serve as a vector for transmission of healthcare-associated pathogens. In 3 hospitals, handles of electronic thermometers were often contaminated with potential pathogens. In this study, a DNA marker inoculated onto the handles of electronic thermometers in hospital and long-term care facility settings spread to surfaces in patient rooms, to other types of portable equipment, and to patients' hands. Our findings suggest that effective strategies are needed to reduce the risk for pathogen transmission by electronic thermometers.

[Residual bioburden after standard cleaning of the reusable orthopedic depth gauge](#)

 Source : *American Journal of Infection Control* (Prépublication), février 2018

Surgical site infections (SSIs) are a serious issue in orthopedic trauma surgery, occurring in up to 4% of orthopedic trauma procedures. One known etiology underlying SSIs is the use of contaminated reusable medical devices. A common misconception among health care workers is that sterilization alone is sufficient to prepare a medical device for reuse. This study found contamination of orthopedic depth gauges after standard reprocessing: most devices were visually contaminated, and some devices harbored protein and hemoglobin residue. Dirty orthopedic depth gauges may threaten patient safety.

Services ambulanciers

[Ambulance disinfection using Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation \(UVGI\): Effects of fixture location and surface reflectivity](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene* (15), janvier 2018

Ambulances are frequently contaminated with infectious microorganisms shed by patients during transport that can be transferred to subsequent patients and emergency medical service workers. Manual decontamination is tedious and time-consuming, and persistent contamination is common even after cleaning. Ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) has been proposed as a terminal disinfection method for ambulance patient compartments. The objectives of this study were to investigate the efficacy of a UVGI system in ambulances and to test two factors in reducing time required for disinfection. Results indicate that UVGI systems can reduce microbial surface contamination in ambulance compartments, but the systems must be rigorously validated before deployment. Optimizing the UVGI fixture position and increasing the UV reflectivity of the interior surfaces can substantially improve the performance of a UVGI system and reduce the time required for disinfection.

[Challenges for environmental hygiene practices in Australian paramedic-led health care: A brief report](#)

 Source : *American Journal of Infection Control*, (Prépublication), janvier 2018

This study explored the self-reported behaviors and perceptions of Australian paramedics in relation to their environmental hygiene practices. A national online survey was conducted with Paramedics Australasia members (N = 417). Participants reported working in ambulances often contaminated with body fluids. Widespread noncompliance with routine and deep cleaning of ambulances, and misunderstandings about environmental hygiene practices were apparent. Improvements to environmental hygiene practices of Australian paramedics are recommended to avoid pathogen transmission and ensure patient safety.



RISQUES CHIMIQUES

Agents cancérigènes

[Occupational exposure summary package: Health care sector](#)

Source : CAREX Canada, novembre 2017

CAREX Canada a dressé une synthèse des principales expositions à des agents cancérigènes dans le secteur de la santé. La liste des dix principaux risques comprend le travail par postes, les agents antinéoplasiques, le formaldéhyde, les rayons ultraviolets artificiels (UVR), les gaz d'échappement des moteurs diesel, les hydrocarbures aromatiques polycycliques (HAP), le rayonnement solaire, le benzène, le chrome hexavalent et le cobalt. Le document propose des ressources d'information complémentaires permettant de se renseigner sur les caractéristiques de ces expositions, ainsi que sur les moyens de prévention.

[Occupational exposure to organic solvents and risk of male breast cancer: a European multicenter case-control study](#)

Source : *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health*, 2018

Exposure to organic solvents is suspected to increase breast cancer risk, but previous epidemiological studies have often been restricted to women who are generally less exposed than men). In our data, high occupational exposure to trichloroethylene was associated with a doubling of odds ratio of male breast cancer and a dose-response trend. A possible role for benzene and ethylene glycol was also suggested.

Cannabis

[Consommation de substances au travail](#)

Source : *APSAM*, 2017

Les projets de loi canadiens C-45 et C-46 suscitent plusieurs questions pour les travailleurs et les employeurs, notamment celles qui touchent la santé et la sécurité de nos milieux de travail. Pour le présent thème, nous avons tenté de trouver les meilleures ressources qui pourront vous aider à répondre à ces questions. Vous trouverez ici des informations concernant le cadre légal, des documents de référence et guides, des exemples de politiques, des informations sur les tests de dépistage et les programmes de prévention, ainsi que des exemples d'outils de sensibilisation.

[Consultations particulières et auditions publiques sur le projet de loi no 157: Loi instituant la Société québécoise du cannabis, édictant la Loi encadrant le cannabis et modifiant diverses dispositions en matière de sécurité routière](#)

Source : CISSS Montérégie-Centre, 2017

À titre de centre d'expertise et de référence en matière de santé publique au Québec, l'INSPQ accueille donc favorablement le projet de loi 157 sur l'encadrement du cannabis déposé par le gouvernement du Québec le 23 novembre 2017. Il saisit l'occasion offerte par les présentes consultations pour suggérer des clarifications et des bonifications à apporter au projet de loi ainsi que pour proposer certaines mesures à considérer lors de l'élaboration ultérieure de règlements. (NOTE : la section 4 formule des commentaires spécifiques sur les dispositions relatives à la sécurité routière)

Médicaments dangereux

[Effects of organizational safety practices and perceived safety climate on PPE usage, engineering controls, and adverse events involving liquid antineoplastic drugs among nurses](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene* 14(7), 2017

Although antineoplastic drugs pose risks to the healthcare workers who handle them, adherence to safe handling guidelines remains inconsistent and often poor. This study examined the effects of pertinent organizational safety practices and perceived safety climate on the use of personal protective equipment, engineering controls, and adverse events (spill/leak or skin contact) involving liquid antineoplastic drugs, using data from a 2011 NIOSH survey which included a sample of approximately 1,800 nurses who had administered liquid antineoplastic drugs during the past seven days. Usage of recommended engineering controls and PPE was better in non-profit and government settings, among workers familiar with safe handling guidelines, and when perceived management commitment to safety was higher; usage was poorer in the absence of specific safety handling procedures. Greater management commitment to safety and perceived risk were also related to lower odds of adverse events. Results point to the value of implementing a comprehensive health and safety program that utilizes available hazard controls and effectively communicates and demonstrates the importance of safe handling practices.

[Environmental and biological measurements of isoflurane and sevoflurane in operating room personnel](#)

Source : *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health*, décembre 2017

This study aimed to compare the concentration of isoflurane and sevoflurane in the individual's breathing zone and ambient air of operating rooms (ORs), to investigate the correlation between breathing zone levels and urinary concentrations, and to evaluate the ORs pollution across different working hours and weeks. A significant positive correlation was found between the urinary and environmental concentration of isoflurane. The isoflurane concentration was different for three studied weeks and significantly increased over time in the ambient air of ORs. Authors conclude that occupational exposure of OR personnel to isoflurane and sevoflurane was lower than national recommended exposure limits; that the urinary isoflurane could be a good internal dose biomarker for monitoring of occupational isoflurane exposure and that given the accumulation of anesthetic waste gases in the studied ORs, real-time air monitoring should be done at the end of the work shift.

[Fentanyl Exposure Risks for Law Enforcement and Emergency Response Workers](#)

Source : *NIOSH Science Blog*, 2017

Fentanyl and its analogs, such as carfentanil, can pose a potential hazard to law enforcement, emergency medical personnel, and firefighters who could come into contact with these drugs through the course of their work day. While there are important questions about the risks of different types of exposures (and resultant health effects) that might occur during law enforcement and emergency response activities, workers involved in these types of activities leading to potential exposures should

take prudent precautions. NIOSH provides interim recommendations for routine law enforcement activities following an arrest or execution of a search warrant—such as evidence collection—that may lead to potential exposures to fentanyl or related compounds.

[Hazardous Drug Exposures in Health Care](#)

Source : *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*, janvier 2018

Health care workers who prepare or administer hazardous drugs (e.g., those used for cancer therapy, and some antiviral drugs, hormone agents, and bioengineered drugs) or who work in areas where these drugs are used may be exposed to these agents in the workplace.

[Interventions liées aux drogues](#)

Source : *APSAM*, 2017

Plusieurs cas de surdoses associées au fentanyl et à ses analogues sont documentés à travers le Canada. Les intervenants d'urgence, que ce soient les policiers patrouilleurs, les enquêteurs, les escouades spécialisées, les pompiers, les premiers répondants et même les sauveteurs, pourraient être accidentellement exposés à ces substances. Vous trouverez ici de l'information pour vous aider à prendre en charge les risques d'absorption accidentelle du fentanyl et les mesures de prévention à mettre en place pour diminuer les risques d'exposition.

[Uncovering Diversion: 6 Case Studies](#)

Source : *Pharmacy Purchasing & Products Magazine* 15(1), janvier 2018

The following collection of cautionary anecdotes illustrates the necessity of establishing procedures to keep controlled drugs secure and promote accountability. Although identifying information has been removed and the names are fictitious, these stories are true accounts of diversion that has occurred in US hospitals. It is hoped that these case studies will be a useful tool to educate reluctant staff on the critical nature of complying with policies and procedures.

Produits toxiques

[Navigating and Controlling the Hazards of Formaldehyde](#)

Source : *Lab Manager*, février 2018

Formaldehyde, essential to successful research in many applications, is potentially hazardous and, if used carelessly, can produce serious harm. But with careful planning, safe procedures, personal protective equipment, and exposure controls, we can use formaldehyde safely and protect employees.

[Travailler avec des produits chimiques. Pensez prévention des risques !](#)

Source : INRS, novembre 2017

Cette brochure vous explique ce que sont les risques chimiques : de quelle manière vous êtes exposé aux produits chimiques, quels sont les dommages possibles et comment ils peuvent survenir et affecter votre santé. Elle vous indique également comment prévenir ces risques et vous donne des clés pour agir.

[WHO guidelines on protecting workers from potential risks of manufactured nanomaterials](#)

Source : World Health Organization, 2017

Increasing production of manufactured nanomaterials and their use in a plethora of sectors, including aerospace, cosmetics, foods, electronics, construction and medicine, among others, expose workers to potential dangers. Therefore, WHO proposes these guidelines to policy makers and professionals in

the field of occupational health and safety with recommendations on how best to protect workers from the potential risks of MNMs.



RISQUES LIÉES À LA SÉCURITÉ ET MÉCANIQUES

[Changements importants en lien avec la protection contre les chutes](#)

Source : *Prévenir aussi* 32(4), 2017

En janvier 2017, l'Association canadienne de normalisation (Groupe CSA) a mis à jour la norme Z259.11, Absorbants d'énergie individuels et cordons d'assujettissement. Étant citée dans le Code de sécurité pour les travaux de construction, la dernière édition de cette norme a force de loi.

[Espaces confinés : des espaces à haut risque](#)

Source : *INRS - La lettre d'information*, décembre 2017

Les espaces confinés sont présents dans de nombreux secteurs d'activité. Ils sont néanmoins souvent méconnus ou mal identifiés. Par conséquent, ils constituent un parent pauvre en matière de prévention des risques. Pourtant, le personnel qui évolue en leur sein peut être exposé à des risques mortels. Des mesures de prévention et des formations existent pour assurer les interventions le plus en sécurité possible.

[Nouvelle édition de la norme canadienne de sécurité en matière d'électricité](#)

Source : *Tour de veille de la CNESST*, 2018

Les modifications apportées à la norme CSA Z462 Workplace Electrical Safety ont pour objet d'harmoniser les dispositions existantes avec celles des dernières éditions de la norme NFPA 70E Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace et du Code canadien de l'électricité première partie (CSA C22.1). Cette nouvelle édition comporte également des exigences supplémentaires visant à établir des programmes de sécurité électrique plus solides. La norme est disponible au Centre de documentation de la CNESST.

[Prévenir les chutes de plain-pied et de hauteur](#)

Source : *Convergence* 33(3), décembre 2017

Quand il s'agit de contrer les chutes de hauteur ou de plain-pied, une panoplie de points sont à considérer à titre de prévention. C'est ce que vous verrez, entre autres, dans ce numéro.

[Winter Weather: Plan, Equip, Train](#)

Source : *Occupational Safety and Health Administration*, (n.d.)

OSHA and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) are working together on a public education effort aimed at improving the way people prepare for and respond to severe weather. This page is designed to help businesses and their workers prepare for winter weather, and to provide information about hazards that workers may face during and after winter storms. The site provides resources on cold stress, preparedness, hazards/precautions, OSHA and other resources, as well as a section on emergency preparedness and response for natural disasters or severe weather.



RISQUES PHYSIQUES

[Minimizing OR Noise and Distractions](#)

Source : *OR Today* Digital Issue, janvier 2018

Noise levels in operating rooms frequently exceed the EPA's recommended level for continuous background noise in hospitals. This article presents several negative consequences for patients and for OR staff of excessive noise, looks at the causes, and offers several suggestions for reducing OR noise and distractions.

[Sound advice: A guide to hearing conservation programs](#)

Source : WorkSafeBC, décembre 2017

This guide explains what is required of a hearing conservation program and provides general information on implementing a hearing conservation program.

[The 'Surprising' Realities of Slips, Trips & Falls: What It Takes to Actually Make Significant Improvements](#)

Source : *Occupational Health & Safety*, décembre 2017

What you think helps actually can make things worse. For example, increasing coefficient of friction can increase trips when footing 'sticks' on a surface.



SANTÉ PSYCHOLOGIQUE


Absence / Retour au travail

[La santé mentale en milieu de travail, l'affaire de tous - le retour au travail](#)

Source : *Le point en santé et services sociaux* 13(3), 2017

Les enjeux entourant la santé mentale sont nombreux, s'ajoutant à l'incompréhension, la méconnaissance du sujet, au manque de ressources d'accompagnement ou de rigueur dans l'application des processus clinico-administratifs en gestion de la présence au travail d'une organisation publique ou privée.

[Plan Ahead for the Injured Returning to Work](#)

 Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(3), mars 2018

Injured healthcare workers returning to work may need alternate duties as they continue healing, so planning ahead in that regard is highly recommended,

[Psychosocial work environment and mental health-related long-term sickness absence among nurses](#)

Source : *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health* 91(2), février 2018

We investigated which job demands and job resources were predictive of mental health-related long-term sickness absence (LTSA) in nurses. The data of 2059 nurses were obtained from the Norwegian survey of Shift work, Sleep and Health. Job demands (psychological demands, role conflict, and

harassment at the workplace) and job resources (social support at work, role clarity, and fair leadership) were measured at baseline and linked to mental health-related LTSA during 2-year follow-up. Harassment was positively and social support at the workplace was negatively related to mental health-related LTSA, but both failed to discriminate between nurses with and without mental health-related LTSA during 2-year follow-up.

Communication, relations interpersonnelles et reconnaissance

[‘Compassion practices’ improve nurses’ well-being, study shows](#)

Source : *Safety & Health Magazine*, janvier 2018

Recognizing nurses for their compassionate care can boost morale and reduce their emotional stress, a recent study from Virginia Commonwealth University suggests.

[Compassion Practices, Nurse Well-Being, and Ambulatory Patient Experience Ratings](#)

 Source : *Medical Care* 56(1), janvier 2018

This study examined the relationship between compassion practices (CP), nursing staff well-being and clinic-level patients' experience ratings in the ambulatory clinic setting. CP are significantly and negatively associated with nurse emotional exhaustion and positively associated with nurse well-being and patient perceptions of the care experience in outpatient clinics. Supplemental analyses provide preliminary evidence that nurse well-being mediates the relationship between CP and patient ratings of their care experience.

[Effect of Meaningful Recognition on Critical Care Nurses’ Compassion Fatigue](#)

Source : *American Journal of Critical Care* 26(6), janvier 2018

As caregivers in high-pressure environments, critical care nurses are at risk for burnout and secondary trauma—components of compassion fatigue. This study examines the effect of meaningful recognition and other predictors on compassion fatigue in a multicenter national sample of critical care nurses. Meaningful recognition was a significant predictor of decreased burnout and increased compassion satisfaction. Additionally, job satisfaction and job enjoyment were highly predictive of decreased burnout, decreased secondary traumatic stress, and increased compassion satisfaction. Authors conclude that in addition to acknowledging and valuing nurses’ contributions to care, meaningful recognition could reduce burnout and boost compassion satisfaction.

[Preventing empathic distress and social stressors at work through nonviolent communication](#)

 [training: A field study with health professionals](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology* 23(1), janvier 2018

One major source of mental health problems in health professionals are personally demanding encounters at work. Thus, a crucial prevention focus is the development of emotional and social skills necessary to effectively manage interactions with clients, colleagues, and supervisors. This study evaluates an employee training in nonviolent communication (NVC) within a public health organization. We found a promotion of communication skills in participants as evidenced by increased emotion verbalization behavior and enhanced use of NVC at work. Empathic distress declined, and an increase of social stressors at work was prevented by enhanced emotion verbalization. NVC training can be an effective means to foster emotional and interpersonal skills and to prevent empathic distress and social stressors at work in individuals working in socioemotionally challenging settings. Possible causal mechanisms explaining the training effects are discussed.

[The effectiveness of assertiveness communication training programs for healthcare](#)



[professionals and students: A systematic review](#)

Source : *International Journal of Nursing Studies* 76, novembre 2017

Communication errors have a negative impact on patient safety. It is therefore essential that healthcare professionals have the skills and confidence to speak up assertively when patient safety is at risk. This paper reports the findings from a systematic review of the effectiveness of assertiveness communication training programs for healthcare professionals and students. Interventions to improve assertive communication were reported to be effective to some degree with all targeted groups except experienced anaesthesiologists. Face-to-face and multimethod programs, support from leaders, teamwork skills training and communication techniques adapted from the aviation industry were identified as appropriate approaches for optimising the effectiveness of assertiveness communication training programs. Future research should consider evaluation of sustained effect on behaviour change and patient safety.

Conseils et outils pratiques

[Agir contre le stress au travail \(Infographie\)](#)

Source : Centre canadien d'hygiène et de sécurité au travail (CCHST), janvier 2018

Des sentiments constants de pression, d'inquiétude ou de tension en milieu de travail peuvent avoir un effet profond sur notre santé physique et mentale et sur le rendement des organisations. Ce document infographique met en évidence certains des facteurs susceptibles de causer des préjudices psychologiques et physiques en milieu de travail ainsi que des mesures que les employeurs peuvent prendre pour aider à gérer et à prévenir le stress au travail, en plus d'instaurer une culture organisationnelle saine.

[Health and safety committees can be mental health champions](#)

Source : Canadian Occupational Safety, 2018

COS-mag échange avec la spécialiste Elizabeth Rankin Horvath sur la Norme nationale du Canada sur la santé et la sécurité psychologiques en milieu de travail, dont l'application est volontaire, et sur le rôle que peuvent jouer les CPSST pour adresser les questions de santé psychologique.

[Mentally healthy workplaces toolkit](#)

Source : Workplace Health and Safety Queensland, 2017

This toolkit provides practical tools and resources for employers, managers and leaders to create workplaces that are mentally healthy.

[Outil en ligne pour agir contre le stress en milieu de travail](#)

Source : *Le Rapport sur la santé et la sécurité* 16(7), janvier 2018

Le stress en milieu de travail est un risque pour la santé et la sécurité qui peut avoir une incidence importante sur la santé des travailleurs. S'attaquer à ce danger est désormais un peu plus facile. Les OHCOW et le (CCHST) ont collaboré pour créer StressAssess, un outil de sondage en ligne pour aider les milieux de travail à cerner et à réduire les dangers psychosociaux pouvant mener au stress et au préjudice psychologique.

[Protégeons la santé mentale au travail](#)

Source : *Protégeons la santé mentale au travail*, (n.d.)

Ensemble exhaustif de ressources uniques et gratuites, conçues pour protéger et promouvoir la santé et la sécurité psychologiques en milieu de travail. Ces ressources permettent aux employeurs


d'évaluer et de résoudre des problèmes parmi les 13 facteurs psychosociaux reconnus comme ayant une forte influence sur la santé organisationnelle, la santé des employés et les résultats financiers. Au coeur de PSMT se trouve un outil d'enquête et des rapports sommaires comparant vos résultats avec un échantillon représentatif à l'échelle nationale en 2016. Des propositions de stratégies, des feuilles de travail pour la planification et des ressources d'évaluation sont fournies pour vous aider à agir dans votre milieu de travail.

[Risques psychosociaux. 9 conseils pour agir au quotidien](#)

Source : INRS, 2016

Ce guide donne aux managers (chefs d'entreprise, encadrement intermédiaire, DRH) des clés de compréhension pour agir en prévention des risques psychosociaux. Il fournit 9 conseils pour agir au quotidien : évaluez la charge de travail, donnez de l'autonomie à vos salariés, soutenez vos collaborateurs, témoignez de la reconnaissance, donnez du sens au travail, agissez face aux agressions externes, communiquez sur les changements, facilitez la conciliation travail et vie privée et bannissez toute forme de violence.

[The Urgency of Creating a Culture of Caring: Start with You!](#)

 Source : *Journal of the Association of Occupational Health Professionals in Healthcare* 37(4), 2017

With the high costs associated with staff turnover, creating a culture that cares for and about nurses could be the most significant recruitment tool for a healthcare organization. Professional coaching can greatly enhance opportunities for improving resilience, re-energizing and re-engaging leadership and staff, and breathing new life into an organization's culture. It can also lead to a healthy bottom line. Kim Richards explores the possible impacts on outcomes if the more than three million nurses nationwide would commit to a lifestyle of self-care.


[Time to brush up on your mental health skills: Formal programming required for psychologically safe workplace](#)

Source : *Canadian Occupational Safety* (December - January 2018), janvier 2018

A "mentally healthy workplace" is one in which mental health promotion is used to reduce risk factors associated with the development of mental illness. A "psychologically safe workplace" is one that employs strategies focused on preventing psychological injuries, such as stress-induced emotional conditions.

Épuisement professionnel

[Effort–reward Imbalance, Work–privacy Conflict, and Burnout Among Hospital Employees](#)

 Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, (Prépublication) février 2018

Studies investigating the relative importance of effort–reward imbalance and work–privacy conflict for burnout risk between professional groups in the health care sector are rare and analyses by educational attainment within professional groups are lacking. This study of 1422 hospital employees in Switzerland found that work–privacy conflict is a strong predictor for burnout, while effort–reward imbalance only had a minor effect on burnout in tertiary-educated medical professionals.

[Job Burnout in Mental Health Providers: A Meta-Analysis of 35 Years of Intervention Research](#)

 Source : *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology* 23(1), janvier 2018

This systematic review synthesizes studies from 1980 to 2015. Analysis suggests that person-directed interventions were more effective than organization-directed interventions at reducing emotional

exhaustion and that job training and education was the most effective organizational intervention subtype. Authors find that only limited progress has been made on reducing job burnout and recommend that researchers implement a wider range of tailored interventions and incorporate longer follow-up periods.

[Les médecins plus dépressifs et épuisés que leurs concitoyens | Profession Santé - Médecins](#)

Source : *Profession Santé*, février 2018

Si la santé physique des résidents et des médecins est généralement meilleure que celle de la population, on ne peut pas en dire autant de leur santé menta

[Managerial Quality and Risk of Depressive Disorders Among Danish Eldercare Workers: A Multilevel Cohort Study](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 60(2), février 2018

This article has two research aims. First, to test the hypothesis that both individual-level and workplace-mean managerial quality predict onset of depressive disorders in a cohort of Danish eldercare workers. Second, to conduct an explorative, that is, hypothesis-generating analysis, examining whether the association between individual-level managerial quality and risk of depressive disorders is different in workplaces with high and low workplace-mean managerial quality, respectively.

[Meaningful Recognition Fights Nurse Burnout](#)

Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(3), mars 2018

Nurses demonstrate clinical skill and patient compassion so routinely that it is little wonder they are designated the most trusted profession year after year. But such routine excellence can have its toll in terms of burnout and “compassion fatigue”;

[Ontario expanding PTSD presumption to include nurses](#)

Source : *Canadian Occupational Safety* (December-January 2017), décembre 2017

Nurses would receive same coverage as paramedics, police officers

[Predictors of Moral Distress in a US Sample of Critical Care Nurses](#)

Source : *American Journal of Critical Care* 27(1), janvier 2018

Moral distress in registered nurses causes decreased job satisfaction, turnover in staffing, burnout, and heightened states of psychological distress. This study aims to explore the relationships among the severity of moral distress, the practice environment, and patient safety in a national sample of critical care nurses. Authors conclude that modifications of organizational factors such as the development of healthy work environments that promote collegial relationships could reduce moral distress among critical care nurses.

[Promoting personal resources and reducing exhaustion through positive work reflection among caregivers](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology* 23(1), janvier 2018

The aim of this study was to test the effects of a daily positive work reflection intervention on fostering personal resources (i.e., hope and optimism) and decreasing exhaustion (i.e., emotional exhaustion and fatigue) among caregivers for the elderly and caregivers who provide services at patients' homes. Results show that emotional exhaustion and fatigue were reduced for the intervention group. Primarily, caregivers with a high need for recovery at baseline benefited from the

intervention. Overall, the findings show that caregivers benefit from a daily positive work reflection intervention, particularly when their baseline levels of resources and well-being are low.

[What's Driving Physician Burnout? Constant Change](#)

 Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(2), février 2018

A recent survey of healthcare leaders cited "change fatigue" as one of the primary drivers of burnout among healthcare workers, particularly physicians who work with a traditional autonomy that carries some risk of becoming isolating and depressing.

Erreurs médicales

[A National Study Links Nurses' Physical and Mental Health to Medical Errors and Perceived](#)

[Worksite Wellness](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 60(2), février 2018

The aim of this study was to describe (1) nurses' physical and mental health; (2) the relationship between health and medical errors; and (3) the association between nurses' perceptions of wellness support and their health. Compared with nurses with better health, those with worse health were associated with 26% to 71% higher likelihood of having medical errors. There also was a significant relationship between greater perceived worksite wellness and better health. Authors conclude that wellness must be a high priority for health care systems to optimize health in clinicians to enhance high-quality care and decrease the odds of costly preventable medical errors.

[Suffering in Silence: Medical Error and its Impact on Health Care Providers](#)

 Source : *The Journal of Emergency Medicine*, décembre 2017

The objectives of this article are to 1) discuss the impact medical error has on involved provider(s), 2) provide potential reasons why medical error can have a negative impact on provider mental health, and 3) suggest solutions for providers and health care organizations to recognize and mitigate the adverse effects medical error has on providers.

Établissements d'hébergement

[Development and content validation of a questionnaire to assess moral distress among social](#)

[workers in long-term care facilities](#)

Source : *Social Work in Health Care*, (Prépublication) janvier 2018

Despite the significance of ethical issues faced by social workers, research on moral distress among social workers has been extremely limited. The aim of the current study is to describe the development and content validation of a unique questionnaire to measure moral distress among social workers in long-term care facilities for older adults in Israel. After the content validation process the questionnaire in its final version, consisted of 17 items and included two scales, measuring the frequency of morally loaded events and the intensity of distress that followed them. We believe that the questionnaire can contribute by broadening and deepening ethics discourse and research, with regard to social workers' obligation dilemmas and conflicts.

[Factors related to intention to stay in the current workplace among long-term care nurses: A](#)

[nationwide survey](#)

Source : *International Journal of Nursing Studies* 80, 2018

This study aims to identify the factors associated with long-term care nurses' intention to stay in their current workplace. Significant predictors of long-term care nurses' intention to stay in the workplace include work engagement, support from the nurse manager, perceived quality of care process and

educational opportunities, as well as various specific reasons for initially choosing their workplace. Negative predictors include emotional exhaustion and depersonalization. Neither nurses' qualifications nor patient medical acuity were associated with intent to stay.

[Managerial Quality and Risk of Depressive Disorders Among Danish Eldercare Workers: A](#)

[Multilevel Cohort Study](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 60(2), février 2018

This article has two research aims. First, to test the hypothesis that both individual-level and workplace-mean managerial quality predict onset of depressive disorders in a cohort of Danish eldercare workers. Second, to conduct an explorative, that is, hypothesis-generating analysis, examining whether the association between individual-level managerial quality and risk of depressive disorders is different in workplaces with high and low workplace-mean managerial quality, respectively.

Intimidation

[Nurses' perceptions of teamwork and workplace bullying](#)

 Source : *Journal of Nursing Management*, (Prépublication) janvier 2018

The purpose of this study was to explore the association between nurses' perceptions and attitudes of teamwork and workplace bullying. A majority of nurses believed that teamwork was an important vehicle for providing quality patient care. Two thirds of the nurses reported the presence of important variables such as leadership, trust and communication on their teams. Despite these positive perceptions, a third of the nurses reported being bullied and half observed others being bullied. A number of effective team skills were associated with fewer occurrences of workplace bullying.

[Workplace bullying in risk and safety professionals](#)

Source : *Journal of Safety Research*, (Prépublication) janvier 2018

The present study addresses the issue of bullying directed at risk and safety professionals. Those experiencing workplace bullying were more likely to engage in a range of coping behaviors. Workplace bullying also predicted pressure to make or change a risk or safety based decision. Work related and physically intimidating bullying were particularly important for this aspect of professional practice. Authors conclude that risk and safety professionals require additional support in relation to workplace bullying and specifically guidance to resist pressure to make or change a risk or safety based decision.

Prévention du stress

[Internet-based stress management for distressed managers: results from a randomised controlled trial](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 75(2), février 2018

Objective The aim of this randomised controlled trial (RCT) was to evaluate the efficacy of a guided internet-based stress management intervention (iSMI) among distressed managers compared with an attention control group (AC) with full access to treatment-as-usual. Participants in the iSMI intervention reported significantly less symptoms of perceived stress and burnout compared with controls, at postassessment. Significant medium-to-large effect sizes were also found for depression, insomnia and job satisfaction. Long-term effects (6 months) were seen on the mental health outcomes.

[Resilience Training for Work-related Stress Among Health Care Workers: Results of a](#)

[Randomized Clinical Trial Comparing In-person and Smartphone-delivered Interventions](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, (Prépublication) février 2018

The aim of this study was to assess whether an in-person mindfulness-based resilience training (MBRT) program or a smartphone-delivered resiliency-based intervention improved stress, well-being, and burnout in employees at a major tertiary health care institution. Both the MBRT and the smartphone groups showed improvements in well-being, whereas only the MBRT group showed improvements in stress and emotional burnout over time. The active control group did not demonstrate sustained improvement on any outcome. Findings suggest that brief, targeted interventions improve psychological outcomes and point to the need for larger scale studies comparing the individual and combined treatments that can inform development of tailored, effective, and low-cost programs for health care workers.

[Workplace risk management practices to prevent musculoskeletal and mental health disorders: What are the gaps?](#)

Source : *Safety Science* 101, décembre 2017

Un ensemble considérable de preuves montre l'impact des risques psychosociaux liés au travail sur les troubles musculosquelettiques et de santé mentale. Cette étude a examiné les pratiques de gestion des risques dans deux secteurs industriels de l'Australie présentant un risque élevé de troubles musculosquelettiques et de santé mentale : les établissements d'hébergement et le secteur transports et logistique. Elle évalue aussi l'efficacité des mesures prises pour gérer les risques psychosociaux.