PHS817 - Answer Sheet Summary

## 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.