



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS AMONG COTTON MILL WORKERS AT PUKKATHURAI , KANCHEEPURAM DIST

KEY WORDS:

Dr. T. Komalavalli

Ph. D(n)., Principal , Department Of Child Health Nursing, Karpaga Vinayaga College Of Nursing, Chinnakolambakkam , Kancheepuram District

M. Sunitha*

M. Sc (N).Associate Professor, Department Of Medical Surgical Nursing , karpaga Vinayaga College Of Nursing Chinnakolambakkam, Kancheepuram District *Corresponding Author

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

The work is considered a part of our life most adult spend approximately one fourth to third of their time at work and often perceive work as part of their self identity bureau of labour statistic reported that every 5 seconds worker is injured in the united state at every 1 second a worker is temporarily or permanently disabled.

Occupational hazards is perhaps the most prevalent form of pore safety measures as a chronic disease , occupational hazards is prevalent in both developed and developing countries it is now so common that is replaced the mere traditional public health concerns including increasing safety measures in adults for industrialized countries it has been suggested that much poor safety measures have been caused the occupational hazards and disease

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of occupational hazards among adult people

To find out the association between the level of knowledge in prevention of occupational hazards with selected demogr aphic variables .

To prepare and provide self instruction manual on prevention of occupational hazards among adult

Rushton l et al , stated that prolonged exposure to high levels of silica has long been known to cause silicosis this paper evaluates the evidence for as increased risk of chronic in occupation and industries in which exposure causing disating health effects

Freidman et al revealed that asthma is a respiratory disease characterized by airway obstruction that is partially or completely reversible either spontaneously or with treatment airway inflammation and increased airway responsiveness to variety of stimuli

METHODS

Research approach is descriptive design

The study was conducted in cotton mill at pukkthurai , kancheepuram dist

Sample was Workers working in cotton mill who have fulfilled the criteria .Sample size was 30 sample

s.n	Level of knowledge	Number	Percentage(%)
1	Adequate	16	53.4
2	Moderately adequate	14	46.6
3	Inadequate	0	0

RESULTS

The study shows that 46.6% of adult worker have moderately adequate knowledge and 53.4% of adult workers have adequate knowledge

The demographic data confirms that the majority of the workers 12(40 %) from 24-25 years of age group 25%) (83.4) of the workers were belonging to Hindu religion Based on income majority 13(43.3) was from Rs 2000 -3000 group

Regarding the type of family ,majority 17 (56.6%) belongs to nuclear family Majority of workers 20(66.6) were non vegetarian Based on source of health information 20(66.6%) were professional Majority of workers 17(56.6%) were alcohol consumption There is statistical association between level of knowledge and demographic variables such as age , income type of family

There is no statistical association between the level of knowledge and demographic variables such as sex, religion , educational status , food habits , source of information ,personal habits

JOURNEL

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