

REVISTAS ELECTRÓNICAS – N°22

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Asian-Pacific Newsletter
ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

ASIAN-PACIFIC NEWSLETTER ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY – Finnish Institute of Occupational Health / ILO / WHO

EJEMPLAR: 3/2006. ERGONOMICS

IDIOMA: inglés

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Editorial / Rabindra Nath Sen

New strategies for the prevention of musculoskeletal disorders in Korea / Jungsun Park
Computer use among children and youths in Thailand: Health and social impacts /
Sasitorn Taptagaporn, Suwannee Juthamanepong, Kanikar Buntoengjit

Epidemiological characteristics of musculoskeletal disorders in manufacturing industry in Vietnam / Le Tran Ngoan

How to improve occupational health, safety and environment by applying cleaner production in industry / Prajjwal Raut, Erkki Kähkönen

Sustainable workplace improvement through training and benchmarking / Shrinivas M. Shanbhag

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ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVES (EHP) – National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (EE.UU)

EJEMPLAR: Volume 114, Number 12, December 2006

IDIOMA: inglés

CONTENIDO DESTACADO:

[FONOFOS EXPOSURE AND CANCER INCIDENCE IN THE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH STUDY](#)

Background: The Agricultural Health Study (AHS) is a prospective cohort study of licensed pesticide applicators from Iowa and North Carolina enrolled 1993-1997 and followed for incident cancer through 2002. A previous investigation in this cohort

linked exposure to the organophosphate fonofos with incident prostate cancer in subjects with family history of prostate cancer.

Objectives: This finding along with findings of associations between organophosphate pesticides and cancer more broadly led to this study of fonofos and risk of any cancers among 45,372 pesticide applicators enrolled in the AHS.

Methods: Pesticide exposure and other data were collected using self-administered questionnaires. Poisson regression was used to calculate rate ratios (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) while controlling for potential confounders.

Results: Relative to the unexposed, leukemia risk was elevated in the highest category of lifetime (RR = 2.24 ; 95% CI, 0.94–5.34, $p_{\text{trend}} = 0.07$) and intensity-weighted exposure-days (RR = 2.67 ; 95% CI, 1.06–6.70, $p_{\text{trend}} = 0.04$) , a measure that takes into account factors that modify pesticide exposure. Although prostate cancer risk was unrelated to fonofos use overall, among applicators with a family history of prostate cancer, we observed a significant dose-response trend for lifetime exposure-days ($p_{\text{trend}} = 0.02$, RR highest tertile vs. unexposed = 1.77, 95% CI, 1.03–3.05 ; RR_{interaction} = 1.28, 95% CI, 1.07–1.54) . Intensity-weighted results were similar. No associations were observed with other examined cancer sites.

Conclusions: Further study is warranted to confirm findings with respect to leukemia and determine whether genetic susceptibility modifies prostate cancer risk from pesticide exposure.

Key words: agriculture, fonofos, insecticides, neoplasms, occupational exposure, organophosphorus compounds, organothiophosphorus compounds, pesticides

Links: [HTML](#) / [PDF](#)

[THE WORLD TRADE CENTER DISASTER AND THE HEALTH OF WORKERS: FIVE-YEAR ASSESSMENT OF A UNIQUE MEDICAL SCREENING PROGRAM](#)

Background: Approximately 40,000 rescue and recovery workers were exposed to caustic dust and toxic pollutants following the 11 September 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center (WTC) . These workers included traditional first responders, such as firefighters and police, and a diverse population of construction, utility, and public sector workers.

Methods: To characterize WTC-related health effects, the WTC Worker and Volunteer Medical Screening Program was established. This multicenter clinical program provides free standardized examinations to responders. Examinations include medical, mental health, and exposure assessment questionnaires; physical examinations; spirometry; and chest X rays.

Results: Of 9,442 responders examined between July 2002 and April 2004, 69% reported new or worsened respiratory symptoms while performing WTC work. Symptoms persisted to the time of examination in 59% of these workers. Among those who had been asymptomatic before September 11, 61% developed respiratory symptoms while performing WTC work. Twenty-eight percent had abnormal spirometry ; forced vital capacity (FVC) was low in 21% ; and obstruction was present in 5%. Among nonsmokers, 27% had abnormal spirometry compared with 13% in the general U.S. population. Prevalence of low FVC among nonsmokers was 5-fold greater than in the U.S. population (20% vs. 4%). Respiratory symptoms and spirometry abnormalities were significantly associated with early arrival at the site.

Conclusion: WTC responders had exposure-related increases in respiratory symptoms and pulmonary function test abnormalities that persisted up to 2.5 years after the attacks. Long-term medical monitoring is required to track persistence of these abnormalities and identify late effects, including possible malignancies. Lessons learned should guide future responses to civil disasters.

Key words: air pollution, disaster response, occupational lung disease, pulmonary function, September 11, spirometry, World Trade Center.

Links: [HTML](#) / [PDF](#)

[WHOLE-BODY LIFETIME OCCUPATIONAL LEAD EXPOSURE AND RISK OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE](#)

Background: Several epidemiologic studies have suggested an association between Parkinson's disease (PD) and exposure to heavy metals using subjective exposure measurements.

Objectives: We investigated the association between objective chronic occupational lead exposure and the risk of PD.

Methods: We enrolled 121 PD patients and 414 age-, sex-, and race-, frequency-matched controls in a case-control study. As an indicator of chronic Pb exposure, we measured concentrations of tibial and calcaneal bone Pb stores using ¹⁰⁹Cadmium excited K-series X-ray fluorescence. As an indicator of recent exposure, we measured blood Pb concentration. We collected occupational data on participants from 18 years of age until the age at enrollment, and an industrial hygienist determined the duration and intensity of environmental Pb exposure. We employed physiologically based pharmacokinetic modeling to combine these data, and we estimated whole-body lifetime Pb exposures for each individual. Logistic regression analysis produced estimates of PD risk by quartile of lifetime Pb exposure.

Results: Risk of PD was elevated by > 2-fold [odds ratio = 2.27 (95% confidence interval, 1.13-4.55) ; $p = 0.021$] for individuals in the highest quartile for lifetime lead exposure relative to the lowest quartile, adjusting for age, sex, race, smoking history, and coffee and alcohol consumption. The associated risk of PD for the second and third quartiles were elevated but not statistically significant at the $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

Conclusions: These results provide an objective measure of chronic Pb exposure and confirm our earlier findings that occupational exposure to Pb is a risk factor for PD.

Key words: case control, chronic toxicity, K-X-ray fluorescence, lead exposure, neurodegeneration, occupational exposure, Parkinson's disease

Links: [HTML](#) / [PDF](#)

[THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY'S ROLE IN THE 16 CITIES STUDY OF SECONDHAND TOBACCO SMOKE: DO THE DATA SUPPORT THE STATED CONCLUSIONS?](#)

Background: Since 1996, the tobacco industry has used the 16 Cities Study conclusions that workplace secondhand tobacco smoke (SHS) exposures are lower than home exposures to argue that workplace and other smoking restrictions are unnecessary.

Objectives: Our goal was to determine the origins and objectives of the 16 Cities Study through analysis of internal tobacco industry documents and regulatory agency and court records, and to evaluate the validity of the study's conclusions.

Results: The tobacco industry's purpose in conducting the 16 Cities Study was to develop data showing that workplace SHS exposures were negligible, using these data

to stop smoking restrictions by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The extensive involvement of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and the tobacco industry's Center for Indoor Air Research in controlling the study was not fully disclosed. The study's definition of "smoking workplace" included workplaces where smoking was restricted to designated areas or where no smoking was observed. This definition substantially reduced the study's reported average SHS concentrations in "smoking workplaces" because SHS levels in unrestricted smoking workplaces are much greater than in workplaces with designated smoking areas or where no smoking occurred. Stratifying the data by home smoking status and comparing exposures by workplace smoking status, however, indicates that smoke-free workplaces would halve the total SHS exposure of those living with smokers and virtually eliminate SHS exposure for most others.

Conclusions: Data in the 16 Cities Study reveal that smoke-free workplaces would dramatically reduce total SHS exposure, providing significant worker and public health benefits.

Key words: 16 Cities Study, Center for Indoor Air Research, environmental tobacco smoke, ETS, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, OSHA, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Roger Jenkins, secondhand tobacco smoke, SHS, smoke-free homes, smoke-free workplaces

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ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH: A GLOBAL
ACCESS SCIENCE SOURCE – BioMed Central

EJEMPLAR: 2006

IDIOMA: inglés

CONTENIDO DESTACADO:

[THYROID FUNCTION IN DANISH GREENHOUSE WORKERS](#)

Background: From animal studies it is known that currently used pesticides can disturb thyroid function.

Methods: In the present study we investigated the thyroid function in 122 Danish greenhouse workers, to evaluate if greenhouse workers classified as highly exposed to pesticides experiences altered thyroid levels compared to greenhouse workers with lower exposure. Serum samples from the greenhouse workers were sampled both in the spring and the fall to evaluate if differences in pesticide use between seasons resulted in altered thyroid hormone levels.

Results: We found a moderate reduction of free thyroxine (FT4) (10–16%) among the persons working in greenhouses with a high spraying load both in samples collected in the spring and the fall, but none of the other measured thyroid hormones differed significantly between exposure groups in the cross-sectional comparisons. However, in longitudinal analysis of the individual thyroid hormone level between the spring and the fall, more pronounced differences were found with on average 32% higher thyroid

stimulating hormone (TSH) level in the spring compared to the fall and at the same time a 5-9% lower total triiodothyroxin (TT3), free triiodothyroxine (FT3) and FT4. The difference between seasons was not consistently more pronounced in the group classified as high exposure compared to the low exposure groups.

Conclusion: The present study indicates that pesticide exposure among Danish greenhouse workers results in only minor disturbances of thyroid hormone levels.

[MORTALITY AMONG US EMPLOYEES OF A LARGE COMPUTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY: 1969-2001](#)

Background: Previous studies suggested increased cancer incidence and mortality in workers exposed to solvents and other chemicals in computer manufacturing jobs. Most previous studies were of small cohorts and findings were inconsistent. A lawsuit involving a large U.S. company produced a data file for analysis. This study sought to elucidate patterns of mortality in workers who were engaged manufacturing computers and related electronic components in the largest database available to date.

Methods: A proportional mortality and proportional cancer mortality analysis of deaths in eligible workers between 1969 and 2001 was carried out, with U.S. population mortality data as the standard for comparison. Mortality and work history data was from corporate mortality and work history files produced during litigation and standard U.S. and state mortality files. The study base comprised 31,941 decedents who died between 1969 and 2001, who had worked for at least five years and whose death information was collected in the corporate mortality file. Proportional mortality ratios (PMRs) and Proportional Cancer Mortality Ratios (PCMRs) and their 95% confidence intervals were computed for 66 causes of death in males and females.

Results: PMRs for all cancers combined were elevated in males (PMR = 107; 95% CI = 105-109) and females (PMR = 115; 95% CI = 110-119); several specific cancers and other causes of death were also significantly elevated in both males and females. There were reduced deaths due to non-malignant respiratory disease in males and females and heart disease in females; several specific cancers and other causes of death were significantly reduced in both males and females. Proportional cancer mortality ratios (PCMRs) for brain and central nervous system cancer were elevated (PCMR = 166; 95% CI = 129-213), kidney cancer (PCMR = 162; 95% CI = 124-212), melanoma of skin (PCMR = 179; 95% CI = 131-244) and pancreatic cancer (PCMR = 126; 95% CI = 101-157) were significantly elevated in male manufacturing workers. Kidney cancer (PCMR = 212; 95% CI = 116-387) and cancer of all lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue (PCMR = 162; 95% CI = 121-218) were significantly elevated in female manufacturing workers.

Conclusion: Mortality was elevated due to specific cancers and among workers more likely to be exposed to solvents and other chemical exposures in manufacturing operations. Due to lack of individual exposure information, no conclusions are made about associations with any particular agent.

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (IJOEH)

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Special Issue. **FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM.** Daniel Hryhorczuk, MD, MPH, *Guest Editor*

[BUILDING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CAPACITY THROUGH INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIPS](#) / Kenneth Bridbord, et al.

[CAPACITY BUILDING IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH IN INDIA AND NEPAL](#) / Ondine S. Von Ehrenstein, et al.

[TRAINING IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH FOR ACTION: THE SHANGHAI-CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH TRAINING PROGRAM](#) / Richard A. Kreutzer, et al.

[BIOLOGICAL MONITORING OF PESTICIDE EXPOSURES AMONG APPLICATORS AND THEIR CHILDREN IN NICARAGUA](#) / Teresa Rodríguez, et al.

[MORTALITY AMONG A COHORT OF BANANA PLANTATION WORKERS IN COSTA RICA](#) / Jonathan Hofmann, et al.

[IDENTIFYING ANTECEDENT CONDITIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HIGH RATE OF MINING INJURIES IN ZAMBIA](#) / Hugh B. Miller, et al.

[MERCURY EXPOSURES IN INFORMAL GOLD MINERS AND RELATIVES IN SOUTHERN PERU](#) / Jasmin Hurtado, et al.

[OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH IN MEXICO](#) / Francisco Raúl Sanchezromán, et al.

[SEMEN QUALITY AND REPRODUCTIVE SEX HORMONE LEVELS IN PERUVIAN PESTICIDE SPRAYERS](#) / Sandra Yucra, et al.

[CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN CENTRAL ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST](#) / David O. Carpenter, et al.

[CRITICAL EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE AGENTS SUSPECTED IN THE ETIOLOGY OF BALKAN ENDEMIC NEPHROPATHY](#) / Thomas C. Voice, et al.

[ITREOH BUILDING OF REGIONAL CAPACITY TO MONITOR RECREATIONAL WATER: DEVELOPMENT OF A NON-COMMERCIAL MICROCYSTIN ELISA AND ITS IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY](#) / Beatriz M. Brena, et al.

[FROM CONFLICT TO COLLABORATION, LOCAL POLITICAL CLIMATE ACCELERATES ITREOH'S REGIONALIZATION IN SOUTH ASIA](#) / Nalini Sathiakumar, et al.

[ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH IN SOUTHERN AFRICA](#) / Rajan N. Naidoo, et al..

[RISK PERCEPTION AND COMMUNICATION REGARDING PESTICIDE USE IN RURAL WORK: A CASE STUDY IN RIO DE JANEIRO STATE, BRAZIL](#) / Frederico Peres, et al.

[FUNDING OF PILOT PROJECTS IN LATIN AMERICA: A TOOL FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH](#) / Sarah A. Felknor, et al.

[BREAST CANCER TRENDS IN TWO OBLASTS OF BELARUS AND THE CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT](#) / Iринi Dardynskaia, et al.

EDITORIAL

[THE FOGARTY ITREOH PROGRAM: PROMOTING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH THROUGH TRAINING AND RESEARCH](#) / Daniel Hryhorczuk

LETTERS

[The Case of Chromium\(VI\)](#). Ernest E. Mcconnell; Scout, David Egilman

[Recycling Sewage Sludge](#). Robert B. Brobst; Caroline Snyder

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JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH –
Japan Society for Occupational Health

EJEMPLAR: Vol. 48, No. 6, December 2006

IDIOMA: inglés

CONTENIDO:

RAPID COMMUNICATION

A Case of Occupational Bronchial Asthma and Contact Dermatitis Caused by *ortho*-Phthalaldehyde Exposure in a Medical Worker. [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(178K\)](#)]

ORIGINAL

Human Herpesvirus 6 Reactivation in Trichloroethylene-exposed Workers Suffering from Generalized Skin Disorders Accompanied by Hepatic Dysfunction [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(462K\)](#)]

Carcinogenicity and Chronic Toxicity in Rats and Mice Exposed by Inhalation to 1,2-Dichloroethane for Two Years [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(295K\)](#)]

Behavior of Rock Wool in Rat Lungs after Exposure by Nasal Inhalation [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(364K\)](#)]

Subjective Fatigue and Stress Hormone Levels in Urine according to Duration of Shiftwork [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(83K\)](#)]

The Effects of Pre-Entry Career Maturity and Support Networks in Workplace on Newcomers' Mental Health [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(145K\)](#)]

Effects of Inhalation Exposure to Propylene Oxide on Respiratory Tract, Reproduction and Development in Rats [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(562K\)](#)]

Mental Health of Healthcare Workers who Experience Needlestick and Sharps Injuries [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(88K\)](#)]

Toxicity Study of the Volatile Constituents of *Myoga* Utilizing Acute Dermal Irritation Assays and the Guinea-Pig Maximization Test [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(474K\)](#)]

Association of Psychological Well-Being with Oral Conditions in Japanese Workers [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(99K\)](#)]

Effects of the Job Stress Education for Supervisors on Psychological Distress and Job Performance among Their Immediate Subordinates: A Supervisor-Based Randomized Controlled Trial [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(140K\)](#)]

Association between Intention to Stay on the Job and Job Satisfaction among Japanese Nurses in Small and Medium-sized Private Hospitals [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(117K\)](#)]

CASE STUDY

Study of a Mortality Surge among Transport Workers in Japan [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(163K\)](#)]

FIELD STUDY

Genotoxic Risks to Nurses from Contamination of the Work Environment with Antineoplastic Drugs in Japan [[Abstract](#)] [[PDF \(96K\)](#)]

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OBJECTIF PREVENTION: LA REVUE D'INFORMATION – Association pour la Santé et la Sécurité du Travail, secteur Affaires Sociales – ASSTSAS (Canadá)

EJEMPLAR: Vol. 29 – no. 5 – Décembre 2006

IDIOMA: francés

CONTENIDO:

[Mot de l'Association – Le partenariat: un excellent levier de développement en prévention!](#) Lorsque vient le temps de réaliser un mandat en prévention, l'ASSTSAS opte souvent pour une stratégie de partenariat.

[Dossier : Médicaments dangereux.](#) L'ASSTSAS travaille en collaboration avec un comité pour produire un guide de prévention sur les médicaments dangereux. Ce guide, qui ira plus en profondeur, sera publié au début de l'année 2007. Ce dossier présente les grandes lignes des recommandations du comité.

- **[Dossier Médicaments dangereux – Nouvelles mesures de prévention.](#)** Par ce dossier, nous espérons que vous comprendrez mieux les enjeux liés aux médicaments dangereux. Ainsi, vous pourrez participer davantage au rehaussement des mesures de prévention qui assureront la sécurité de tous ceux qui sont en contact avec ces médicaments.
- **[Dossier Médicaments dangereux – Des effets pas si secondaires!](#)** Ce premier article du dossier dresse un portrait des risques liés aux médicaments dits "dangereux" ainsi que des efforts de prévention. Il présente aussi le travail d'un comité provincial qui s'est réuni autour de cette question.
- **[Dossier Médicaments dangereux – Une enquête dans les pharmacies du Québec.](#)** Pour répondre à leur mandat, les membres du comité de l'ASSTSAS sur les médicaments dangereux ont réalisé une enquête sur l'état des lieux en matière de préparation et d'administration de ces médicaments au Québec.

- [Dossier Médicaments dangereux – Mesures générales de prévention.](#) Plusieurs personnes dans un hôpital, ou même à domicile, peuvent être en contact avec des médicaments dangereux. Que ce soit au quai de réception des marchandises, à la pharmacie, sur les unités de soins ou lors de l'entretien sanitaire ou de la gestion des déchets. Cet article présente les mesures de prévention dites "générales" car elles s'appliquent à toutes les étapes du circuit du médicament.
- [Dossier Médicaments dangereux – Vers un nouvel aménagement des pharmacies d'oncologie.](#) Cet article présente les principaux critères d'aménagement qui ont été discutés par le comité sur les médicaments dangereux. Dans le cadre de ces travaux, le comité a invité des représentants de la Corporation d'hébergement du Québec à l'accompagner.
- [Dossier Médicaments dangereux – La préparation stérile: une étape critique.](#) Lors de la préparation stérile de médicaments dangereux, outre la justesse du produit, la précision de la dose et la stérilité du produit final, la protection du manipulateur et de l'environnement de travail dans les pharmacies d'hôpitaux doivent être prises en considération. À cette étape, les différentes sources de contamination sont le contact direct avec les fioles contaminées qui proviennent des fournisseurs, les fuites et les aérosols qui se forment lors de la manipulation des produits. Pour limiter les risques de contamination, plusieurs actions s'imposent.
- [Dossier Médicaments dangereux – Soigner des patients médicamenteux: visons la sécurité.](#) Cet article identifie les mesures de sécurité pour administrer des médicaments dangereux et pour soigner les patients médicamenteux. Il vise le personnel soignant au centre hospitalier ou à domicile, et, dans certains cas, les proches du patients.
- [Dossier Médicaments dangereux – Surveillance médicale, biologique ou environnementale?](#) Au cours de la dernière décennie, plusieurs chercheurs ont démontré qu'on pouvait retrouver des concentrations de divers médicaments dangereux dans l'urine des personnes qui administrent les médicaments ou qui les préparent.

[Statistiques – Tendances pour les lésions professionnelles chez les soignants canadiens.](#) En 2004, l'ASSTSAS a collaboré à une recherche canadienne subventionnée par le Bureau de la politique des soins infirmiers de Santé Canada. Ces travaux visaient à dresser un portrait des lésions d'origine professionnelle dans le secteur de la santé et d'en discuter les variations en tenant compte des réalités régionales.

[Infections – Pandémie d'influenza: une réserve de N-95.](#) En matière de pandémie d'influenza, une certaine vigilance s'impose car l'information évolue sans cesse. Cet article présente les derniers développements en matière d'appareils de protection respiratoire (APR). On aborde aussi la question de la veille informationnelle en prévention des infections puis des sites Internets pertinents sont proposés.

[Équipements – La petite histoire d'une innovation!](#) Lors du colloque de l'ASSTSAS, en mai 2006, le CSSS de la région de Thetford a remporté le Prix du jury et le Prix du public au concours Pleins feux sur l'innovation grâce au projet de Martial Roussin, assistant infirmier-chef à l'urgence et formateur PDSB. Objectif Prévention s'est entretenu avec M. Roussin.

Déplacement des bénéficiaires – Forces requises lors de transferts de bénéficiaires

Chaque année, des préposés aux bénéficiaires, des infirmières auxiliaires et des infirmières se blessent en effectuant les transferts de bénéficiaires. Les lésions peuvent affecter le dos, le cou et les membres supérieurs. Certains travailleurs ne récupéreront pas complètement et demeureront avec des limitations fonctionnelles.

Déficiencia intelectual – Un centre d'activités de jour améliore les conditions de travail. Un centre d'activité de jour (CAJ) pour personnes présentant une déficiencia intelectual a entrepris une démarche pour améliorer les conditions d'exercice du travail à travers un processus d'examen global des différentes composantes du travail. Des représentants de l'établissement se sont adjoint l'ASSTSAS pour établir un diagnostic ergonomique et proposer des solutions.

Vitrine des nouveautés – Lampe d'appoint au point! Ajouter une lampe dans son environnement de travail permet d'augmenter le niveau d'intensité lumineuse en fonction de ses besoins personnels. Le cristallin de l'oeil, en vieillissant, s'opacifie et laisse passer moins de lumière, d'où souvent le besoin d'un éclairage d'appoint.

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REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE SAÚDE OCUPACIONAL – FUNDACENTRO

EJEMPLAR: Vol. 31 – no. 113 – 2006

IDIOMA: portugués

CONTENIDO:

PREVALÊNCIA DE TRANSTORNOS MENTAIS EM TRABALHADORES DE UMA UNIVERSIDADE PÚBLICA DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO / Liliana A. M. Guimarães; Daniela de Almeida Martins; Sonia Grubits; Dorgival Caetano.

Estimación de la prevalencia de trastornos mentales en trabajadores de una universidad pública del interior del estado de San Pablo, alertando de la gravedad del problema y la urgencia de adoptar medidas preventivas.

OCORRÊNCIA DE SOBREPESO E OUTROS FATORES DE RISCO CARDIOVASCULAR EM TRABALHADORES ATENDIDOS EM UM AMBULATÓRIO DE NUTRIÇÃO DO CENTRO DE ESTUDOS DE SAÚDE DO TRABALHADOR, SALVADOR-BA / Solange Veloso Viana; Maria Cecilia Costa; Sebastião Loureiro; Iracema Santos Veloso

El objetivo es determinar la ocurrencia de sobrepeso y sus posibles asociaciones con el perfil lipídico indeseable y la adiposidad central, buscando producir informaciones que puedan apoyar el desarrollo de acciones tendientes a controlar los riesgos o agravios a la salud.

UM BREVE ESTUDO ACERCA DO COTIDIANO DO TRABALHO DE PRODUTORES RURAIS: INTOXICAÇÕES POR AGROTÓXICOS E SUBNOTIFICAÇÃO / Maria Luiza Gava Schmidt; Pedro Henrique Godinho

El objetivo es conocer el cotidiano del trabajo de productores rurales de una cooperativa agrícola localizada en el interior del estado de San Pablo, y evaluar la exposición durante la utilización de agrotóxicos en el desenvolvimiento de sus tareas.

EXCESSO DE PESO: CARACTERÍSTICA DOS TRABALHADORES DE COZINHAS COLETIVAS? / Karine de Lima Sírio Boclin; Nelson Blank

Se observa la prevalencia de sobrepeso y obesidad en trabajadores de cocinas, comparando con trabajadores de lavanderías, todos de hospitales públicos, verificando posibles factores de riesgo específico relacionados con las condiciones de trabajo.

SUCÇÃO DE ALTA POTÊNCIA NO CONTROLE DAS PARTÍCULAS EMITIDAS PELO SISTEMA DE ABRASÃO A AR EM CONSULTÓRIO ODONTOLÓGICO / Fábio Luiz Ferreira Scannavino; Lourdes dos Santos-Pinto; Antonio Carlos Hernandez

Evalúa la deposición de óxido de aluminio en el campo operatorio del cirujano-dentista durante la utilización de ciertos sistemas, así como la efectividad de succión de alta potencia en la captación de ese polvo.

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