Occupational Disease: Incidence and Prevention

Occ tober 2015

D Linn Holness



Centre for Research Expertise in Occupational Disease

Research that makes a Difference



St. Michael's Inspired Care. Inspiring Science.



- Brief description of the Ontario Occupational Disease Strategy Framework
- Occupational Disease Incidence and Prevention



Ontario Occupational Disease Strategy Framework

- WSIB Prevention created working group
- Working group produced report
- OHCOW supported the initial development of detailed plans for specific diseases
- OHCOW supported the update of the detailed plans over the past year







THE ONTARIO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Occupational Disease Prevention Committee

Chairs: Alec Farquhar, Managing Director Occupational Health Clinics for Ontario Workers

Dr. Loris Molino, Director Occupational Health and Safety, Vale Inco

Committee members:

Ric Demeulles, General Manager Workplace Safety North

Renu Kulendran, Director Occupational Health and Safety Branch, Ministry of Labour

Dr. Linn Holness, Director Centre for Research Expertise in Occupational Diseases (CREOD) University of Toronto and St. Michael's Hospital

Alice Peter, Director Occupational Disease Policy and Research Branch, WSIB

Administrative Support: Sandra Viliani, Prevention Collaboration Specialist System Collaboration, WSIB

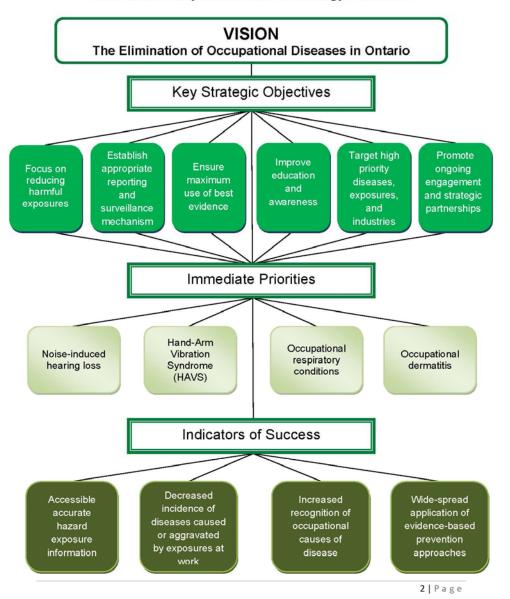
Research Assistance: Chamilla Adhihetty, Sr Scientist Occupational Disease Policy and Research Branch, WSIB

Mana Resai, Scientist Occupational Disease Policy and Research Branch, WSIB

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D Linn Holness Irena Kudla

Department of Occupational and Environmental Health St Michael's Hospital

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Occupational Skin Disease

- What is it OSD
 - Contact dermatitis
 - Skin cancers
 - Additional skin diseases



Contact Dermatitis

Irritant contact dermatitis
 – 75% of contact dermatitis





Irritant Contact Dermatitis

- Causes
 - Wet work
 - >2 hr glove use or skin in water/fluids
 - Cleansers, detergents
 - Alkalis, acids
 - Oils, greases, cutting fluids
 - Solvents
 - Plants, animals
 - Fibre glass



Contact Dermatitis

• Allergic contact dermatitis - 25% of contact dermatitis





Allergic contact dermatitis

- Causes
 - Rubber components
 - Preservatives biocides, cleaners
 - Metals chromium
 - Resins
 - Epoxy
 - Acrylates
 - Formaldehyde



- Under-recognition and under-reporting
- Europe
 - Usually most common OD 34%
 - -5.7-101 cases per 100,000 workers
- US
 - Bureau of Labor Statistics
 - Occ illness 17% skin disease, 12% hearing loss, 8.5% respiratory conditions



- Workplace based studies
- Hairdressing 35%-45% prevalence Health care – 20%-25%
 - Student nurses 23%, 25% and 31% in 1^{st} , 2^{nd} , and 3^{rd} years of training
 - Ontario 72% of healthcare workers had changes consistent with hand dermatitis, 13% with moderate to severe changes



- Ontario WSIB
- 2008-2012 in health care sector
- 400 (LT + NLT) claims

- Approximately 80 claims per year



- The numbers disconnect
 - Assumptions
 - Health care literature prevalence 25%
 - Health care Ontario prevalence 13% mod-sev
 Assume 50% related to work 6.5% 12.5%
 - 150,000 nurses registered with CNO
 - Assume 2/3 are working 100,000
 - Approx 6,500 to 12,500 cases
 - WSIB stats approx 80 claims per year



OCD – burden

- Clinical burden ongoing disease
- Functional burden decreased hand function
- Quality of life
- Work job change or loss



• Focus on reducing harmful exposures

- Elimination or substitution
 - Powder free non-latex gloves
 - Removal of chromate from cement
 - Elimination of aldehyde disinfectants
- Technical measures
 - No-touch techniques
- PPE
 - Potential cause



• Focus on reducing harmful exposures

- Administrative
 - Time restriction and task rotation
- Skin protection/skin care
 - Cleansers, moisturizing creams
- Education and Training
- Enforcement



Focus on reducing harmful exposures

- Short term strategies
 - Review NIOSH skin notation
 - Review programs in place in other jurisdictions
 - Review regulations in place in other jurisdictions
 - Collect and review available resources
- Medium term strategies
 - Deliver educational materials to HSAs
 - Deliver educational materials to MoL inspectors
- Low term strategies
 - If NIOSH skin notations useful, implement in Ont

Research that makes a Difference

- Establish appropriate reporting and surveillance mechanisms
 - Early identification, diagnosis and appropriate management is key factor in improving outcomes



- Establish appropriate reporting and surveillance mechanisms
 - Short term strategies
 - Collect and review available surveillance/screening tools
 - Review experience in other countries
 - Continue SMH patch test database



- Establish appropriate reporting and surveillance mechanisms
 - Medium term strategies
 - Develop a tool to assess exposure to wet work in targeted sectors
 - Based on results of CREOD screening study, consider implementation of screening in high risk sectors
 - Continue SMH patch test database



- Establish appropriate reporting and surveillance mechanisms
 - Long term strategies
 - Convene process to consider use of surveillance and screening
 - Consider expansion of CAREX
 - Continue SMH patch test database trend information on contact allergens and causative agents



- Ensure maximum use of best evidence
- Rich literature from Europe related to programs
- Growing evidence from Ontario on prevention



Ensure maximum use of best evidence

- Short term strategies
 - Continue to grow linkages between system
 partners
 - Continue to support research in area
 - Develop or refine educational tools for use in specific sectors
 - Continue to work with provincial medical schools (Champion Program)
 - Work with OHS training programs
- Medium and long term strategies
 - Work with MoHLTC occ history in EMR med Research that makes a Difference

- Improve education and awareness
- Awareness low
- Campaigns in Europe to raise awareness
- Germany, UK, Australia wet work GL
 - Short term strategies
 - Targeted marketing to sectors at high risk
 - Encourage OHS professional CE
 - Review models in other jurisdictions



Improve education and awareness

- Medium term strategies
 - Review approach to dermal exposure assessment used by MoL
 - Revise legislation to more clearly define dermal exposures
- Long term strategies
 - Develop "prevention of wet work guideline"



- Target high priority diseases, exposures and industries
- OCD common
- Exposure wet work
- Sectors: services, health, manufacturing, construction



- Target high priority diseases, exposures and industries
 - Short term strategies
 - HSAs focus education campaigns and training programs on targeted high risk industries
 - Medium and long term strategies
 - Wet work focus on MoL enforcement blitz in high risk industries



- Promote ongoing engagement and strategic partnerships
 - Short term strategies
 - Working group of key stakeholders
 - Medium term strategies
 - WG address legislative initiatives addressing hazard of wet work
 - Long term strategies
 - If wet work GL created, WG address educational programs





- Common OD often caused by common exposures
- Strategy developed and is, in part, being implemented
- CREOD Skin Health Tool Box
- Continue to grow partnerships
 - Strategic level
 - Working level





creod.on.ca/occupational-skindisease/skin-health-toolbox/

