

Original Article

Assessing the knowledge of Guilan Pre-Hospital emergency personnel (EMS) from safety principles

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ABSTRACT

Occupational injuries are not limited to factories and industries, and there are other work environments that require special attention due to their properties, including these environments, hospitals and health centers and emergency services, which are due to the nature of the services provided. And, recently, the advancement of medical technology requires state of the art knowledge about occupational safety, which ignores it, so that people at high risk are at risk. According to the US Department of Labor, health care personnel are twice as likely to be injured, injured, and ill for professional careers, and the rate of occupational injuries is 16.8% versus 4.8% in the industry. Therefore, due to the importance of the function of the medical staff and especially the trainee's personnel in the emergency department, in order to maintain their health, this study was designed and conducted to evaluate the knowledge of Guilan pre-hospital emergency personnel (EMS) of occupational safety principles in 2018. In this research, the research population consists of all personnel of the emergency pre-hospital staff of Rasht city (EMS). In this study, data collection tools are a questionnaire and Data analysis is done using the SPSS 21 software. Findings of the research, especially Attraction and hospital and safety in electrical issues have been weak. Also, in response to the issues of carrying heavy duty emergency duties and preventing the handling of sharp materials, employees' information was at a desirable level, but most of them were not aware of the standard use of anti-proliferation tools.

Keywords: Pre-hospital emergency hospital, awareness, occupational safety.

Introduction

The study of occupational health, the proportion of personnel and its relation with work and work environment [1,2]. Initially, the scope of the job is limited to damage or occupational insurance that is related to work, working conditions, or work environment [3,4]. Gradually, studies have shown that the three factors mentioned above are also factors contributing to inhumane illnesses, and therefore the scope of occupational health has expanded [5]. Occupational injuries are not limited to factories and industries, and there are other work environments that require special attention due to their properties, including these environments, hospitals and health centers and

emergencies, due to the nature of the services in which And recently seeking the advancement of medical technology, requires up-to-date knowledge about occupational safety principles, which ignores them, at very high risk workers [6-8]. In order to achieve the ideal conditions and to eliminate the problems in the workplace, which hospitals and emergency centers are also part of, we must first increase the knowledge and knowledge of the personnel about work damage [9]. Principles of occupational safety primarily reduce occupational hazards and occupational exposure to workplace safety in the workplace and prevent and minimize injuries and occupational hazards, and strive to improve the status of the staff [10,11].

In a 2010 study by Shelley et al., Almost all EMS emergency staff and staff members reported worrying about the risk of developing HIV and hepatitis. EMS personnel working in health care settings have not had enough knowledge and knowledge about the dangers of work, so to increase this level of awareness, it is advisable to regularly hold classes [12]. In the study of patricia Et al. In 2004, all health care workers were at risk of exposure to infectious diseases caused by work, and the most common cause of these diseases was transfusion of blood-

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