

**AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON
WORK-RELATED INJURIES ATTENDING
EMERGENCY RECEIVING CENTER
AT YANGON GENERAL HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, overall human, social, and financial toll of traumatic work-related injury is becoming enormous, rivaling the burden imposed by such health threats as cancer and cardiovascular disease. Thus, from September 24 to October 14, a cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted at the Emergency Receiving Center (ERC) of Yangon General Hospital to study an epidemiology of the work-related injuries attending to it. In this study consecutive sampling was used and information from patients was collected with aid of semi-structured questionnaire during face to face interviews. Among total patients of (1336) with complaints of various kinds of accidents and injuries, a hundred and eleven patients were found to be suffered from work-related injuries, which comprised (8.3%) to the total accidents and injuries. The largest number of injuries occurred in young age group (21 - 30 years). Males were more prone to work related injuries than females. Not highly educated persons were also more prone to injuries. Production and transport workers, equipment operators and manual workers suffered work related injuries more frequently than others. Majority of attending work-related injuries happened in Yangon Region in which West district had the highest magnitude. Most of the work related injuries occurred on Monday and highest number of accidents occurred between 12 noon to 6 pm. Transport injuries and falling of objects onto human bodies were most frequent injuries. Injuries to upper limbs were dominant pattern. Most of the patients were with moderate severity. (50.5%) of patients were admitted to YGH and (45.9%) received outpatient treatment, one dead case and three referred to other hospitals. Most patients were with less job experience (<1 year) and also were working at least 8 hours a day. As majority of the patients were not engaged in large factories, they were not experienced of training for work. Although there are some guidelines in the medium and large scale industries, they are disobeyed. So, management of those relating factors such as young age, low level of education, lack of experience, long working hours, lack or insufficiency of job trainings etc. can reduce the future rate of work-related injuries to certain extent.