

1a. Conditions Governing Workers' Health Surveillance

Health surveillance involves ongoing health checks for employees exposed to workplace risks. Conditions include: regular exposure to hazardous substances, risk of occupational disease, early detection, compliance with laws, and confidentiality.

1b. Accident Recording and Investigation System

Effective systems include reporting structure, documentation, root cause analysis, preventive actions, feedback, and legal compliance.

2a. Risk Identification

Risk identification involves recognizing hazards in the workplace through observation, records, and consultation.

2b. Risk Assessment

It quantifies the likelihood and impact of risks through hazard analysis, evaluation, and control measures.

2c. Silicosis

Chronic lung disease from inhaling silica dust; common in mining; symptoms include cough and shortness of breath.

2d. Asbestosis

Lung scarring from asbestos exposure; high risk in construction; can lead to mesothelioma.

3a. Occupational Infections

Infections acquired at work, such as TB or hepatitis, prevented with PPE and hygiene.

3b. Return-to-Work Health Assessment

Evaluates fitness for duty post-illness, considers adjustments and safety.

3c. Monitoring Sickness Absence

Includes tracking, interviews, digital tools, and health department coordination.

4a. Ethical and Legal Issues in Workplace

Concerns include confidentiality, discrimination, legal rights, and informed consent.

4b. First Aid for Head and Eye Injuries

Head: stabilize, control bleeding. Eye: rinse, avoid rubbing, cover and refer.