

Voici les documents repérés en au cours des deux derniers mois et qui portent 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

[Caregivers' perceptions of aggressive behaviour in nursing home residents living with dementia: A meta-ethnography](#)

 Source : *Journal of Advanced Nursing* Prépublication, juillet 2018

Nursing home caregivers are exposed to aggressive behaviour from residents living with dementia. The way caregivers perceive aggressive behaviour may affect their feelings and actions related to situations and thus nursing care. This study aims to explore how formal caregivers perceive and interpret aggressive behaviour in nursing home residents living with dementia, by synthesizing knowledge from published qualitative studies. Five themes describing formal caregivers' perceptions and interpretation of residents' aggressive behaviour emerged: 'A manifestation of the disease'; 'a way to express themselves and their needs'; 'a reaction to caregivers' attitude and approach'; 'a reaction to a stressful and demanding environment; and 'an unavoidable situation that seems impossible to solve'. Themes were synthesized into the metaphor: 'tailoring using unpredictable patterns' and visualized in a model. Conclusions: Caregivers perceive and interpret aggressive behaviour related to the resident's illness and person, the caregiver's attitude and approach, or a demanding environment. The study informs evidence-based practice and health-policy by showing the importance of developing reflective relational nursing care, knowledge and competence in nursing homes.

[De-escalation techniques for managing non-psychosis induced aggression in adults](#)

 Source : *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2018(7), juillet 2018

Review questions : Do de-escalation techniques help to calm down adults who are being aggressive in care settings? Which techniques work best? Background : There are many reasons why people may be aggressive in care settings, including mental or physical illness. People can use a range of techniques to help someone who is behaving aggressively to calm down, including talking to the person and interpreting non-verbal gestures and body language. This approach is referred to as de-escalation. Although it is widely taught and used, we know very little about how effective de-escalation is, or which techniques work best. Study characteristics : We looked for all available evidence on this topic, finding just two studies. One of these included 306 people with dementia and an average age of 86 years, living in 16 nursing homes in France. The second study is still in progress and did not provide results for the review. Key results : The study did not assess areas important to us, such as the number of injuries sustained by staff or residents. It did, however, measure the impact of staff training on residents' level of aggression three months after the end of the training. Some measures of physical and verbal aggression showed reductions, but not all. Quality of the evidence : The reliability of evidence available in the one included trial is very low and did not address important questions such as injury. Therefore, we cannot say whether de-escalation techniques are effective. Currentness of evidence : The evidence is current to September 2017.

[The Effects of Occupational Violence on the Well-being and Resilience of Nurses](#)

 Source : *Journal of Nursing Administration* 48(9), septembre 2018

Occupational violence is linked to high rates of burnout. This article reports findings from a 2016 survey exploring the working life of 2397 nurses/midwives in Queensland, Australia. 8 questions

related to OV. In the last 3 months, 53% of nurses/midwives had experienced OV. Those respondents had significantly higher rates of burnout and lower resilience and rated the practice environment lower than their counterparts who had not experienced violence. The experience of OV significantly impacts nurse resilience and levels of burnout. To retain nurses, attention must be given to reduce OV and support nurses who have experienced it.

[Implementation and evaluation of an education program for nursing staff on recognising, reporting, and managing resident-to-resident elder mistreatment in aged care facilities](#)

 Source : *Journal of Advanced Nursing* Prépublication, août 2018

The phenomenon of a growing ageing population increases the demand of optimum care for older people living in aged care facilities. Caring for older people is complex, but should include the management of aggressive interaction between them. Nursing staff play a vital role in identifying and managing those behaviours. However, many nurses may not recognise these aggressive interactions as abuse. Therefore, this study aims to manage and reduce this abuse through an educational program.

[National Dementia Strategies: What Should Canada Learn?](#)

 Source : *Canadian Geriatrics Journal* 21(2), juillet 2018

On June 22, 2017, Canada announced it will become the 30th country to launch a National Dementia Strategy (NDS). In light of this announcement, we conducted this review to examine and compare the NDSs of the other previous 29 countries with Canadian government's policies to date. The results should be of great interest to policy-makers, health-care professionals and other key stakeholders involved in developing Canada's forthcoming NDS. While the NDSs of each country varied, several major priorities were common among the strategies—increasing awareness of dementia, reducing its stigma, identifying support services, improving the quality of care, as well as improving training and education and promoting research. We hope that policy-makers in Canada can review other NDSs, learn from their example, and develop an effective NDS for our country.

[Organizational Determinants of Workplace Violence Against Hospital Workers](#)

 Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 60(8), août 2018

This study aimed to identify organizational factors contributing to workplace violence in hospitals. A questionnaire survey examined employees' experiences of violence at work in the previous year and perceptions of the organizational safety climate. Logistic regressions examined staff interaction and safety climate factors associated with verbal and physical violence, respectively. Interpersonal conflict was a risk factor for verbal violence and low work efficiency was a risk factor for physical violence. A poor violence prevention climate was a risk factor for verbal and physical violence. Interventions should aim at improving coworker relationships, work efficiency, and management promotion of the hospital violence prevention climate.

[Point-of-care risk assessment helps health care assistants work safer](#)

 Source : *Speaking of Safety*, juillet 2018

Point-of-care risk assessment helps health care assistants better address residents' emotional distress and creates safer workplaces.

[Survey: New Nurses Face Violence, Verbal Abuse](#)

 Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(8), août 2018

A shocking one-quarter of new nurses report being physically assaulted and 70% report experiencing verbal abuse.

Étude citée :

[Determinants of Workplace Injuries and Violence Among Newly Licensed RNs](#)

Source : *Workplace Health & Safety* Prépublication, juin 2018

This study explored factors that affect injuries in a sample of newly licensed registered nurses (NLRNs) in Florida. Regressions were run on models in which the dependent variable was the degree to which the respondent had experienced needlesticks, work-related musculoskeletal injuries, cuts or lacerations, contusions, verbal violence, physical violence, and other occupational injuries. A higher probability of these injuries was associated with greater length of employment, working evening or night shifts, working overtime, and reporting job difficulties and pressures. A lower probability was associated with working in a teaching hospital and working more hours. Study findings suggest that work environment issues must be addressed for safety programs to be effective.

[Training direct care staff working with persons with intellectual disabilities and challenging behaviour: A meta-analytic review study](#)

 Source : *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 40, mai 2018

Two separate meta-analyses were conducted to examine (1) the effects of training programs on the behaviour of direct care staff working with clients with ID who present challenging behaviour problems (predominantly aggressive and violent behaviour), and (2) the effects of staff training on the challenging behaviour of their clients with ID. A 3-level random effects model was used for both meta-analyses to account for both within and between study variance. Results showed that staff training was moderately effective in changing staff behaviour, but no convincing evidence was found for an effect on the reduction of challenging behaviour of persons with ID. The type, content and goal of training did not moderate the effects of staff training, whereas sample and study characteristics (e.g., sex participant or year of publication) did. The way a training program is delivered to staff may be much more important than characteristics of a training.



DÉPLACEMENT DE PERSONNES

Nouvelles du terrain

[Aide et soins à la personne. Journée technique INRS. Paris, 9 novembre 2017 - Article de revue - INRS](#)

Source : *Références en santé au travail* (154), juin 2018

La journée technique « Aide et soins à la personne » organisée par l'INRS, a souligné la nécessité d'intégrer la prévention dès la conception des aides techniques aux soins, l'importance du concept « aidant-aidé », patient et professionnel de santé, ainsi que l'intérêt de la formation

initiale et continue du personnel soignant, notamment à l'utilisation des nouvelles aides techniques. L'urgence de s'orienter vers « zéro port de charge » pour lutter contre les risques liés aux manutentions a été soulignée. Ces principes contribuent à des soins de qualité, à la prévention des risques professionnels et à l'attractivité du secteur.

Jeu visuel

[Homecare - bathing the client - What's wrong with this photo?](#)

Source : *WorkSafe Magazine* July/August 2018, août 2018

This photo has been staged to show a number of safety hazards and dangerous work habits. See how many you can find! Use the online version to identify the problems and view the answers.

Retour sur investissement de la prévention

[Value of hospital resources for effective pressure injury prevention: a cost-effectiveness analysis](#)

Source : *BMJ Qual Saf* Prépublication, août 2018

Objective Hospital-acquired pressure injuries are localised skin injuries that cause significant mortality and are costly. Nursing best practices prevent pressure injuries, including time-consuming, complex tasks that lack payment incentives. The Braden Scale is an evidence-based stratification tool nurses use daily to assess pressure-injury risk. Our objective was to analyse the cost-utility of performing repeated risk-assessment for pressure-injury prevention in all patients or high-risk groups.

Design Cost-utility analysis using Markov modelling from US societal and healthcare sector perspectives within a 1-year time horizon.

Setting Patient-level longitudinal data on 34 787 encounters from an academic hospital electronic health record (EHR) between 2011 and 2014, including daily Braden scores. Supervised machine learning simulated age-adjusted transition probabilities between risk levels and pressure injuries.

Participants Hospitalised adults with Braden scores classified into five risk levels: very high risk (6–9), high risk (10–11), moderate risk (12–14), at-risk (15–18), minimal risk (19–23).
Interventions Standard care, repeated risk assessment in all risk levels or only repeated risk assessment in high-risk strata based on machine-learning simulations.

Main outcome measures Costs (2016 \$US) of pressure-injury treatment and prevention, and quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) related to pressure injuries were weighted by transition probabilities to calculate the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) at \$100 000/QALY willingness-to-pay. Univariate and probabilistic sensitivity analyses tested model uncertainty.

Results Simulating prevention for all patients yielded greater QALYs at higher cost from societal and healthcare sector perspectives, equating to ICERs of \$2000/QALY and \$2142/QALY, respectively. Risk-stratified follow-up in patients with Braden scores <15 dominated standard care. Prevention for all patients was cost-effective in >99% of probabilistic simulations.

Conclusion Our analysis using EHR data maintains that pressure-injury prevention for all inpatients is cost-effective. Hospitals should invest in nursing compliance with international prevention guidelines.



ERGONOMIE, AMÉNAGEMENT ET ORGANISATION DU TRAVAIL

Anthropométrie

[Anthropometry of the Canadian adult population: Developing comprehensive, updated normative-reference standards](#)

 Source : *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics* 68, novembre 2018

Applications of structural anthropometric measurements include user-centered design, health risk appraisal and assessment of biological maturity. It is important that anthropometric normative-reference standards are current, comprehensive, and population specific. The aims of this investigation were to create current and comprehensive anthropometric normative-reference standards for a young Canadian adult population and to analyze the differences in anthropometric data between subjects in this study and those of a previous study on a similar population. Thirty-six structural body dimensions were manually measured on a sample size of 197 male and 204 female Ontario, Canada university-aged subjects. The current study was able to present anthropometric normative-reference standards of a large Canadian sample that are more comprehensive and current than known to exist. Moreover, as there were many significant differences between the current (Ontario) and previous (Nova Scotia) populations' anthropometric data, it is suggested that a Canada wide study be investigated. As the most comprehensive Canadian data available, the reported anthropometric measurements may be used as a relevant consideration in product and environment design. Interpretation of findings from the comparison of anthropometric data between geographic regions within Canada also suggest that ergonomic design using province specific anthropometric data may result in improved workplace safety and productivity.

Architecture et aménagement

[Circadian lighting creates calm in behavioral unit](#)

Source : Health Facilities Management, août 2018

The 22-bed behavioral health unit within Seattle's Swedish Medical Center was designed to promote patient healing and safety through a calming work environment for staff. A number of design elements to help achieve that goal, including circadian lighting, which synchronizes to natural sleep-wake rhythms to promote calm as the day comes to an end. The center's post-occupancy evaluation reveals promising results.

[Design guide for long term care homes : 2018 edition](#)

Source : MMP Architects, 2018

This guide offers designers guidance for creating personal care homes for elders, particularly those with cognitive challenges. The author's goal is to help designers provide spaces that encourage socialization, offer easier navigation, support better cognitive function, and set the stage for predictable care outcomes. The design guide emphasizes the deinstitutionalization of these facilities and applies the process of evidence-based design to their development, including practical explanations of a number of design issues. Use of the small household model to create

environments in which elders can live out their later years with purpose and fulfillment is exemplified in six short case studies. Also included is a “master list of design interventions” for addressing basic design attributes.

[FGI Guidelines help to redefine imaging spaces](#)

Source : *Health facilities management*, août 2018

The 2018 FGI Guidelines documents have implemented a classification scheme for hospitals and outpatient facilities to correlate the planning and design of imaging suites with the level of support needed by the patient. The system differentiates imaging services based on three criteria: patient acuity, level of invasiveness and use of anesthesia. The highest patient condition in each of these categories defines the class level to which a room should be designed and built. For example, if a room truly serves as a diagnostic imaging facility, where the greatest level of intervention is the use of IV contrast, then the room would be appropriately designated Class 1. If the room is intended to support image-guided biopsies, imaging for patients who need clinical monitoring or percutaneous/minimally invasive procedures conducted under image guidance, the room should be designated Class 2. If the room is intended to serve an image-guided, open surgical procedure, then it needs to be designated Class 3.

[What’s next for the FGI Guidelines?](#)

Source : *Hospital facilities management magazine*, 2018

Public review process for the 2022 Guidelines will begin this fall.

Ergonomie de bureau

[Additional Concerns About the Habitual Use of Active Workstations](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* Prépublication, août 2018

While active workstations may help reduce sedentary time without affecting productivity, laboratory studies of such workstations may not apply to actual workplaces. This communication presents complementary aspects deserving of attention : workplace context, longer-term use, different types of workstations, user characteristics and education on the use of workstations.

[Economic evaluation of a randomized controlled trial of an intervention to reduce office workers’ sitting time: the "Stand Up Victoria" trial](#)

Source : *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health* 44(5), 2018

This study aimed to assess the economic credentials of a workplace-delivered intervention to reduce sitting time among desk-based workers. We performed within-trial cost-efficacy analysis and long-term cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) and recruited 231 desk-based workers, aged 24–65 years, across 14 worksites of one organization. Multicomponent workplace-delivered intervention was compared to usual practice. Main outcome measures including total device-measured workplace sitting time, body mass index (BMI), self-reported health-related quality of life (Assessment of Quality of Life-8D, AQoL-8D), and absenteeism measured at 12 months. Compared to usual practice, the intervention was associated with greater cost, benefits in terms of reduced workplace sitting time and increased workplace standing time. However, there were no significant benefits for BMI, QoL-8D and absenteeism. The intervention was cost-effective over the lifetime of the cohort when scaled up to the national workforce.

[Effects of office workstation type on physical activity and stress](#)

 Source : *Occup Environ Med* Prépublication, juillet 2018

Office environments have been causally linked to workplace-related illnesses and stress, yet little is known about how office workstation type is linked to objective metrics of physical activity and stress. We aimed to explore these associations among office workers in US federal office buildings. We conducted a wearable, sensor-based, observational study of 231 workers in four office buildings. Outcome variables included workers' physiological stress response, physical activity and perceived stress. Relationships between office workstation type and these variables were assessed using structural equation modelling. Workers in open bench seating were more active at the office than those in private offices and cubicles and experienced lower perceived stress at the office than those in cubicles. Finally, higher physical activity at the office was related to lower physiological stress outside the office. Office workstation type was related to enhanced physical activity and reduced physiological and perceived stress. This research highlights how office design, driven by office workstation type, could be a health-promoting factor.

[What do Workers do to Reduce Their Sitting Time? The Relationships of Strategy use and Workplace Support with Desk-Based Workers' Behaviour Changes in a Workplace-Delivered Sitting-Reduction and Activity-Promoting Intervention](#)

 Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* Prépublication, août 2018

Objective: To explore workers' sitting-reduction and activity-promoting strategy use following an intervention targeting these changes, and whether strategy use and perceived workplace support impacted on three-month sitting and activity outcomes. Methods: This secondary analysis in desk-based workers (n = 83) utilised data collected on questionnaire-derived strategy use and workplace support, and activPAL3TM-derived sitting (total; prolonged, ≥30mins) and activity (standing; stepping) at work. Results: Fourteen strategies were commonly used during the intervention. Increased usage of some strategies were significantly (p < 0.05) associated with beneficial changes in prolonged sitting or stepping only. Workplace support was significantly beneficially associated with changes in sitting, prolonged sitting, and stepping; these associations were largely independent of strategy use changes. Conclusions: Strategies were highly used, with increased use associated with some behavioural improvements. Workplace support appears essential for improving sitting and activity in the workplace.

[Workplace standing for health can be socially uncomfortable](#)

Source : *Reuters Health*, juillet 2018

Office workers who knew that standing during the day could keep them healthier still felt awkward when they stood during meetings while their colleagues were seated, a UK study found.

Hébergement et soins de longue durée

[État des pratiques : Régulation des lieux d'habitation collectifs privés pour aînés.](#)

Source : INESSS, 2018

Les résidences privées pour aînés (RPA) sont des lieux d'habitation collective offrant certains services comme les repas, l'aide domestique, les loisirs, les services d'assistance personnelle ou les soins infirmiers. Pour assurer la qualité et la sécurité des RPA et des soins et services qu'elles offrent, le gouvernement québécois régule ce secteur au moyen notamment du Règlement sur la certification des résidences privées pour aînés. Or, la régulation des RPA et son impact sur le

développement de ce secteur demeurent peu étudiés. La Direction du soutien à domicile (DSAD) du ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (MSSS) a mandaté l'INESSS pour documenter ces sujets dans d'autres juridictions. Cet état des pratiques dresse un portrait de la régulation des lieux d'habitation collectifs privés pour aînés (LHCPA) au Canada (hors Québec) et à l'international. Différentes facettes de la régulation sont abordées (les dimensions du contrôle, de la prestation des services et du financement). Ce document pourra servir de plate-forme de réflexion à l'approche québécoise en matière de régulation des RPA.

Horaire de travail

[A Quiet Place: Sleepless Healthcare Workers](#)

 Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(8), août 2018

A recent study found that simply establishing a fatigue mitigation policy may not solve the problem if the work culture does not support breaks and napping.

[Are long nursing shifts on hospital wards associated with sickness absence? A longitudinal retrospective observational study](#)

 Source : *Journal of Nursing Management* Prépublication, 2018

Previous studies reported negative impacts on nurses' 12 hr shifts; however, these studies used cross-sectional techniques and subjective nurse-reported data. This retrospective longitudinal study investigated whether working 12 hr shifts is associated with increased sickness absence among registered nurses and health care assistants using routinely collected data across 32 general inpatient wards at an acute hospital in England. We analysed 601,282 shifts and 8,090 distinct episodes of sickness absence. When more than 75% of shifts worked in the past 7 days were 12 hr in length, the odds of both a short-term (<7 days) and long-term sickness episode were increased compared with working none. Authors conclude that working long shifts on hospital wards is associated with a higher risk of sickness absence for registered nurses and health care assistants. Implications for Nursing Management : The higher sickness absence rates associated with long shifts could result in additional costs or loss of productivity for hospitals. The routine implementation of long shifts should be avoided.

[Association between night-shift work, sleep quality and metabolic syndrome](#)

 Source : *Occup Environ Med* 75(10), juillet 2018

Occupational factors, particularly night-shift work, are attracting growing interest as a possible determinant of metabolic syndrome (MetS). This study aimed to determine the association between night-shift work and MetS, and assess whether sleep quality is a mediating factor. Of the 494 participants in this study, 177 (36%) worked night shift and 51% were men. The prevalence of MetS was 37%. Night-shift work was independently associated with a twofold increase in the risk of MetS (adjusted OR: 1.92, 95% CI 1.24 to 2.97). However, the association between night-shift work and MetS did not appear to be modified by sex. Night-shift workers also reported significantly poorer sleep quality, longer sleep latency, shorter sleep duration, sleep disturbances and daytime dysfunction. Authors conclude that early screening and management of MetS and the development of programmes to improve sleep quality should be carried out among night-shift workers. Future research should investigate other modifiable mediators linking night-shift work and MetS.

[Impact of shift work on the diurnal cortisol rhythm: a one-year longitudinal study in junior physicians](#)

Source : *Journal of Occupational Medicine and Toxicology* 13(1), août 2018

Cumulative epidemiological evidence suggests that shift work exerts harmful effects on human health. However, the physiological mechanisms are not well understood. This study aimed to examine the impact of shift work on the dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, i.e. diurnal cortisol rhythm.

[Le travail en horaires atypiques : quels salariés pour quelle organisation du temps de travail ?](#)

Source : *Dares analyses : publication de la Direction de l'animation de la recherche, des études et des statistiques* (30), juin 2018

Travailler le soir, la nuit, le samedi ou le dimanche en horaires dits «atypiques» ne constitue pas des situations marginales. En 2017, en France, 44 % des salariés (10,4 millions de personnes) sont, au cours d'un mois, soumis à au moins un horaire de travail atypique sur leur lieu de travail, à leur domicile ou ailleurs. Le travail le samedi est le plus répandu avec 35 % des salariés mobilisés. Les horaires atypiques concernent davantage les hommes et sont moins fréquents chez les plus âgés. Ils se concentrent dans certaines familles professionnelles et certains secteurs d'activité, notamment pour assurer la continuité de la vie sociale, la permanence des services de soins, la protection et la sécurité des personnes et des biens. Même si les horaires atypiques donnent parfois lieu à des récupérations, les salariés qui en effectuent ont également des durées du travail plus longues que les autres salariés, à temps complet comme à temps partiel, et sont contraints à une plus grande disponibilité au-delà de leurs horaires habituels de travail.

[Long shifts lead nurses to take more sick time, study shows](#)

Source : *Safety & Health*, août 2018

Southampton, England — Nurses who regularly work 12-hour shifts or longer have more illness-related absences than those who work shorter shifts, according a study led by researchers at the University of Southampton.

[Sleep quality, sleepiness and the influence of workplace breaks: A cross-sectional survey of health-care workers in two US hospitals](#)

 Source : *Chronobiology International* 35(6), août 2018

This study assessed sleep quality, sleepiness and use of workplace break opportunities in 1285 health-care workers via an online questionnaire. Two hospitals were surveyed – one with and one without a fatigue mitigation policy. Across all respondents, 68.9% reported generally taking breaks of at least 30 min and 21.7% had access to a quiet place to rest, with no significant differences between hospitals. The presence of a fatigue mitigation policy was not associated with reduced sleepiness. However, accounting for hospital and shift characteristics, employees with access to a quiet place to rest while on break had significantly lower self-reported sleepiness scores.

[The effect of shift work on eating habits: a systematic review](#)

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

This systematic review aimed to evaluate the association between shift work and eating habits. The majority of the studies presented a quality score of <70% and a high risk of bias for comparability, sample selection and non-respondents. Shift workers show changes in meal patterns, skipping more meals and consuming more food at unconventional times. They also show higher consumption of unhealthy foods, such as saturated fats and soft drinks. Conclusions This review suggests that shift work can affect the quality of workers' diets, but new studies, especially longitudinal studies, which examine the time of exposure to shift work, the duration of the workday and sleep patterns, are necessary to confirm this association.

Manutention de charges

[Push/Pull/Carry Calculator](#)

Source : *WorkSafeBC*, [2018]

Excessive force used during push, pull, or carry tasks can result in injury. Use this calculator to estimate the suggested maximums for force that can be used during pushing and pulling, and for weight that can be carried. Adjust the values to match your unique situation. This calculator is based on data from a manual handling study commonly referred to as the Snook tables.

[Worksheet A: MSI Risk Factor Identification](#)

Source : *WorkSafeBC* WorkSafeBC, mai 2018

A worksheet to help identify factors that pose a risk of musculoskeletal injuries (MSI). If a risk is identified, employers can then use this documents companion publication, Worksheet B: MSI Risk Factor Assessment, to help assess the degree of risk. This worksheet is not intended to identify or assess MSI risks associated with moving or lifting people.

[Worksheet B: MSI Risk Factor Assessment](#)

Source : *WorkSafeBC* WorkSafeBC, mai 2018

A worksheet to help determine if the risk factors identified in Worksheet A pose a high or moderate risk of musculoskeletal injury (MSI). This worksheet is not intended to identify or assess MSI risks associated with moving or lifting people.

Organisation des tâches et du temps de travail

[Comparison of rest-break interventions during a mentally demanding task](#)

 Source : *Stress and Health* Prépublication, août 2018

Research is scarce on ways to enhance the effect of rest breaks during mentally demanding tasks. The present study investigated the effectiveness of two rest-break interventions on well-being during an academic lecture. Sixty-six students enrolled in two different university classes of 4-hr duration participated in the study. Two measures of well-being were assessed immediately before, after, and 20 minutes after the break. A control condition without a break as well as an unstructured break was compared with breaks either encompassing physical activity or a relaxation exercise. Compared with the nonbreak condition, the unstructured rest break led to an increase in vigor, the exercise break as well as the relaxation break both to an increase in vigor and a decrease in fatigue at 20-min post break. Compared with the unstructured break, exercise led to an (additional) increase in vigor and relaxation to an (additional) decrease in fatigue at 20-min post break. Thus, the effects of rest breaks during mentally demanding tasks can be

enhanced by engaging in physical activity or relaxation exercises, with effects lasting at least as long as 20 min into the continuation of the task.

[La démente au Canada](#)

Source : *Institut canadien d'information sur la santé*, juin 2018

Ce premier rapport numérique de l'ICIS sur la démence brosse un portrait complet des répercussions de la démence sur les systèmes de santé du Canada, et les défis auxquels les personnes âgées atteintes de cette maladie font face à la maison, en soins de longue durée et dans les hôpitaux.

[Reasons for presenteeism in nurses working in geriatric settings: A qualitative study](#)

Source : *Journal of Hospital Administration* 7(4), mai 2018

Presenteeism, defined as working when unwell, is associated with lost productivity and increased absenteeism. It is more commonly reported by employees in the healthcare sector than other sectors. This exploratory, qualitative study uses semi-structured interviews, thematically analysed. Four major themes emerged that related to nurses' decisions to engage in presenteeism: illness perceptions, which included participants' views and experiences of their own health complaints; attitudes to their employing organisation, co-workers and patients; organisational aspects such as culture and administrative arrangements; and personal reasons including illness behaviour preference and personal circumstances. Workplace health promotion initiatives should target nurses' management of their own health, particularly if they have chronic illnesses. Workplace policies and arrangements should be examined with a view to controlling presenteeism.

[The joint use of resilience engineering and lean production for work system design: A study in healthcare](#)

Source : *Applied Ergonomics* 71, septembre 2018

Although lean production (LP) has been increasingly adopted in healthcare systems, its benefits often fall short of expectations. This might be partially due to the failure of lean to account for the complexity of healthcare. This paper discusses the joint use of principles of LP and resilience engineering (RE), which is an approach for system design inspired by complexity science. Thus, a framework for supporting the design of socio-technical systems, which combines insights from LP and RE, was developed and tested in a system involving a patient flow from an emergency department to an intensive care unit. Based on this empirical study, as well as on extant theory, eight design propositions that support the framework application were developed. Both the framework and its corresponding propositions can contribute to the design of socio-technical systems that are at the same time safe and efficient.



ORGANISATION DE LA SST

Comité de santé et sécurité au travail

[Infographie sur les comités de santé et sécurité efficaces](#)

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

Cette infographie décrit les exigences et les bonnes pratiques d'un comité de santé et de sécurité efficace, depuis la définition des rôles et des responsabilités, jusqu'à la formation et les ressources, en passant par la reconnaissance et la gestion des risques en milieu de travail.

Communication en SST

[A Radical Idea for Encouraging Worker Feedback](#)

Source : *EHS Today*, juillet 2018

People fear the repercussions of speaking their mind; research bears this out. To share their honest assessments with the boss, they need to feel safe that it won't cause distress. We can ask for feedback in ways that capture the value of transparency in a psychologically safe way. I call this "safe transparency." Below are some ideas for gathering honest feedback that makes people feel safe to offer honest insights.

[Speaking up about patient safety concerns: the influence of safety management approaches and climate on nurses' willingness to speak up](#)

 Source : *BMJ Quality & Safety* Prépublication, juin 2018

Speaking up is important for patient safety, but healthcare professionals often hesitate to voice their concerns. Direct supervisors have an important role in influencing speaking up. However, good insight into the relationship between managers' behaviour and employees' perceptions about whether speaking up is safe and worthwhile is still lacking. This study aims to explore the relationships between control-based and commitment-based safety management, climate for safety, psychological safety and nurses' willingness to speak up. Results provide initial support that nurses who perceive higher levels of commitment-based safety management feel safer to take interpersonal risks and are more willing to speak up about patient safety concerns. Furthermore, nurses' perceptions of control-based safety management are found to be positively related to a climate for safety, although no association was found with speaking up. Both control-based and commitment-based management approaches seem to be relevant for managing patient safety, but when it comes to encouraging speaking up, a commitment-based safety management approach seems to be most valuable.

Culture de la SST

[Motivation](#)

 Source : *Travail et santé* 34(2), juin 2018

Avoir un impact sur la motivation des différents acteurs d'une organisation en matière de sécurité est un défi. L'existence et la visibilité des conséquences positives des choix sécuritaires sont une variable cruciale dans l'engagement des personnes, mais également au développement d'une culture intégrant davantage la santé-sécurité.

[Responsabilisation en SST : rôle des superviseurs](#)

 Source : *Travail et santé* 34(2), juin 2018

Au fil des ans, j'en suis venu à développer beaucoup de sympathie pour les superviseurs et gestionnaires de premier niveau. En effet, les attentes des organisations à leur égard sont énormes. Ils sont le niveau de gestion qui se retrouve au coeur même des opérations. Ils ont un rôle crucial à jouer dans l'établissement d'une culture SST; le présent article vise à explorer ce rôle plus en profondeur et à proposer quelques pistes pour qu'il soit rempli efficacement.

Formation en SST

[CAN/CSA Z1001-18 : Formation en matière de santé et sécurité au travail](#)

 Source : CSA, 2018

Cette norme énonce des exigences relatives à la gestion et à l'administration de formations en santé et sécurité du travail (SST), à l'identification de besoins de formation, de même qu'à l'élaboration, à la mise en œuvre et à la mise à jour d'un programme de formation en SST. La norme indique également comment choisir un fournisseur de formations avec les compétences appropriées.

[Comparing immersive virtual reality and powerpoint as methods for delivering safety training: Impacts on risk perception, learning, and decision making](#)

 Source : *Safety Science* Prépublication, juillet 2018

In two experimental studies, we compared safety training given via immersive virtual reality with safety training given via PowerPoint in their effects on risk perception, learning, and risky choices. In Study 1, we compared the two methods in a sample of apprentices (N = 53) and also investigated whether participants' conscientiousness and locus of control moderated the effects of safety training. In Study 1, we found an effect of training method on the change in risk perception in terms of probability judgments and on risky decisions but not on learning. In Study 2 (N = 68), we sought to replicate Study 1 and also tested whether domain-specific risk attitudes affected risk perception and choice. Furthermore, long-term effects of safety training on information recall and risk perception after a 6-month interval were assessed. The effects found in Study 1 could not be replicated in Study 2. Neither study found an interaction between presentation medium and personality. We conclude that the costly procedure of immersive virtual reality (VR) does not seem justified for safety training because the less costly PowerPoint procedure with vivid film scenes did not fare significantly worse with respect to changes in risk perception, learning outcomes, or decision making.

[Does compulsory training improve occupational safety and health implementation? The case of Malaysian](#)

 Source : *Safety Science* Prépublication, juillet 2018

The objective of this article was to investigate the effectiveness of occupational safety and health's (OSH) compulsory training since it has never been addressed before. Although previous researchers find that OSH training is very important as an intervention to create safety climate; however, some researchers find that compulsory training is ineffective as compared to optional training. Hence, findings of this current research offers original contribution by determining whether OSH's compulsory training could stimulate OSH implementation using a quasi-experimental design. An amount of 287 Malaysian participants attended 21 OSH's compulsory training organized by the Malaysian's National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOOSH) in 2015 was taken for sample. A paired sample t-test indicates a significant implementation of OSH among respondents. In fact, 88.5% respondents passed learning examination at the end of training and majority or 98.3% respondents used what they learned in training at their respective workplaces after training completion. Additionally, using independent sample t-test, it is indicated that there is no significant different between respondents that felt

they are mandated and voluntary to attend the OSH's compulsory training. Hence, it is verified that compulsory training could also be effective; in which, the NIOSH's compulsory training had stimulate OSH implementation among the Malaysian. Implications for future research and practice were also discussed.

[Safety training transfer: The roles of coworkers, supervisors, safety professionals, and felt responsibility](#)

 Source : *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology* Prépublication, 2018

The aim of this study is to identify the influence of social dimensions of the work environment and the employees' felt responsibility on the transfer of safety training. We tested a model in which responses and reactions from safety players such as coworkers, supervisors, and safety professionals are positively related to the transfer of training (TT), through the mediating effect of the employees' felt responsibility and the moderating influence of supervisor support and sanctions. Data analysis revealed that (a) supervisors' safety responses, coworkers' safety responses, and safety professionals' reactions positively influenced the TT, an effect (b) mediated by employees' felt responsibility and (c) moderated by supervisor sanctions, but not by supervisor support. The results suggest that high sanctions enhance the positive effect of high self-responsibility on TT, and, importantly, aggravate the negative effect of low self-responsibility on TT.

Gestion du changement

[Longitudinal associations between organizational change, work-unit social capital, and employee exit from the work unit among public healthcare workers: a mediation analysis](#)

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

Organizational changes are associated with higher rates of subsequent employee exit from the workplace, but the mediating role of social capital is unknown. We examined the associations between organizational changes and subsequent employee exit from the work unit and mediation through social capital. Methods Throughout 2013, 14 059 healthcare employees worked in the Capital Region of Denmark. Data on work-unit changes (yes/no) from July–December 2013 were collected via a survey distributed to all managers (merger, split-up, relocation, change of management, employee layoff, budget cuts). Eight employee-reported items assessing social capital were aggregated into work-unit measures (quartiles: low-high). Data on employee exit from the work unit in 2014 were obtained from company registries. Results We found a somewhat higher rate of employee exit from the work unit after changes versus no changes [hazard ratio (HR) 1.10, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.01–1.19] and an inverse dose–response relationship between social capital and employee-exit rates (low versus high: HR 1.65, 95% CI 1.46–1.86). We also showed a higher risk of low social capital in work units exposed to changes [low versus high: odds ratio (OR) 2.04, 95% CI 1.86–2.23]. Accounting for potential mediation through social capital seemed slightly to reduce the association between changes and employee-exit rates (HR 1.07, 95% CI 0.98–1.16 versus HR 1.10). Conclusions Work-unit organizational changes prospectively predict lower work-unit social capital, and lower social capital is associated with higher employee-exit rates. Detection of weak indications of mediation through social capital, if any, were limited by inconsistent associations between changes and employee exit from the work unit.

[Organizational readiness for implementing change in acute care hospitals: an analysis of a cross-sectional, multi-centre study](#)

 Source : *Journal of Advanced Nursing* Prépublication, juillet 2018

Aim To assess nurse-reported organizational readiness for implementing change in acute care hospitals. **Background** An organization's success at implementing new policies and programmes depends largely on its stakeholders' readiness for change. Organizational readiness is a multilevel, multifaceted construct associated with staffing, leadership and quality of care. **Results** Nurses were positive about implementing change in their hospitals. Intraclass correlation was higher at the unit level than at the hospital level for both change commitment and change efficacy. Nursing foundation for quality of care and supportive leadership were positively associated with readiness, change commitment and change efficacy. However, staffing and resource adequacy was positively associated only with change efficacy. No association was found with standardized staffing. **Conclusion** While organizational readiness scores vary among hospitals and units, they are positively associated with supportive leadership and a foundation for quality of care.

Gestion du personnel

[Guide de bonnes pratiques pour favoriser l'embauche, le maintien et le retour en emploi des travailleurs expérimentés](#)

Source : Bureau de normalisation du Québec, 2018

Ce guide propose des mesures et de bonnes pratiques pour favoriser l'embauche, le maintien et le retour en emploi des travailleurs expérimentés. Il s'adresse aux organisations qui désirent encourager ces travailleurs à poursuivre leur carrière et favoriser l'embauche et le retour en emploi des travailleurs expérimentés après une absence. Il vise à les appuyer dans la mise en place de milieux de travail accueillants et répondant à la réalité de ces travailleurs. Le guide propose aussi des mesures pour aider les organisations à profiter de la richesse de ce bassin de main-d'œuvre dans la planification de leurs effectifs. D'application volontaire, il s'applique aux organisations de toutes tailles et de tous secteurs.

[Precarious employment and occupational accidents and injuries – a systematic review](#)

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

Precarious employment conditions have become more common in many countries over the last decades, and have been linked to various adverse health outcomes. The objective of this review was to collect and summarize existing scientific research of the relationship between dimensions of precarious employment and the rate of occupational injuries. Of 471 original titles found, 17 articles met all the inclusion criteria. This review supports an association between some of the dimensions of precarious employment and occupational injuries; most notably for multiple jobholders and employees of temp agencies or subcontractors at the same worksite. However, results for temporary employment are inconclusive. There is a need for more prospective studies of high quality, designed to measure effect sizes as well as causality.

[Precarious employment and occupational injuries in the digital age – where should we go from here?](#)

Source : *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health* 44(4), 2018

There is growing demand for a clearer understanding of whether precarious work is a social determinant of health (1–5) and whether non-standard workers with less job security are more vulnerable to adverse safety and health outcomes. In their systematic review published in the current issue of the *Scandinavian Journal of Work Environment and Health*, Koranyi et al (6) define “precarious employment” as a multidimensional set of unfavorable work characteristics experienced in various degrees by workers with the common denominator of loss of security in some domain. Their review makes an important contribution to this area by summarizing the existing scientific research on the relationship between precarious work and risk of occupational injury.

Mesures et interventions d'urgence

[Responding to Mass Shootings: Are Hospitals—and Nurses—Fully Prepared?](#)

Source : *AJN The American Journal of Nursing* 118(9), septembre 2018

The nurses and physicians who have experienced mass shootings firsthand—including the nurse supervisor of the trauma resuscitation unit that treated the victims of the Las Vegas shooting—discuss the importance of disaster planning.

Normes, lois et règlements en SST

[Could we have better occupational health guidelines, please?](#)

Source : *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health* 44(5), 2018

There is a wide variation in expert judgments across a range of fields, including healthcare, and experts are quite bad at making predictions. Expert-based recommendations for biomechanical risk factors at work from the International Standard Organization (ISO) have also been criticized for not being based on scientific evidence. The WHO uses systematic review methodology in the development of their guidelines: evaluation of guidelines using their approach have been shown to be resistant to bias from industry. In countries such as the Netherlands, guidelines have been developed to assist occupational health practitioners in the management of occupational health conditions based on a similar evidence-based approach. Unfortunately, a recent review and appraisal of guidelines to assist employers and workers in preventing or decreasing mental health problems at work showed that few guidelines based their recommendations on a systematic review of the evidence, and none considered evidence of the effectiveness of the recommended interventions. Given the size of the problem, with depression being the leading cause of disability among workers in most countries, there is an urgent need to develop guidelines of better methodological quality. The tools are available and recent WHO guidelines show that these tools can be applied also in OSH.

[GRI 403 : Occupational health and safety 2018](#)

Source : Global Sustainability Standards Board (GSSB), 2018

GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety sets out reporting requirements on the topic of occupational health and safety. Developed through a unique multi-stakeholder consultative process involving representatives from organizations and report information users from around the world with considerable knowledge and experience in occupational health and safety, it can be used by an organization of any size, type, sector or geographic location that wants to report on its impacts related to this topic. GRI 403 is part of the set of GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards, designed to be used by organizations to report about their impacts on the economy, the environment, and society. This new Standard aligns with key international instruments from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and with ISO 45001.

Lien connexe : [Présentation vidéo des points clés de la norme \(20 minutes, en anglais\)](#)

[“We can stop work, but then nothing gets done.” Factors that support and hinder a workforce to discontinue work for safety](#)

Source : *Safety Science* 108, octobre 2018

Workers have a legal obligation not to perform unsafe work. In many organisations this obligation is supported by an explicit authority to discontinue work or to stop the work of others if the conditions of work are unsafe. The supporting document is often called an ‘Authority to Stop an Unsafe Task.’ However, when conducting work at the sharp operational end of the organisation, stopping work for safety might be challenging at times. The aim of this research is to identify some of the factors that support and hinder workers to effectively stop work when a

task is deemed unsafe. 10 focus groups were conducted with workers of various roles in the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) industry. The findings outline reasons to stop, challenges and supporting factors of stopping, as well as ways of stopping. The results indicate that the stopping of an unsafe task does not solely hinge on the willingness of individual workers to stop, but also depends on contextual factors surrounding the stop work decision.

Organisation de la SST/ Identification des risques

[Occupational health and safety in public health emergencies: A manual for protecting health workers and responders](#)

Source : International Labour Office, juin 2018

This manual provides an overview of the main OSH risks faced by emergency responders during disease outbreaks and other emergencies, such as natural disasters, chemical incidents, radiological emergencies and emergencies involving conflicts.

Participation et consultation du milieu de travail

[ISO 45001 favorise la consultation et la participation des travailleurs](#)

Source : *Centre patronal SST*, juin 2018

La participation active et structurée des travailleurs en SST est essentielle pour une réussite en prévention. Or, cet aspect incontournable est justement mis de l'avant dans la nouvelle norme internationale ISO 45001 (édition mars 2018).

Planification de la prévention

[Healthy workplace toolkit](#)

Source : Royal College of Nursing, 2018

This toolkit is divided into five domains, work-life balance, dignity at work, health and safety at work, job design and learning and development in the workplace. Indicators under each of the five domains can be used to carry out a health check of your organisation and identify areas for improvement. The toolkit includes links to support when making improvements.

[Safety work versus the safety of work](#)

Source : *Safety Science* Prépublication, juillet 2018

'Safety work' consists of activities, conducted within organisations, that have the primary purpose of managing safety. Our model presents four types of safety work : (1) social safety, a type of conceptual work aimed specifically at maintaining safety as a value, and the organisation's belief in itself as a champion of safety; (2) demonstrated safety, structural work oriented towards stakeholders outside of the organisation, showing that the organisation is meeting its safety obligations; (3) administrative safety, structural work oriented inwards, providing a mechanism for safety concerns to influence operational work and (4) physical safety, work that directly transforms the work environment in the interest of safety. Each of the four types of safety work are legitimate activities for organisations. Other contemporary safety theories have attempted to de-legitimise non-physical safety work in order to reduce bureaucracy and increase organisational efforts on 'actual' (operational) safety. These approaches have had limited success due to their failure to acknowledge the social complexity of modern organisations. In contrast, our model explains how safety as a complex organizational performance gets enacted and reinforced. The model provides a way to talk about how and why types of safety work are legitimised and performed separately from discussions about their efficacy in creating operational safety.

Retour sur investissement de la prévention

[La prévention des risques : un atout pour la performance de l'entreprise](#)

Source : *Hygiène et sécurité au travail* (251), juin 2018

La question de la contribution de la prévention à la performance des entreprises prend une place de plus en plus importante dans le débat public. Souvent perçue comme une contrainte, voire un coût, la prévention peut, si elle est intégrée à la marche de l'entreprise, contribuer à l'amélioration de sa productivité et de sa performance. La performance de l'entreprise repose en effet en grande partie sur les compétences et l'implication des hommes et des femmes qui la composent et qui sont l'objet même de la prévention des risques professionnels. Ce dossier, à travers différents concepts, approches, points de vue et exemples d'actions, apporte des arguments permettant d'objectiver la participation naturelle de la prévention à la performance durable de l'entreprise.

Statistiques en SST

[Beyond Determining Compliance: How Can Workers' Compensation Insurers' Exposure Data Be Improved and Used?](#)

Source : *NIOSH Science Blog*, août 2018

The workers' compensation system can be used for more than processing work-related illness or injury insurance claims. The data collected through this system provide valuable information to identify how these injuries and illnesses happen, so that they can be prevented. In recent years, use of workers' compensation injury and illness data in the public health field has grown. However, occupational exposure data (also known as industrial hygiene data) collected by many workers' compensation insurers is understudied. If analyzed, these data may help identify priority hazards and trends over time because the data include worker exposures to different types of stressors (chemical, physical, biological, ergonomic). The data could also be used to develop strategies for controlling exposures that would improve worker health.

[Preventing disease through a healthier and safer workplace](#)

Source : World Health Organization, 2018

This comprehensive global assessment provides insights on the health impacts that could be avoided through healthier and safer workplaces. It is estimated that 2.1% of all deaths and 2.7% of the disease burden worldwide can be attributed to quantified occupational risks. These and the effects from many more unquantified risks are outlined. Noncommunicable diseases contribute 70% to the total disease burden from occupational risks, with chronic pulmonary disease and cancers causing the highest work-related death toll, joined by back and neck pain when considering disease burden. Workers in low- and middle-income countries bear the largest share of deaths and disability from workplace exposures. The report also clearly identifies that prevention strategies are available to avoid a significant percentage of work-related deaths and of the disease burden. Implementing such strategies is important in efforts to attain the Sustainable Development Goals. Targeted action towards healthier and safer workplaces will contribute to sustainably improving and protecting the lives of millions around the world.

[Reoccurring Injury, Chronic Health Conditions, and Behavioral Health: Gender Differences in the Causes of Workers' Compensation Claims](#)

 Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 60(8), août 2018

Objective: The aim of this study was to examine how work and nonwork health-related factors contribute to workers' compensation (WC) claims by gender. Methods: Workers (N = 16,926)

were enrolled in the Pinnacol Assurance Health Risk Management study, a multiyear, longitudinal research program assessing small and medium-sized enterprises in Colorado. Hypotheses were tested using gender-stratified logistic regression models. Results: For both women and men, having incurred a prior WC claim increased the odds of a future claim. The combination of incurring a prior claim and having metabolic health conditions resulted in lower odds of a future claim. Behavioral health risk factors increased the odds of having a claim more so among women than among men. Conclusion: This study provides data to support multifactorial injury theories, and the need for injury prevention efforts that consider workplace conditions as well as worker health.

[The problem with composite indicators](#)

Source : *BMJ Quality and Safety* Prépublication, août 2018

'The Problem with...' series covers controversial topics related to efforts to improve healthcare quality, including widely recommended but deceptively difficult strategies for improvement and pervasive problems that seem to resist solution.



RISQUES BIOLOGIQUES

Directives et recommandations

[CDC Rethinking Exposures in Healthcare Worker Guidelines](#)

Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(8), août 2018

The CDC is seeking a balanced approach to new infection control guidelines for healthcare workers, trying to avoid overkill without sacrificing the necessary protections for a broad range of pathogens. "If you underidentify, transmissions can happen", says David Kuhar, medical officer in the Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion at the CDC. "If you overidentify, that can lead to work restrictions and post-exposure prophylaxis for people who don't need them."

[Exposition aux agents biologiques pathogènes et mesures techniques de prévention](#)

Source : *Références en santé au travail* (154), juin 2018

L'arrêté du 27 décembre 2017 modifie le classement des agents biologiques et les mesures techniques de prévention dans les laboratoires où les travailleurs sont susceptibles d'être exposés à des agents biologiques pathogènes. Quelles sont les répercussions de cet arrêté sur l'évaluation et la prévention des risques biologiques?

[Révision du Programme d'immunisation contre l'influenza au Québec](#)

Source : Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2018

L'objectif principal du PIIQ doit être de réduire les hospitalisations et les décès associés à l'influenza. Pour atteindre cet objectif, il est recommandé de maintenir une stratégie de vaccination ciblée sur les personnes à risque élevé d'hospitalisation et de décès et de mettre la priorité sur l'atteinte d'une couverture vaccinale d'au moins 80 % dans ces groupes. Le CIQ recommande à tous les travailleurs de la santé de se faire vacciner. Il est recommandé de retirer de la liste des groupes à risque élevé d'hospitalisation et de décès associés à l'influenza les enfants de 6-23 mois ainsi que les adultes de 60-74 ans en bonne santé, mais de maintenir le reste des groupes inclus actuellement dans le PIIQ. Une infrastructure permanente devrait être

mise en place pour évaluer en continu le fardeau de la maladie, l'efficacité vaccinale, la couverture vaccinale et l'impact du programme de façon à pouvoir apporter rapidement des ajustements à la planification et à la mise en œuvre du PIQ lorsque requis.

Établissement de services spécialisés

[Étude évaluative sur l'implantation et les effets du programme de prévention et de contrôle des bactéries multirésistantes en centre de réadaptation en déficience physique au Québec: rapport d'évaluation](#)

Source : Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2018

Ce rapport d'évaluation présente les principaux constats relatifs à la mise en œuvre du programme de prévention et de contrôle des infections nosocomiales en centre de réadaptation en déficience physique. Une évaluation a été réalisée afin de recueillir les perceptions des membres du personnel sur l'implantation du programme dans leur milieu et les effets des mesures de prévention et de contrôle des bactéries multirésistantes sur la qualité des soins et des services. Les résultats de l'évaluation permettent de soutenir que le programme est implanté conformément au cadre de référence ministériel dans les centres de réadaptation à l'étude. Cependant, dans un contexte de prévention et de contrôle des bactéries multirésistantes, plusieurs enjeux de qualité des soins et des services se révèlent dans le cours des pratiques cliniques internes et externes.

Exposition au sang

[Risque d'accident exposant au sang lors des prélèvements veineux dans les laboratoires de biologie médicale de ville en 2015](#)

Source : *Références en santé au travail* (154), 2018

Dix ans après une première étude sur le risque d'accidents exposant au sang (AES) lié aux prélèvements veineux dans les laboratoires de biologie médicale (LBM) de ville, une nouvelle enquête a été réalisée, utilisant la même méthodologie. Ont été inclus 22 LBM totalisant 337 sites. L'incidence des piqûres lors des prélèvements est de 3,5/100 équivalents temps plein préleveurs/an. Tous les matériels utilisés sont des systèmes de prélèvement sous vide et 22 % d'entre eux sont des matériels de sécurité. Le risque d'AES est deux fois plus faible et le pourcentage de matériels de sécurité deux fois plus important que dans l'enquête conduite en 2005.

Grippe et vaccination

[Ethical considerations in the uptake of influenza vaccination by healthcare workers](#)

 Source : *Public Health* 158, mai 2018

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends annual seasonal influenza vaccination of healthcare workers (HCWs). Under the current voluntary scheme in England, uptake of vaccine in this group remains well below the 75% target. The aim of this study was to explore HCW views and experiences with the current influenza vaccination programme. A questionnaire survey with 140 responses across seven HCW groups showed that : while rates varied, no staff group met the national influenza vaccination target of 75%; all groups reported some degree of external pressure to be vaccinated; views were mixed on the concept of mandatory vaccination, with a lack of certainty over the vaccine's efficacy and/or a lack of information the most common reasons for not supporting it. Conclusion : The current voluntary influenza vaccination scheme

has a number of flaws. Improvements in the quality and availability of information provided to employees may help Trusts increase vaccination rates, or achieve acceptance of any proposed mandatory programme.

[Mandatory flu vaccines for healthcare workers reduce absenteeism: Lower rates of absenteeism help ensure hospitals have staff needed to treat patients during viral respiratory season](#)

Source : *ScienceDaily*, mars 2018

A multi-institutional study shows that mandatory flu vaccines for healthcare workers improve vaccination rates by as much as 30 percent and reduce absenteeism during critical periods by about six percent. Further, vaccinated healthcare workers had a 30 percent reduction in absenteeism compared to non-vaccinated healthcare workers overall.

[Vaccinated Healthcare Worker Acquires Measles Amid Outbreak](#)

 Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(8), août 2018

A healthcare worker with a history of measles vaccination still acquired the disease when treating unsuspected cases in the early stages of a large measles outbreak in the Minneapolis area last year.

Hygiène des mains

[Global hand hygiene improvement progress: two surveys using the WHO Hand Hygiene Self-Assessment Framework](#)

 Source : *Journal of Hospital Infection* Prépublication, juillet 2018

The World Health Organization (WHO) has conducted two global surveys in 2011 and 2015 using the Hand Hygiene Self-Assessment Framework (HHSAF). In 2011, 2119 health facilities from 69 countries participated; in 2015, 807 from 91 countries. A total of 86 facilities submitted results for both surveys; their overall score increased significantly from 335.1 to 374.4. By WHO region, the Eastern Mediterranean, Europe and Western Pacific all significantly improved. This represents a snapshot of the current position of global hand hygiene improvement efforts, outlining facility progress and highlighting the value of such an assessment tool.

Milieu hospitalier

[Beware Biofilm! Dry biofilms containing bacterial pathogens on multiple healthcare surfaces; a multicentre study](#)

 Source : *Journal of Hospital Infection* Prépublication, juillet 2018

This study aims to investigate the occurrence, prevalence, and diversity of dry biofilms on hospital surfaces. 61 terminally cleaned items were received from three different UK hospitals. Multi-species dry biofilms were recovered from 95% of 61 samples. Abundance and complexity of dry biofilms were confirmed by SEM. All biofilms harboured Gram-positive bacteria including pathogens associated with healthcare associated infections HCAs; 58% of samples grew meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). Dry biofilms had similar physical composition regardless of the type of items sampled or the ward from which the samples originated. Conclusion: The presence of dry biofilms harbouring bacterial pathogens is virtually universal on commonly used items in healthcare settings. The role of dry biofilms in spreading HCAs may be

underestimated. The risk may be further exacerbated by inefficient cleaning and disinfection practices for hospital surfaces.

[Identification and Characterization of Failures in Infectious Agent Transmission Precaution Practices in Hospitals: A Qualitative Study](#)

 Source : *JAMA Internal Medicine* 178(8), août 2018

Using personal protective equipment (PPE) and transmission-based precautions are primary strategies for reducing the transmission of infectious agents. This study aims to identify the circumstances that lead to active failures in transmission-based precautions, in order to reduce the transmission of infectious agents by health care personnel. A qualitative study of 325 patient rooms with precaution signage found frequent and varied active failures in infectious agent transmission precaution practices by hospital personnel, including violations, mistakes, and slips. Violations involved entering rooms without some or all recommended PPE. Mistakes were frequently observed during PPE removal and encounters with challenging logistical situations, such as badge-enforced computer logins. Slips included touching one's face or clean areas with contaminated gloves or gowns. Each of these active failures has a substantial likelihood of resulting in self-contamination. Given the broad array of circumstances contributing to active failures in precaution practices that were identified and categorized, behavioral, organizational, and environmental strategies may be needed to reduce the risk of infection transmission and self-contamination.

[Increasing tolerance of hospital *Enterococcus faecium* to handwash alcohols](#)

 Source : *Science Translational Medicine* 10(452), août 2018

Alcohol-based disinfectants are a key way to control hospital infections worldwide. Pidot et al. now show that the multidrug-resistant bacterium *Enterococcus faecium* has become increasingly tolerant to the alcohols in widely used hospital disinfectants such as hand rub solutions. These findings may help explain the recent increase in this pathogen in hospital settings. A global response to *E. faecium* will need to include consideration of its adaptive responses not only to antibiotics but also to alcohols and the other active agents in disinfectant solutions that have become so critical for effective infection control.

[Tap out: reducing waterborne *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* transmission in an intensive care unit](#)

 Source : *Journal of Hospital Infection* Prépublication, juillet 2018

Nosocomial *P. aeruginosa* outbreaks have been associated with hospital water sources. Here we describe engineering interventions to minimise contamination of water outlets and the subsequent clinical impact. New tap outlets were fitted at selected outlets across the intensive care unit (ICU). Laboratory testing demonstrated that, following artificial contamination with *P. aeruginosa*, these taps could be effectively decontaminated using a thermal washer disinfectant. Prior to the interventions, water sampling on ICU indicated that 30% of the outlets were positive for *P. aeruginosa* at any one time and Whole Genome Sequencing data suggested at least 30% transmission from water to patient. Since their installation, weekly sampling of the new tap outlets has been negative for *P. aeruginosa*, and the number of *P. aeruginosa* clinical isolates has fallen by 50%. Installation and maintenance of tap outlets free of *P. aeruginosa* can substantially reduce the number of *P. aeruginosa* clinical isolates in an ICU.

[What Happens if Patients With Cancer Have Bedbugs?](#)

Source : *ONS Voice*, juillet 2018

According to a 2013 study, more than one-third of pest management companies reported that they responded to bedbug infestations in hospitals. Bedbug bites can lead to skin rashes, allergic reactions, and potential secondary infections, especially in patients with cancer with weakened immune systems. Although institutional policy will always dictate how—and if—patients with a known case of bedbugs can be treated, many oncology nurses on the ONS communities noted that their organizations adhered to similar procedures...

Qualité de l'air

[Characterizing Exposures During Laser Tattoo Removal in a Hospital Dermatology Center](#)

Source : NIOSH, mai 2018

The Health Hazard Evaluation Program received a request from a hospital dermatology center. The employer was concerned about exposures to the plume produced during laser tattoo removals. We evaluated exposures to dermatologists during laser tattoo removal at a hospital dermatology center. We found low levels of some metals, volatile organic compounds, bacteria, and particles in our air samples. We recommend that the laser safety program be strengthened with accurate use of the “laser in use” signs, replacing damaged laser protective eyewear, and contacting the manufacturer to establish shelf lives and best practices for cleaning and care.

[Meulage des ongles mycosiques : quels risques pour un pédicure-podologue?](#)

Source : *Références en santé au travail* (153), mars 2018

Réponse de l'INRS à une question posée par un médecin du travail : Quels risques respiratoires et cutanés pour un pédicure-podologue? Et quelle protection mettre en oeuvre?

[Moisissures : la guerre aux spores](#)

Source : *Prévention au travail* 31(2), 2018

Des moisissures sont toujours présentes à l'intérieur des bâtiments, mais la cohabitation peut, selon les circonstances, être un bien mauvaise idée! Les maladies qu'elles déclenchent parfois chez les travailleurs constituent une excellente raison de limiter l'exposition.



RISQUES CHIMIQUES

Expositions professionnelles

[Healthcare Workers at Risk of Asthma, Respiratory Woes](#)

 Source : *Hospital Employee Health* 37(8), 8/1/2018

Healthcare workers are one of the leading occupational risk groups for asthma and other respiratory problems due to multiple potential allergic 'triggers' and sources of exposure in the medical environment, the CDC reports... “New-onset work-related asthma in these workers has been associated with exposure to cleaning and disinfecting products, powdered latex gloves, and aerosolized medications.”

[Occupational exposure to benzene, toluene, xylene and styrene and risk of prostate cancer in a population-based study](#)

 Source : *Occup Environ Med* 75(8), 8/1/2018

PMID: 29980583

Objectives While several monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are classified as definite or possible carcinogens to humans, little data exist on their role in prostate cancer (PCa). We examined occupational exposure to benzene, toluene, xylene (BTX) and styrene and PCa risk in a population-based case-control study in Montreal, Canada. **Methods** Cases aged ≤ 75 years diagnosed with PCa in 2005–2009 ($n=1920$) and population controls frequency-matched on age ($n=1989$) provided detailed work histories. Experts evaluated the certainty, frequency and concentration of exposure to monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in each job lasting ≥ 2 years. **Conclusion** Exposure to any BTX was associated with higher risks of overall PCa. Prolonged exposures at the substantial level to benzene and styrene increased risks of low-grade tumours. These novel findings were independent from PCa screening.

[Les valeurs de référence](#)

Source : *Anses - Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail*, 2018

Les substances chimiques auxquelles nous pouvons être exposés au quotidien ou utilisées dans le cadre d'activités professionnelles sont potentiellement néfastes pour la santé. L'Anses élabore des valeurs de référence utiles, d'une part, pour l'évaluation des risques sur la santé, et, d'autre part, aux pouvoirs publics en vue de fixer des concentrations réglementaires de substances chimiques qu'il convient de ne pas dépasser pour préserver notre santé. Différents types de valeurs de référence visent à caractériser le lien entre une exposition à une substance chimique et l'occurrence d'un effet néfaste observé. Cette page affiche, pour les substances concernées : les valeurs toxicologiques de référence (VTR), les valeurs guides de qualité d'air intérieur (VQAI), les valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle (VLEP), les valeurs limites biologiques (VLB) et valeurs biologiques de référence (VBR) pour la surveillance biologique des expositions professionnelles.

[Évaluation des expositions professionnelles](#)

[Agreement in Occupational Exposures Between Men and Women Using Retrospective Assessments by Expert Coders](#)

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

This study aimed to estimate the level of agreement and identify notable differences in occupational exposures (agents) between men and women from retrospective assessments by expert coders. Lifetime occupational histories of 1657 men and 2073 women from two case-control studies, were translated into exposure estimates to 243 agents, from data on 13882 jobs. Exposures were generally in agreement between men and women. Some notable differences were identified, most of them explained by differential sub-occupations or industries or dissimilar reported tasks within the studied occupations.

[Characterizing Exposures During Laser Tattoo Removal in a Hospital Dermatology Center](#)

Source : NIOSH, mai 2018

The Health Hazard Evaluation Program received a request from a hospital dermatology center. The employer was concerned about exposures to the plume produced during laser tattoo removals. We evaluated exposures to dermatologists during laser tattoo removal at a hospital dermatology center. We found low levels of some metals, volatile organic compounds, bacteria, and particles in our air samples. We recommend that the laser safety program be strengthened with accurate use of the “laser in use” signs, replacing damaged laser protective eyewear, and contacting the manufacturer to establish shelf lives and best practices for cleaning and care.

[Development of a bar code-based exposure assessment method to evaluate occupational exposure to disinfectants and cleaning products: a pilot study](#)

 Source : *Occup Environ Med* 75(9), septembre 2018

Healthcare workers are highly exposed to various types of disinfectants and cleaning products. Assessment of exposure to these products remains a challenge. We aimed to investigate the feasibility of a method, based on a smartphone application and bar codes, to improve occupational exposure assessment among hospital/cleaning workers in epidemiological studies. The method was tested in a French hospital (7 units, 14 participants). Through the application, 126 records (one record referred to one product entered by one participant/unit) were registered. For most records, information was available on the name (93.7%) and bar code (77.0%). Information on product compounds was available for all products and recorded in the database. This innovative and easy-to-use method could help to improve the assessment of occupational exposure to disinfectants/cleaning products in epidemiological studies.

[Identification de contaminants d'intérêt prioritaire en santé environnementale au Québec sur la base de données de biosurveillance: rapport d'analyse](#)

Source : INSPQ, juin 2018

L'exposition des populations aux substances chimiques présentes dans l'environnement et leurs effets sur la santé préoccupent les acteurs de santé publique partout. Dans un contexte de ressources humaines et financières limitées, il est nécessaire d'identifier les contaminants qui devraient faire l'objet d'une attention particulière au Québec.

Hygiène cutanée

[Produits d'hygiène cutanée à usage professionnel](#)

Source : INRS, juillet 2018

Les produits d'hygiène cutané à l'usage professionnel regroupent les savons, les détergents, les produits antiseptiques, les crèmes protectrices et les crèmes de soin. Cette fiche présente les caractéristiques de ces différents produits, les moyens de séchage et d'essuyage des mains et propose des conseils pour leur choix afin d'améliorer l'hygiène de la peau sur les lieux du travail. Enfin, elle indique la réglementation et les normes applicables.

Médicaments dangereux

[Estimating National-Level Exposure to Antineoplastic Agents in the Workplace: CAREX Canada Findings and Future Research Needs](#)

 Source : *Annals of Work Exposures and Health* 61(6), juillet 2017

Occupational exposure to antineoplastic agents occurs in various environments and is associated with increased cancer risk and adverse reproductive outcomes. National-level information describing the location and extent of occupational exposure to antineoplastic agents is unavailable in Canada and most other countries. CAREX Canada aimed to estimate the prevalence and relative levels of occupational exposures to antineoplastic agents across work setting, occupation, and sex. 'Exposure' was defined as any potential for worker contact with antineoplastic agents. Prevalence was estimated by combining population estimates with exposure proportions from peer-reviewed and grey literature. Exposure levels by occupation and work setting were estimated qualitatively by combining estimates of contact frequency and exposure control practices. Approximately 75000 Canadians (0.42% of the total workforce) are estimated as occupationally exposed to antineoplastic agents; over 75% are female. The largest occupational group exposed to antineoplastic agents is community pharmacy workers, with 30200 exposed. 52% of all exposed are located in non-hospital settings; the remaining 48% are exposed in hospitals. The majority (75%) of workers are in the moderate exposure category. Conclusions: These estimates of the prevalence and location of occupational exposures to antineoplastic agents could be used to identify high-risk groups, estimate disease burden, and target new research and prevention activities.

[Exposition professionnelle des personnels de santé hospitaliers aux médicaments cytotoxiques. Biométrie et mesure de la contamination des surfaces - Article de revue - INRS](#)

Source : *Références en santé au travail* (154), juin 2018

Utilisés dans le traitement des cancers, les médicaments cytotoxiques présentent une toxicité intrinsèque, du fait de leurs propriétés génotoxiques, cancérigènes et tératogènes. Une étude réalisée dans 12 établissements hospitaliers, pour évaluer les expositions à ces substances, a montré que plus de la moitié des professionnels suivis avait des niveaux quantifiables de cytotoxiques dans leurs urines. Le personnel des services d'oncologie était plus fréquemment exposé que celui des pharmacies. Les mesures de la contamination de l'environnement de travail ont apporté des éléments sur les principales sources d'exposition. Tous les moyens doivent donc être mis en oeuvre pour réduire ces expositions, en identifiant les catégories professionnelles susceptibles d'être exposées afin de leur proposer des mesures de prévention adaptées et efficaces.

[Monitoring Surface Contamination by Antineoplastic Drugs in Italian Hospitals: Performance-Based Hygienic Guidance Values \(HGVs\) Project](#)

Source : *Annals of Work Exposures and Health* 61(8), octobre 2017

Antineoplastic drugs (ADs) will continue to represent a potential risk for personnel involved in the handling of these compounds and great concerns have been raised by the presence of ADs in many surveyed workplaces. Eight hospitals were investigated by means of wipe sampling for surface residue determination. This study showed that 83 out of 349 samples were positive in Pharmacies, this proportion being statistically significant. The two most frequently detected substances were Pt (42%) and CP (30%), followed by 5-FU and GEM. Based on the 90th percentile of wipe sampling data distribution, we suggest hygienic guidance values (HGVs) of 3.6, 1.0, 0.9, and 0.5 ng cm⁻² for CP, 5-FU, GEM and Pt, respectively, as the best target levels of the surface contamination load in Italian pharmacies. The approach of proposing guidance values at the 90th percentile of results obtained from workplaces with good hygiene practice was found to be a

simple and practical way of controlling occupational exposure. HGVs were challenged in this study as technical threshold limits to benchmark AD residual surface contamination at workplaces.

[Pilot study of biological monitoring of four antineoplastic drugs among Canadian healthcare workers](#)

 Source : *Journal of Oncology Pharmacy Practice* 23(5), juillet 2017

There are health risks to workers occupationally exposed to antineoplastic drugs. We hypothesized that implementing a biological monitoring program would be feasible. The goal was to present the results of our pilot cross-sectional study of biological monitoring of four antineoplastic drugs. This study was preceded by an information period during which we aimed at enhancing the workers' awareness and knowledge of the risks of occupational exposure. Participants filled out a journal containing activities performed and personal protective equipment worn. One urine sample was collected at the end of their shift. No urine sample had detectable concentrations of any of the four drugs evaluated. In the 5 days before sampling, 67/92 (72.8%) hematology–oncology participants performed at least one activity with antineoplastic drugs. Nurses wore all of the recommended protection for technical activities (86.2%), but rarely for non-technical activities (14.9%). Pharmacists and pharmacy technicians wore all of the recommended protection for all activities (100.0%). This pilot study had a good participation rate, 85.7%, (102/119). The absence of positive samples was a good indication that the measures in place ensured workers' safety, even though we found areas where the worker protection can be enhanced.

[Proposed Changes to the 2018 NIOSH HD List : July 2018 : Hazardous Drug Handling](#)

Source : *Pharmacy Purchasing & Products Magazine*, juillet 2018

Thomas Connor, consultant pour NIOSH répond à plusieurs questions en marge de la mise à jour 2018 de la *NIOSH List of Antineoplastic and Other Hazardous drugs* : le processus de mises à jour, l'importance des rétroactions, les médicaments qui seront retirées ou ajoutées à la liste, des recommandations pour la manipulation des médicaments dangereux, le rôle de la pharmacie dans la promotion des ÉPI, entre autres.

[Safety analysis of occupational exposure of healthcare workers to residual contaminations of cytotoxic drugs using FMECA security approach](#)

 Source : *The Science of the Total Environment* 599-600, décembre 2017

Handling cytotoxic drugs is associated with chemical contamination of workplace surfaces. The potential mutagenic, teratogenic and oncogenic properties of those drugs create a risk of occupational exposure for healthcare workers, from reception of starting materials to the preparation and administration of cytotoxic therapies. The Security Failure Mode Effects and Criticality Analysis (FMECA) was used as a proactive method to assess the risks involved in the chemotherapy compounding process. FMECA was carried out by a multidisciplinary team from 2011 to 2016. Potential failure modes of the process were identified based on the Risk Priority Number (RPN) that prioritizes corrective actions. Twenty-five potential failure modes were identified. Based on RPN results, the corrective actions plan was revised annually to reduce the risk of exposure and improve practices. Since 2011, 16 specific measures were implemented successively. In six years, a cumulative RPN reduction of 626 was observed, with a decrease from

912 to 286 (-69%) despite an increase of cytotoxic compounding activity of around 23.2%. In order to anticipate and prevent occupational exposure, FMECA is a valuable tool to identify, prioritize and eliminate potential failure modes for operators involved in the cytotoxic drug preparation process before the failures occur.

[Toolkit for Safe Handling of Hazardous Drugs for Nurses in Oncology](#)

Source : Oncology Nursing Society, 2018

Oncology nurses have many questions about safe handling of hazardous drugs in the workplace and a number of resources on the subject to which to turn. This toolkit will address safety concerns for oncology nurses in a standardized way, pulling together the best available information into a quick reference format to help ensure you are meeting the most current safety standards.

[Wipe Sampling Method and Evaluation of Environmental Variables for Assessing Surface Contamination of 10 Antineoplastic Drugs by Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry](#)

 Source : *Annals of Work Exposures and Health* 61(8), octobre 2017

This paper describes a novel wipe sampling and high-performance liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS/MS) method capable of simultaneously detecting 10 antineoplastic drugs (5-fluorouracil, oxaliplatin, methotrexate, vindesine, ifosfamide, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, vinblastine, docetaxel, and paclitaxel). The good overall recoveries and sensitivity values of this method along with the comparatively short run time (8 min) allows for its use in routine monitoring in health care facilities. The long-term behavior of the studied drugs on contaminated surfaces and the effect of surface roughness on drug recoveries were studied to gain insights about how these environmental variables influence the detection, cleaning, and occupational exposure of these drugs. Surfaces with higher roughness parameter (Ra) values (rougher) had the lowest recoveries while those with lower Ra (smoother) presented the highest recoveries. Long-term assessments evidence distinctive drug behaviors with oxaliplatin, vindesine, vincristine, and vinblastine being the less persistent drugs (~20% was recovered after 24 h) and docetaxel and paclitaxel the most persistent drugs with recoveries of 40% and 80% after 1 month. This information indicates the importance of collecting ancillary information about drug usage (throughput, timing, cleaning procedures, etc.) to interpret the results in the context of potential exposure. Finally, the method was successfully applied to evaluate trace surface contamination down to the single picogram per square centimeter in multiple work areas within three local health care centers on Vancouver Island, Canada.

Nanomatériau

[A Review of Workplace Risk Management Measures for Nanomaterials to Mitigate Inhalation and Dermal Exposure](#)

Source : *Annals of Work Exposures and Health* Prépublication, août 2018

Abstract. This review describes an evaluation of the effectiveness of Risk Management Measures (RMM) for nanomaterials in the workplace. Our aim was to review the effectiveness of workplace RMM for nanomaterials and to determine whether established effectiveness values of conventional chemical substances applied for modelling purposes should be adopted or revised

based on available evidence. A literature review was conducted to collate nano-specific data on workplace RMM. Besides the quantitative efficacy values, the library was populated with important covariables such as the study design, measurement type, size of particles or agglomerates/aggregates, and metrics applied. In total 770 records were retrieved from 41 studies for three general types of RMM (engineering controls, respiratory equipment and skin protective equipment: gloves and clothing). Records were found for various sub-categories of the different types of RMM although the number of records for each was generally limited. Significant variation in efficacy values was observed within RMM categories while also considering the respective covariables. Based on a comparative evaluation with efficacy values applied for conventional substances, adapted efficacy values are proposed for various RMM sub-categories (e.g. containment, fume cupboards, FFP2 respirators). It is concluded that RMM efficacy data for nanomaterials are limited and often inconclusive to propose effectiveness values. This review also shed some light on the current knowledge gaps for nanomaterials related to RMM effectiveness (e.g. ventilated walk-in enclosures and clean rooms) and the challenges foreseen to derive reliable RMM efficacy values from aggregated data in the future.

[Nanomatériaux manufacturés : quelle prévention en entreprise?](#)

Source : INRS, juillet 2018

Ce dépliant propose un bref point des connaissances sur les risques potentiels liés aux nanomatériaux manufacturés et sur les mesures de prévention associées. Son abordés : le repérage des nanomatériaux manufacturés en entreprise, l'identification des situations exposantes, les dangers pour la santé et les moyens de protection collective et individuelle à mettre en oeuvre.

Pharmacie

[Building a Compliant Pharmacy: Baptist Memorial Hospital : July 2018 - Pharmacy Purchasing & Products Magazine](#)

Source : *Pharmacy Purchasing & Products Magazine* 15(7), juillet 2018

The BMH pharmacy occupied a 5500-square-foot space, which included a robot, carousel, and IV room. Building a larger pharmacy had been on the capital list for several years. However, the project took on a sense of urgency when the Tennessee State Board of Pharmacy enacted new pharmacy regulations in early 2014 regarding compounded sterile products, and mandated compliance by all Tennessee pharmacies within 180 days. Because it was impossible to bring the existing IV room into compliance with the new regulations—which required an ISO 7 ante-room, an ISO 5 cleanroom, and a negative pressure room for chemotherapy preparations—a new, larger pharmacy was required.

SIMDUT

[SIMDUT 2015 1er décembre 2018 : tout un programme en vue](#)

Source : *Travail et santé* 34(2), juin 2018

Annie sait que le 1er décembre 2018 l'entreprise pour laquelle elle coordonne les activités de prévention devra s'être conformée aux prescriptions légales, tant fédérale que provinciale, concernant le SIMDUT 2015. Tour d'horizon des obligations et ses stratégies pour les rencontrer.

Toxicologie

[ToxTutor - Welcome](#)

Source : *ToxTutor*, 2018

ToxTutor is a self-paced tutorial covering key principles of toxicology for users of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) chemical and toxicology databases.



RISQUES LIÉS À LA SÉCURITÉ ET MÉCANIQUES

Cadenassage et sécurité machines

[Cadenassage et sécurité machines : réponse à vos questions](#)



Source : *Travail et santé* 34(2), juin 2018

L'approbation des fiches de cadenassage requiert-elle la participation d'un ingénieur ? Cette question est parfois soulevée par certaines entreprises qui désirent s'assurer que le processus de préparation, de validation et d'approbation des fiches de cadenassage est conforme aux normes. Qu'en est-il exactement ?

[Literature review on the incentives and solutions for the bypassing of guards and protective devices on machinery](#)



Source : *Safety Science* Prépublication, août 2018

Bypassing guards and protective devices on machinery can lead to serious and fatal accidents. The aim of this paper is to conduct a comprehensive review that sheds light on the definition of bypassing, related regulations and standards, workers' incentives to bypass, and possible solutions to overcome this issue. The review generated 72 incentives to bypass guards and protective devices and 82 solutions. Some of the most frequent incentives included the necessity to remove safeguards in order to perform activities (e.g. adjustment, troubleshooting, maintenance, and installation), a lack of visibility, failures and a lack of reliability of the safeguards. This literature analysis suggests classifying the incentives into five categories: ergonomics, productivity, machine or safeguarding, behavior, and corporate climate. The solutions, which are related to the design, manufacturing, and usage phases, are classified into technical, organizational, and individual factors. These are all factors that influence the prevention of bypassing. The review shows that there is a lack of an integrated tool to prevent bypassing. This paper serves as a foundation to develop such a tool, as well as to provide useful insights into the incentives for bypassing, as well as preventive solutions that could be used as a guideline for researchers and OHS preventionists.

Chutes et glissades

[5 Tips to Prevent Slips, Trips and Falls \[Infographic\]](#)

Source : *EHS Today*, août 2018

Slip, trip and fall incidents were up 6% in 2016. Graphic Products recently released a guide and infographic that illustrate the top hazards, regulations, and more, all in an eye-catching and understandable way.

Échelles et escabeaux

[Pour ne pas tomber de haut avec les échelles et escabeaux!](#)

Source : APSAM, juillet 2018

Les dernières modifications apportées en mai 2018 au Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail (RSST) visent les échelles portatives et les escabeaux. Principalement, les changements précisent les conditions d'utilisation et d'installation de ces derniers ainsi que l'adoption de bonnes pratiques sécuritaires de travail. L'APSAM profite donc de l'occasion pour vous informer de certains éléments à considérer avant d'entreprendre un travail à l'aide d'une échelle.

Dossier de la revue OHS Canada, juillet 2018

[Ladder Safety in Construction](#) : All workplace parties — employers, supervisors and workers — are responsible for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Act and prescribed regulations. There are many factors to consider for the safe use of ladders on construction projects. Below are some of the health and safety considerations and best practices for using ladders on construction projects.

[Safety and Ladders](#) : A ladder is a very simple and convenient piece of equipment for numerous industries, but ladders can also be very dangerous. Most of the danger comes not from the ladders themselves, but from how workers use them.

[Stepping Up](#) : Misusing ladders can lead to falls and musculoskeletal disorders, but with training and an understanding of proper use, safety does not need to be compromised when scaling heights.

[Too Tall to Fall](#) : While ladders are indispensable in many forms of structures from prehistoric to modern times, they can also prove hazardous if not properly used and maintained. This article discusses the use and maintenance of ladders of different types and materials.

Sécurité routière

[Are you as good a driver as you think you are?](#)

Source : *Speaking of Safety*, août 2018

Driving is a part of everyday life for many, whether it's for work or pleasure. Are you a safe driver? Test your knowledge with this driving test from ICBC.



RISQUES PHYSIQUES

Radiation

[Work history and radioprotection practices in relation to cancer incidence and mortality in US radiologic technologists performing nuclear medicine procedures](#)

Source : *Occup Environ Med* 75(8), août 2018

The aim of this study was to estimate the risk of cancer in technologists working in nuclear medicine (NM) in relation to work history, procedures performed and radioprotection practices. From the US Radiologic Technologists cohort study, 72 755 radiologic technologists who completed a 2003–2005 questionnaire were followed for cancer mortality through 31 December 2012 and for cancer incidence through completion of a questionnaire in 2012–2013. We observed no increased risk of cancer incidence or death among workers who ever performed NM procedures. HRs for cancer incidence but not mortality were higher for technologists who began performing therapeutic procedures in 1960 and later compared with the 1950s. Frequency of performing diagnostic or therapeutic NM procedures and use of radioprotection measures were not consistently associated with cancer risk. In conclusion, cancer incidence and mortality were not associated with NM work history practices, including greater frequency of procedures performed.



SANTÉ PSYCHOLOGIQUE

Charge de travail

[Time pressure and sleep problems due to thoughts about work as risk factors for future sickness absence](#)

Source : *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health*
Prépublication, août 2018

This study investigated whether time pressure or sleep problems due to thoughts about work are associated with future sickness absence (SA) among women and men employed in different sectors, also when adjusting for confounders including familial factors (genetics and shared environment). Results - In total 5723 (35%) individuals had an incident SA spell during follow-up. Sleep problems due to thoughts about work were associated with SA. Stratified by sector, the highest estimate was found for state employees. Familial factors did not seem to influence the associations. We found no statistically significant associations between time pressure and SA. No sex differences were found. Conclusions - Results indicated that sleep problems due to thoughts about work is a risk factor for future SA. This follows previous research showing that sleep length and sleep disturbances, regardless of reason, are associated with SA. But, experiences of work-related time pressure seem to have no effect on SA.

[Underemployment, overemployment and deterioration of mental health: the role of job rewards](#)

Source : *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health*

Prépublication, août 2018

Working more or less than preferred has been associated with poor mental health in cross-sectional studies, but longitudinal evidence is scarce. We investigate whether under- and overemployment is associated with 2-year changes of mental health and whether associations vary by job rewards. Findings indicate that overemployment and low reward at work (for men and women) were linked to a reduction in mental health. Underemployment was not related to a reduction in mental health. Albeit associations between under-/overemployment and mental health slightly differed across levels of reward, interactions did not reach statistical significance. Our findings demonstrate that overemployment was related to negative mental health change, and that this relationship held true both for people with high and with low reward at work.

Compassion, émotion et travail affectif

[Climate and organizational performance in long-term care facilities: The role of affective commitment](#)

 Source : *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology* Prépublication, juillet 2018

This study explores the mediating role of affective organizational commitment in the relationship between a climate for nursing and organizational performance. Our results suggest that creating a beneficial nursing climate may help organizations foster positive job attitudes, such as organizational commitment. Creating a positive climate, like a nursing climate, and fostering job attitudes among employees, such as organizational commitment, are associated with organizational performance benefits. The implications of a climate may not be fully realized immediately; organizational leaders driving initiatives to create a positive climate should expect it will take some time to realize benefits on organizational performance indicators.

[Extent of compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue and burnout in nursing: A meta-analysis](#)

 Source : *Journal of Nursing Management* Prépublication, août 2018

Aims A meta-analysis was conducted of the prevalence rates of compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue and burnout to identify the factors influencing these rates. **Background** The extents of compassion fatigue and burnout adversely affect nursing efficiency. However, the reported prevalence rates vary considerably. **Methods** Data were acquired from electronic databases. Random effects meta-analyses were performed to obtain pooled estimates of the prevalence rates of compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue and burnout and their respective instrumental scores. Meta-regression analyses were performed to identify factors influencing these rates. **Results** Data from 21 studies were used for the meta-analysis. The prevalence rates of compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue and burnout were 47.55%, 52.55% and 51.98%, respectively. The possession of Bachelor's or Master's degrees by the nurses was significantly inversely associated with the percent prevalence of compassion fatigue (coefficient: -1.187) and burnout (coefficient: -0.810). The compassion fatigue score was also significantly inversely associated with nursing status as registered or licensed practical nurse (coefficient: -0.135). **Conclusion** In nursing, the prevalence rates of compassion fatigue and burnout are high. Better

education and training may have a moderating effect on compassion fatigue and burnout and could improve the quality of life of nurses.

[Reciprocal relations between care-related emotional burden and sleep problems in healthcare professionals: a multicentre international cohort study](#)

 Source : *Occup Environ Med* 75(9), juillet 2018

This study aimed to determine whether there are reciprocal relations between care-related regret and insomnia severity among healthcare professionals, and whether the use of different coping strategies influences these associations. The associations between regret and insomnia severity were bidirectional. In a given week, regret intensity and number of regrets were significantly associated with increased insomnia severity the following week. Conversely, insomnia severity in a given week was significantly associated with higher regret intensity and more regrets the week after. The effects of regret on insomnia severity were much stronger than those in the opposite direction. Coping strategies, especially maladaptive ones, modified the strength of these cross-lagged associations. Care-related regret and sleep problems are closely intertwined among healthcare professionals. Given the high prevalence of these issues, our findings call for the implementation of interventions that are specifically designed to help healthcare professionals to reduce their use of maladaptive coping strategies.

[“Who’s Caring for Us?”: Understanding and Addressing the Effects of Emotional Labor on Home Health Aides’ Well-being](#)

 Source : *The Gerontologist* Prépublication, août 2018

Interventions to strengthen the home care workforce focus on workers’ economic and physical well-being, without acknowledging the caring labor affecting emotional well-being. Our study used worker focus groups to examine workers’ perceptions of the emotional effects of caring work, coping mechanisms, and desired support. Building close, trusting relationships with clients was central to aides’ emotional well-being. Well-being was also influenced by relationships with client families and agency supervisors, work–life balance, and the level to which aides felt their work was valued. Aides were largely alone in managing job stressors and desired more communication, connection, and support from supervisors and peers. Recognizing and supporting the emotional demands of caring work is crucial to strengthening the workforce. Policy makers and agencies must realign reimbursement systems, job descriptions, and care plans to include measures of emotional labor, improve communication between workers and supervisors, and provide training, mental health benefits, and peer support.

[When antecedent becomes consequent: An examination of the temporal order of job dissatisfaction and verbal aggression exposure in a longitudinal study](#)

 Source : *Work & Stress* Prépublication, août 2018

Past research has traditionally examined stressors as predictors and strains as outcomes. However, some recent research has found evidence of reverse causality between various stressors and strains. This study examines the temporal direction of the relationship between verbal aggression exposure and job satisfaction. Specifically, through the lens of emotional contagion theory, we suggest that low levels of job satisfaction in employees are detectable by others, which in turn leads them to engage in verbal aggression directed toward those

employees. To test this postulation, 309 emergency medical professionals completed surveys that assessed verbal aggression exposure and job satisfaction across three time points. Overall, results suggest that job satisfaction may serve as a predictor of verbal aggression exposure rather than a result within high stakes environments such as the emergency medical services.

Échelles et outils de mesure

[Development and Validation of an Emotional Labor Scale for Nurses](#)

 Source : *Journal of Nursing Management* Prépublication, août 2018

Nurses experience emotional labor when they interact with patients. In previous research, nurses' emotional labor was measured using tools developed for other occupations, which made it difficult to clarify the attributes specific to nursing. This study aimed to develop an instrument to measure nurses' emotional labor and to examine the scale's validity and reliability. Preliminary items were developed through a literature review, interviews, and constructing a conceptual framework. Data collected from 304 nurses working at metropolitan area hospitals were utilized to test the preliminary tool's validity and reliability. The final scale comprised 16 items, divided into 3 factors, "emotional control effort in profession", "patient-focused emotional suppression", and "emotional pretense by norms". Results indicate that the proposed scale was valid and reliable, and suitable for assessing nurses' emotional labor.

[Development and Validation of the Moral Distress in Dementia Care Survey \(MDDCS\) Instrument](#)

 Source : *Journal of Advanced Nursing* Prépublication, juillet 2018

Despite growing awareness of moral distress among nurses, little is known about the moral distress experiences of nursing staff in dementia care settings. To address this gap, our research team developed a tool for measuring the frequency, severity and effects of moral distress in nursing staff working in dementia care. Based on 389 completed surveys from nurses, and health care aides across 23 sites, the Moral Distress in Dementia Care Survey (MDDCS) instrument emerged as a reliable and valid instrument to measure the frequency, severity and effects of moral distress for nursing staff in dementia care settings and for the evaluation of measures taken to mitigate moral distress.

[Signs of struggle \(SOS\): The development and validation of a behavioural mental health checklist for the workplace](#)

 Source : *Work & Stress* Prépublication, juillet 2018

For managers to successfully support employee access to mental health resources, they must first be able to recognise if and when an employee may need help. To manage employees effectively, managers must be able to recognise changes in employees' work behaviour that may indicate when an employee is struggling at work. In study 1, we develop and establish the structure of the 20-item Signs of Struggle (SOS) checklist as comprising five factors that describe the warning signs of health impairment at work (i.e. distress, withdrawal, reduced attendance, degradations in performance, extreme behaviours). In study 2, we show that manager-rated signs of struggle correlated substantially with participant-reported strain. The SOS tool provides managers a way to recognise when employees may be struggling and could benefit from workplace resources. We recommend that for maximal benefit, managers also receive training on how to use the SOS, and also on how to approach and assist employees who are displaying warning signs.

[The workaholism Battery : WorkBat](#)

Source : *Références en santé au travail* (154), juin 2018

Ce document appartient à une série publiée régulièrement dans la revue. Elle analyse les questionnaires utilisés dans les démarches de diagnostic et de prévention du stress et des risques psychosociaux au travail. L'article, par les mêmes auteurs, " Les questionnaires dans la démarche de prévention du stress au travail " (TC 134, Doc Méd Trav. 2011 ; 125 : 23-35), présente cette série et propose au préventeur une aide pour choisir l'outil d'évaluation le mieux adapté.

Gestion et leadership

[Comprendre la santé mentale, la maladie mentale et leur incidence en milieu de travail](#)

Source : *Morneau Shepell*, juin 2018 (Accès ouvert, inscription gratuite requise)

Morneau Shepell, en partenariat avec le Globe and Mail, a créé le sondage The Mental Health Experience in Canada's Workplaces (sondage sur les expériences en santé mentale dans les milieux de travail du Canada, disponible en anglais seulement) et a incité les lecteurs à y répondre en publiant une série d'articles éclairés sur la santé mentale au travail, corédigé notamment par la présidente-directrice générale de la Commission de la santé mentale du Canada. L'objectif était de comprendre quels conseils nous pourrions donner aux employeurs pour les aider à soutenir les employés qui éprouvent des maladies et des problèmes associés à la santé mentale au travail.

[Correlation between nursing managers' leadership styles and nurses' job stress and anticipated turnover](#)

 Source : *Journal of Nursing Management* Prépublication, août 2018

This study aims to investigate the relationship between leadership style with nurse job stress and anticipated turnover. In this cross-sectional- correlational study, 1617 nurses were selected from the governmental hospitals in Iran 2016-2017. Results show that laissez-faire leadership style correlated positive with job stress and anticipated turnover. A transformational and transactional leadership style have a significant relationship with job stress and anticipated staff turnover. Authors conclude that transformational and transactional leadership styles can reduce nurse's job stress and intention to leave, and recommend that nurse leaders use these styles to improve job satisfaction and quality of nursing services.

[Relationship between leadership, bullying in the workplace, and turnover intention](#)

 Source : *Journal of Nursing Management* Prépublication, août 2018

Previous studies have demonstrated an association between leadership, bullying, and turnover intention. However, few studies to date have addressed this topic among nurses. This cross-sectional study was conducted using web-based data collection followed by data analysis. Having more than one job and a low relationship-oriented leadership style were positively associated with personal and work-related bullying, respectively. A low relationship-oriented leadership style, age of 19–29 years, and length of employment at the institution of 5–10 years were positively correlated with a high turnover intention. Authors recommend that nurse managers, in

addition to developing technical skills, need to develop skills to manage human relationships to prevent bullying and turnover among nurses.

[Sickness Absence of Nurses Working in Residential Elder Care: The Essential Role of Psychosocial Job Resources and Home Demands](#)

 Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* Prépublication, août 2018

This study aims to elucidate the role and pathways of psychosocial home demands, psychosocial home resources and psychosocial job resources in relation to sickness absence among nurses working in residential elder care. Survey data and registered sickness absence data were used. The study showed that more psychosocial job resources like 'work schedule fit with private life' predicted fewer psychosomatic health complaints, while more psychosocial home demands predicted more. The job resources and home demands predicted sickness absence duration and episodes one-year later mediated through nurses' health. Greater attention to the fit of nurses' work schedule with private life and their home demands could potentially reduce health-related sickness absence among nurses working in residential elder care.

Intimidation

[The relationship between organisational change and being a perpetrator of workplace bullying: A three-wave longitudinal study](#)

 Source : *Work & Stress* Prépublication, juillet 2018

While research has unravelled the association between organisational change and being a target of workplace bullying, scholars have still to shed light on the perpetrator perspective of this association. In the current study, we further the literature by investigating the relationship between exposure to organisational change and being a perpetrator of workplace bullying. We introduced perceptions of psychological contract breach as a mechanism that accounts for the process in which exposure to organisational change leads employees to direct bullying behaviours to other members of the organisation. Using three-wave longitudinal data from 1994 employees we estimated a between-subjects mediation model controlling for autoregressive effects. Results confirmed our hypothesis that exposure to organisational change at Time 1 was positively related to being a perpetrator of workplace bullying at Time 3 through perceptions of psychological contract breach at Time 2. These findings suggest that organisations should invest in factors that lower employees' likelihood to perceive psychological contract breach in the aftermath of organisational change because these perceptions may indeed result in the enactment of workplace bullying towards other members of the organisation.

Outils numériques

[Effectiveness of a digital platform-based implementation strategy to prevent work stress in a healthcare organization: a 12-month follow-up controlled trial](#)

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

The objective of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of a digital platform-based implementation strategy – compared to a control group – on stress, psychosocial work factors, and the level of implementation among healthcare workers. 30 teams from a healthcare organization were assigned to the experimental or wait-list control group. In total, 210 participants completed the baseline questionnaire and at least one follow-up questionnaire. The strategy showed potential for primary prevention of work stress, mainly explained by an increase in stress in the control group that was prevented in the experimental group.

[Process Evaluation of a Digital Platform-Based Implementation Strategy Aimed at Work Stress Prevention in a Health Care Organisation](#)

 Source : *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* Prépublication, août 2018

The objective was to evaluate the process and feasibility of a digital platform-based implementation strategy aimed at work stress prevention. The process evaluation was performed alongside a controlled trial within a health care organisation, in the experimental group (N = 221). Mental models, context, and barriers and facilitators were measured. In addition, dose delivered, reach, and dose received were assessed. Strategy implementation was moderately successful, as sustained strategy use by the teams appeared to be a challenge. The strategy can be feasible with sufficient management support and resources.

Personnel infirmier

[Nurse Suicide: Breaking the Silence](#)

Source : *NAM Perspectives* 8(1), 2018

The purpose of this paper is to raise awareness of and begin to build an open dialogue regarding nurse suicide. Recent exposure to nurse suicide raised our awareness and concern, but it was disarming to find no organization-specific, local, state, or national mechanisms in place to track and report the number or context of nurse suicides in the United States. This paper describes our initial exploration as we attempted to uncover what is known about the prevalence of nurse suicide in the United States. Our goal is to break through the culture of silence regarding suicide among nurses so that realistic and accurate appraisals of risk can be established and preventive measures can be developed.

[Ontario adds nurses to the work-related PTSD presumption under Workplace Safety and Insurance Act | Canadian Safety Reporter](#)

Source : *Canadian Safety Reporter*, juillet 2018

Front-line healthcare workers join emergency response workers, police as occupations not needing causal link to PTSD and workplace event to receive benefits

[Resilience in nursing: The role of internal and external factors](#)

 Source : *Journal of Nursing Management* Prépublication, juillet 2018

Recent evidence shows that resilience can buffer the negative impact of workplace stressors on nurses and is linked to favourable patient outcomes. The objective of this study was to examine and compare the impact of individual characteristics, external factors and coping strategies on nurses' resilience. Resilience, anxiety and depression, were measured among 1012 Greek nurses

working in eight hospitals, using existing validated self-report instruments. Educational level, anxiety and the overall use of mental preparation strategies were the main predictors of nurse's resilience. Resilient nurses were better educated, had lower anxiety, and used more often mental preparation strategies before the beginning of their shift.

Stress

[Interventions to promote mental health in nursing students: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials](#)

 Source : *Journal of Advanced Nursing* Prépublication, juillet 2018

Recent research has demonstrated mental disorders in common among nursing students and may lead to adverse consequences like low self-efficacy and poor academic performance. This systematic review and meta-analysis aims to examine the efficacy of interventions aimed at improving nursing students' mental health and to identify which form was effective. Twelve studies with a total sample size of 651 participants met the inclusion criteria. The results of subgroup analysis showed that depression benefits more from psychotherapy, anxiety benefits from psychotherapy and non-psychotherapy. Interventions were effective in managing stress and systolic blood pressure. Improvements on self-efficacy and diastolic blood pressure were not observed.

[Le stress au travail, première cause des problèmes de santé mentale](#)

Source : *Le Journal de Montréal*, juillet 2018

Les travailleurs canadiens sont d'avis que le stress au travail est la principale cause des problèmes de santé mentale, selon une enquête.

[What's the difference between good and bad stress?](#)

Source : Canadian Occupational Safety, 2018

This video looks at the difference between good and bad stress and proposes steps to take to mitigate bad stress in the workplace.

[Maîtriser le stress en milieu de travail](#)

Source : *CCHST: Le rapport sur la santé et la sécurité 16(7)*, juillet 2018

Un milieu de travail sain favorise la santé et le bien-être de ses employés et s'efforce de les protéger des préjudices psychologiques, y compris le stress. Un livre blanc publié récemment par Morneau-Shepell et la Commission de la santé mentale du Canada révèle que plus du tiers (34 %) des Canadiens citent le stress au travail comme étant la principale cause de leurs problèmes de santé mentale. Comme beaucoup d'autres problèmes relatifs à la santé mentale, le stress est souvent mal compris ou stigmatisé. Cependant, s'il est traité comme un problème organisationnel plutôt que comme un défaut individuel, le stress peut être tout aussi gérable que les autres risques pour la santé et la sécurité au travail.



TROUBLES MUSCULOSQUELETTIQUES

[An ergonomic field study to evaluate the effects of a rotatable handle piece on muscular stress and fatigue as well as subjective ratings of usability, wrist posture and precision during laparoscopic surgery: an explorative pilot study](#)

 Source : *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health* Prépublication, août 2018

Purpose The interface between surgeon and the laparoscopic instrument is an important factor in biomechanical stress that may increase the risk of musculoskeletal complaints in surgeons. This article investigates the effect of a laparoscopic instrument with a rotatable handle piece (rot-HP) on muscular stress and fatigue during routine laparoscopic procedures (LP) as well as usability, wrist posture and working precision.

Results Using the rot-HP did not reduce muscular stress. A tendency of muscular fatigue (increasing EA, decreasing MPF) occurred in the upper trapezius, middle deltoid and extensor digitorum muscles; however, no differences were found between handle pieces. Wrist posture was more comfortable using the rot-HP and working precision and usability tended to be preferred using the standard handle piece.

Conclusions Although wrist posture seemed to be optimized by the rot-HP, no effect on muscular stress and fatigue was observed in routine LP (< 60 min duration). Optimization of wrist posture may provide positive effects in mid- or long-term procedures. However, sufficient familiarization with the new instrument is crucial since working precision and usability could be impaired.

[Des principes biomécaniques pour réduire les blessures](#)

Source : *Prévention au travail* 31(2), 2018

Dans les métiers exigeant des efforts physiques, des mouvements mal exécutés peuvent entraîner des lésions professionnelles. C'est pourquoi des spécialistes de l'ergonomie du travail s'appliquent à améliorer la formation des employés pour qu'ils comprennent mieux les principes biomécaniques, et à ainsi réduire les troubles musculosquelettiques (TMS) en milieu de travail. Les réclamations pour des lésions de type TMS sont particulièrement nombreuses chez le personnel spécialisé et auxiliaire en soins infirmiers et thérapeutiques ainsi que les manutentionnaires et travailleurs assimilés.

[Overall risk index for patient transfers in total assistance mode executed by emergency medical technician-paramedics in real work situations](#)

Source : *Applied Ergonomics* 74, janvier 2019

Few studies have quantified the risk of musculoskeletal disorders during patient transfers in total assistance mode in real-life prehospital emergency care situations. An index to assess the overall risk of patient transfers was created; it makes it possible to quantify risk based on the patient's position and the height of the patient's location. An analysis of 71 transfers executed by paramedics in actual work situations showed that moving a patient from the ground was characterized by acute sagittal flexions and axial rotations, respectively, 42% and 12% of the time. When the patient was lying on a raised surface, the lifting index and perceived exertion were the lowest (2.55; easy). According to the overall risk index, patient transfers from the

ground are the riskiest. Paramedics execute many risky lifts even in favorable patient handling contexts.

[Soulagement des tensions et des douleurs liées à l'entretien ménager dans les hôtels](#)

Source : *CCHST: Le rapport sur la santé et la sécurité* 16(6), juin 2018

Vous serez peut-être surpris d'apprendre les préposés de l'entretien ménager changent de posture toutes les trois secondes pendant qu'ils nettoient une chambre et qu'ils prennent environ 8 000 postures différentes lors de chaque quart de travail. Cette situation, combinée à des mouvements énergiques répétés tels que soulever des objets, s'étirer vers l'avant ou adopter une posture inconfortable nécessaire pour faire le travail signifie que les préposés de l'entretien ménager souffrent couramment de blessures au dos, au cou, aux épaules et aux bras.
Responsabilité de l'employeur – Réduire les risques ergonomiques – Conseils de sécurité pour le personnel – Autres risques - Ressources

[The influence of external load configuration on trunk biomechanics and spinal loading during sudden loading](#)

 Source : *Ergonomics* Prépublication, août 2018

Practitioner summary: Increased trunk rotational stiffness and peak L5/S1 joint compression force were observed when undergoing a sudden load release of a medially distributed load compared to a laterally distributed load revealing a less stable hand load condition due to the reduced moment of inertia. The laterally distributed load could increase the load's resistance to physical perturbations and mitigate spinal loading during sudden loading events.

[Troubles musculosquelettiques : mobilisation collective pour l'aide à domicile](#)

Source : *Travail & Sécurité* (796), août 2018

Les métiers de l'aide à la personne exposent les salariés à des risques de troubles musculosquelettiques. Pour préserver la santé de ses salariés, l'association Facilavie, qui intervient sur tout le département du Cher, a défini début 2017 un plan d'action portant sur plusieurs axes : formation d'une personne ressource en interne, information de tout le personnel (administratif et d'intervention à domicile, CHSCT) et des usagers, mise à disposition de matériel adapté.

[Two-dimensional biomechanical thumb model for pipetting](#)

Source : *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics* 68, novembre 2018

Manual pipetting imposes repetitive movements, high force, and awkward postures on the thumb, fingers, and wrist, increasing the risk of musculoskeletal injuries. The purpose of this study is to provide a linear regression model to estimate the optimal pipetting grip height based on the two-dimensional biomechanical static thumb model developed in this study. This biomechanical static thumb model uses hand anatomy and static equilibrium conditions to estimate internal tendon forces against a given external force. Based on the model, we conclude that the optimal grip height is 3 cm in males and 2 cm in females in terms of grip strength and force efficiency. In addition, the model is validated by RMS EMG data from correlation analysis between the predicted internal tendon forces, with RMS EMG values of 0.65 for Flexor Pollicis Longus, 0.57 for Flexor Pollicis Brevis, and 0.61 for Adductor Pollicis.

[Worksheet A: MSI Risk Factor Identification](#)

Source : WorkSafeBC, mai 2018

A worksheet to help identify factors that pose a risk of musculoskeletal injuries (MSI). If a risk is identified, employers can then use this documents companion publication, Worksheet B: MSI Risk Factor Assessment, to help assess the degree of risk. This worksheet is not intended to identify or assess MSI risks associated with moving or lifting people.

[Worksheet B: MSI Risk Factor Assessment](#)

Source : WorkSafeBC, mai 2018

A worksheet to help determine if the risk factors identified in Worksheet A pose a high or moderate risk of musculoskeletal injury (MSI). This worksheet is not intended to identify or assess MSI risks associated with moving or lifting people.

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