

World Summit on **OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND PUBLIC SAFETY**

September 19, 2022 | Webinar

At Evaluation of Laboratory Biosafety in Khartoum State Primary Health Care Centres, Sudan

¹University of Khartoum, Sudan

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Laboratory services are essential health care services. In developed countries, laboratory-aided preventive, diagnostic and prognostic testing plays a central role in modern medicine. Similar advantages should be possible in developing countries, but this will require the application of appropriate technologies that optimize the use of limited resources. Laboratory Biosafety is described as a safe method for managing infectious agents in laboratory environment, where they are handled and

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Managing Worker Expectations of the Return-to-Work Timeline

Loma Linda University Health, USA

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were 2.8 million non-fatal, recordable, injuries and illnesses in the US in 2019. Work-related injuries result in multiple days of lost productivity, which translates into lost revenue for employers, workers, families, and the larger community. Most injuries, particularly

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Safety at Work: an Issue of Daily Management Behavior

Practice & Experience Ltd, Switzerland

To move the number of accidents down towards Zero management must accept its responsibility for Safety at Work. Using a model developed by the IMD president Jean-François Manzoni a number of management teams were asked which was the most important lever to influence the behavior of workers. The outcome was very clear: it is the behavior of management. But the same management teams indica

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KITANDA CARE for HIV/Aids & UTI infections control, Uganda

Substance abuse is popular on the increase in our low income setting today for various reasons and is associated with poverty as a major risk factor. In Uganda mental illness has become common in sports and is often associated with substance enhancement from alcohol and marijuana intake. Some of the factors that have

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Analytical Methods for Determination of Compliance with OEL Values Established in Poland in

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¹Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Poland

In Poland Occupational Exposure Limits are called Maximum Admissible Concentrations (MAC) and are published by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy (based on documented proposals from the Interdepartmental Commission for MACs for Agents Harmful to Health in the Work Environment) and are legally binding. There is a practice that no MAC values are published unless the appropriate analytical method is available enabling determination of compliance. Validation of analytical methods is also required for compounds for which MAC values have been changed or for methods that do not meet criteria specified in the European standard EN 482. The objective of the project was to develop analytical methods for furan (Fu), hydrogen peroxide (HP), triethylamine (TEA), 4-chloro-*o*-toluidine (4-CTA), 2-methoxypropan-1-ol (2M1P), N-methylformamide (NMF), 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) and 1-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone (NEP). Parameters of air sample collection (sorbent selection, air volume, sampling rate, desorption efficiency) and analytical conditions were investigated. Validation parameters, required according to the European standard EN 482:2020 such as limit of detection, limit of quantification, analytical range, precision, specificity and expanded uncertainty

Bal Poshan Yojana: A Novel Approach to Facility-Based Severe Acute Malnutrition Management*Indian Institute of Public Health Gandhi nagar, India*

Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) carries severe implications for a child's development. The survival of a child suffering from severely acute malnourishment is majorly dependent on the management of SAM, and scaling up the framework for addressing malnutrition is one of its main components. A severely malnourished child has a higher risk of mortality as compared to an ideally nourished child. Bal Poshan Yojana under the aegis of Project Tushti, a public-private partnership (PPP) model, aims at strengthening the framework of treatment for SAM children by working towards building a sustainable eco-system through engaging the government body, private practitioners and implementing bodies. Bal Poshan Yojana is a novel approach implemented for the first time in the Devbhumi Dwarka district of Gujarat for the management of SAM under a PPP model. The private practitioners and centres were empanelled and trained on the treatment of SAM. SAM children with medical complications were screened through anthropometric measurements and appetite tests carried out by Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (or RBSK, a program for child health) medical team. High-risk cases were referred to the nearest empanelled Bal Poshan Centre in the area. Children were treated for 14 days at the Bal Poshan Centre as per the protocol of the National Rehabilitation Centre and then discharged if the children fulfilled the criteria. The treatment included a 14-day treatment protocol and three follow-ups in an interval of 15 days each. The data was analyzed with appropriate statistical tests. Since its inception, a total of 102 severely malnourished children under five years of age have completed their treatment successfully, including three follow-ups. Around 60.79% of SAM children have been found to become normal in their nutritional status.

Biography

Jimeet Soni is currently employed as a consultant for maternal, infant, and young child nutrition at the Indian Institute of Public Health Gandhinagar. He is extremely keen in the cascade model's application to the capacity building of frontline workers in the Gujarat's districts of Bharuch, Mehsana, and Surat. He has worked to combat malnutrition by implementing the "Bal Poshan Yojna" in Gujarat's Devbhoomi Dwarka district as part of Project TUSHTI, which is directed toward Kuposhan Mukta Dwarka by NAYARA Energy for the first time ever in India (a CSR project led by JSI & IIPHG). Additionally collaborated with the Department of AYUSH on an interventional trial using ayurvedic drugs to improve recipients' nutritional condition in the Dwarka District. In India, he has worked in a variety of clinical and public health settings. He participated in Gujarat's Panchmahal Wing of the All India Medical Student Association.