



ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

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TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON OCCUPATIONAL SKIN DISORDER AMONG TANNERY WORKERS

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the study: To assess knowledge on occupational skin disorder among tannery workers

Background: Occupational health is an area concerned with protecting the safety, health and welfare of people engaged in work. It is about the effect of work on health. It plays a vital role in helping employers care and understand the need of their employees to create enabling businesses with reduced sickness, absence level and optimized staff performance and productivity. Occupational health remains neglected in developing countries because of competing social, economic, and political challenges.

Design: Cross sectional descriptive design.

Methods: Randomized Convenience sampling method was used. A total of 30 workers were selected in residing Ranipet area.

Result: In knowledge assessment out of 30 samples, 15 members were adequate knowledge and 10 members were moderate knowledge and 5 members were inadequate knowledge.

Conclusion It is important to end the structured interview questions by assess the knowledge on occupational skin disorder among tannery workers. Advanced education in nursing prepares a nurse to take independent decision and function independently, to advocate patient's rights for health care which is appropriate and effective.

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INTRODUCTION

An occupational skin disease is any skin disorder which is caused by a person's work. An existing skin disorder becoming worse by work activities is also considered as occupational skin diseases. The patient with a possibly work-related illness frequently seeks care initially from a family physician. The physician's recognition of a possible link between work and disease often determines the diagnostic tests that are performed and the treatment that is recommended. Early diagnosis of an occupational illness may prevent progressive morbidity and disability from conditions such as occupational asthma and may facilitate the reversal of adverse effects from exposures to substances such as lead. The wastewater of tanneries contains animal flesh, sulfuric acid, chromium and lead, but these are disposed into river or nearby places of the tannery factories in Bangladesh which pollutes environment and affect human health of both tannery workers

and neighborhoods. Accurate figures for the frequency of occupational contact dermatitis in the general population are not known. Some authors estimate the frequency as approximately 10/10000 per year. The identification of an occupational illness in one patient also provides the physician with an opportunity to protect other patients with similar exposures. The resulting contact dermatitis could be preliminary condition to the development of bronchial asthma. The primary health impacts from chromium are damage to the gastrointestinal, respiratory, and immunological systems, as well as reproductive and developmental problem. Occupational diseases are surprisingly common. An estimated 860,000 illnesses and 60,300 deaths from workplace exposures occur annually in united states. The most common cause of itching is a primary skin disease such as eczema, urticaria, psoriasis, lichen planes, dermatitis herpetic form is, insect bites and scabies. Systemic causes of this itch include pregnancy, chronic renal failure, cholestasis, thyroid dysfunction,

haematological disorders, iron deficiency and internal malignancy. An existing skin disorder becoming worse by work activities is also considered as occupational skin diseases.

Background

Occupational skin disease is any skin disorder which is caused by a person’s work. An existing skin disorder becoming worse by work activities is also considered as occupational skin diseases.

Aim of the study: To assess knowledge on occupational skin disorders among tannery workers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

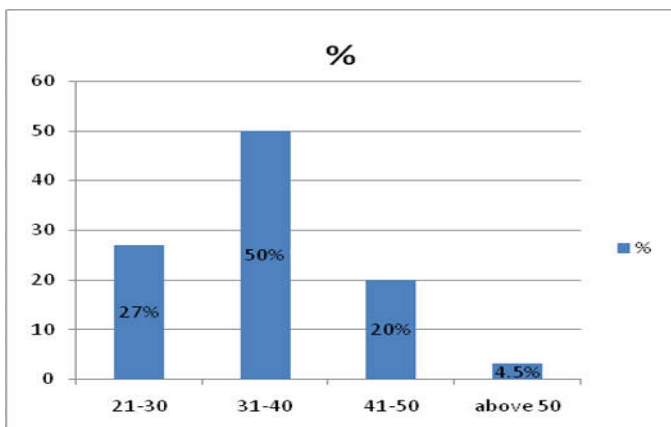
The descriptive research designed was used to find out the knowledge and skin disorder among tannery worker around thirty workers were selected by using convenient sampling technique. After selecting the sample, the demographical data was collected by using structured questionnaire .The knowledge was assessed by using structured interview questionnaire among tanner workers. The data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics.

Ethical consideration: The project has been approved by the ethics committee of the institution. Informed consent was obtained from the participants before initiating the study.

RESULTS

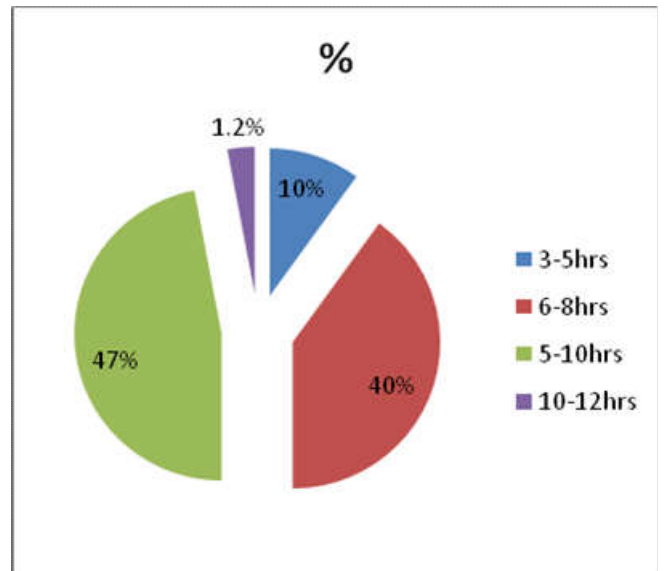
Section-I

Out of 30 sample 50% were in 31-40 years, 80% were in male, 87% were in lived in rural residictional place, 53 % were in non formal education, 63% were in temporary tannery worker, 47% were in 5-10 hours workers per day, 43% were in used lather cleaning. The chart reveals that in study group 8(27%) were 21-30 years, 15(50%) were 31-40, 6(20%) were 41-50, 1(3%) were above 50.



Section 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of duration of working time/day. This chart reveals the study group 3(10%) were 3-5 hours 12(40%) were 6-8 hours, 14(47%) were 5-10 hours, 1(3%) were 10-12 hours

Section-II: P<0.5 Levels of significant. N.S- Not significant the above table shows that there was significant association between demographical variables and knowledge on tannery worker is education.



Non significant association between demographical variables and knowledge on tannery workers is age, sex, residence, type of employment, duration of working hours time per day, area of working.

Section-III: In this out of 30 samples, 15 members were adequate knowledge and 10 members were moderate knowledge and 5 member were inadequate knowledge

DISCUSSION

The first objective of the study was to assess the occupational skin disorder among tannery workers: Out of 30 sample 50% were in 31-40 years, 80% were in male, 87% were in lived in rural residictional place, 53 % were in non formal education, 63% were in temporary tannery worker, 47% were in 5-10 hours workers per day, 43% were in used lather cleaning. **The second objective of the study was to Reveals the percentage distribution of knowledge assessment.** In this out of 30 samples, 15 members were adequate knowledge and 10 members were moderate knowledge and 5 member were inadequate knowledge

Conclusion

The study findings revel that, It is important to end the structured interview questions by assess the knowledge on occupational skin disorder among tannery workers. Advanced education in nursing prepares a nurse to take independent decision and function independently, to advocate patient’s rights for health care which is appropriate and effective.

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