

El análisis de datos como herramienta preventiva. Personalidad, percepción de salud y variables psicosociales.

¿En que hemos cambiado?



Riesgos emergentes

Vamping



Ningufoneo Phubbing



Nomofobia



Smonbies



OSALAN

Laneko Segurtasun eta
Osasunerako Euskal Erakundea
Instituto Vasco de
Seguridad y Salud Laborales

unir
UNIVERSIDAD
INTERNACIONAL
DE LA RIOJA

 **Fraternidad**
Mujerespa

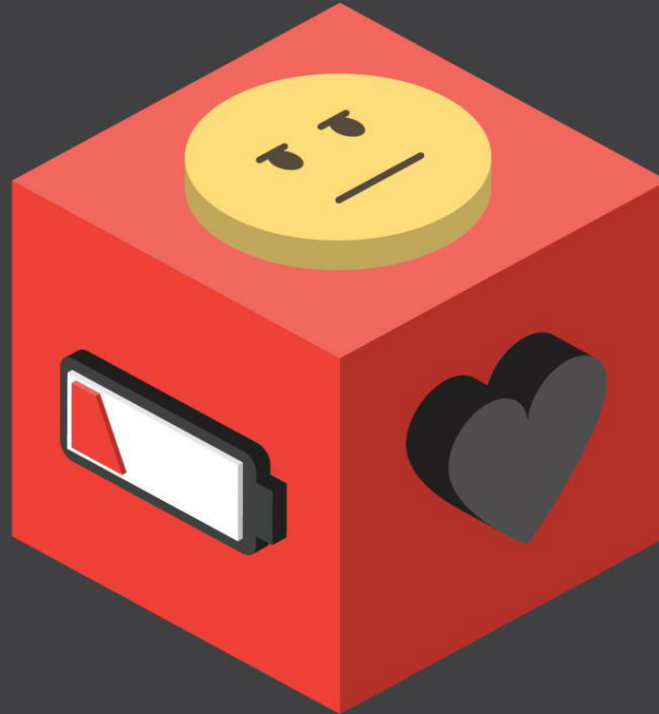
Kummerspeck



11 suicidios diarios en nuestro país.
Salud mental.
Depresión.
Ansiedad.
Estrés (distrés).
Adicciones (medicamentos, alcohol...).
Absentismo encubierto.
Accidentes laborales, errores...

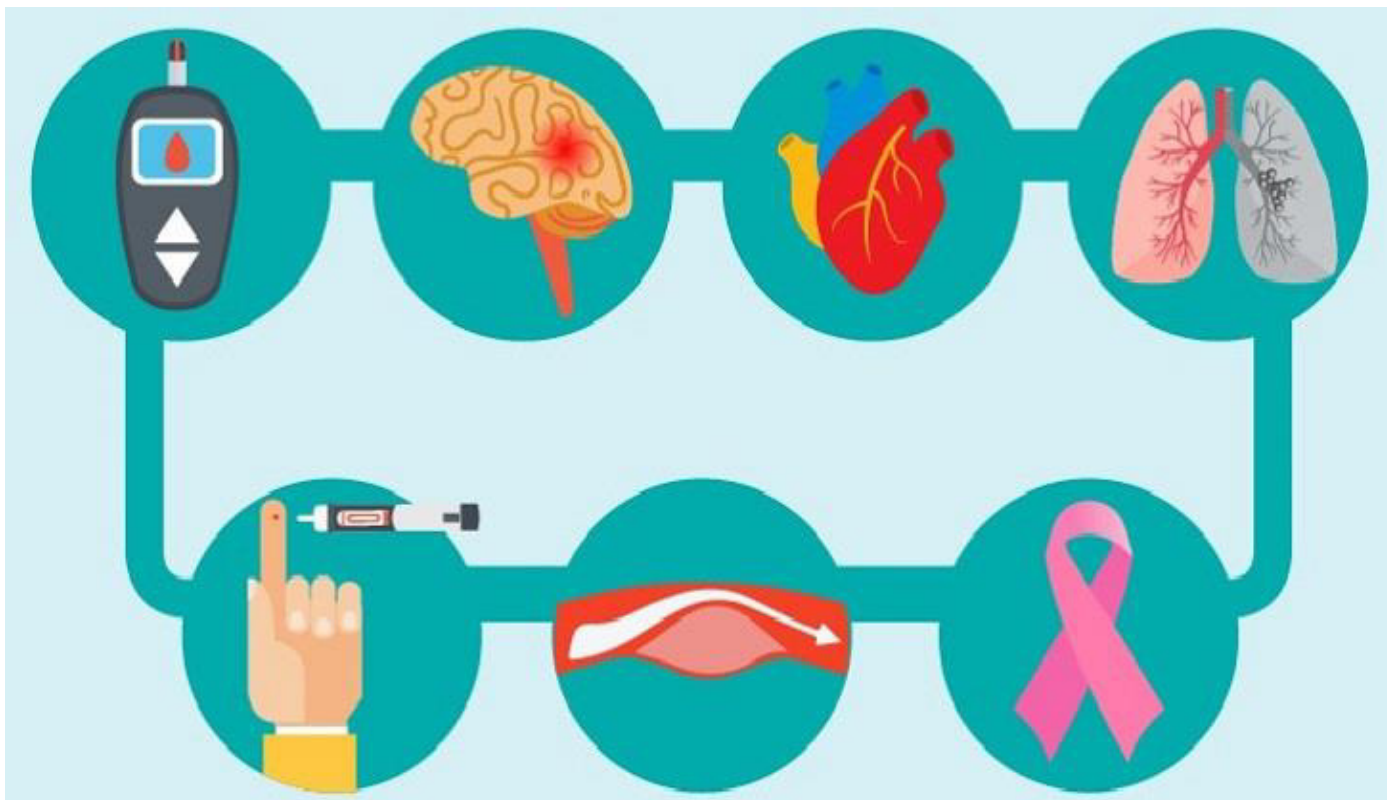
BORE OUT

BURN OUT



BROWN OUT

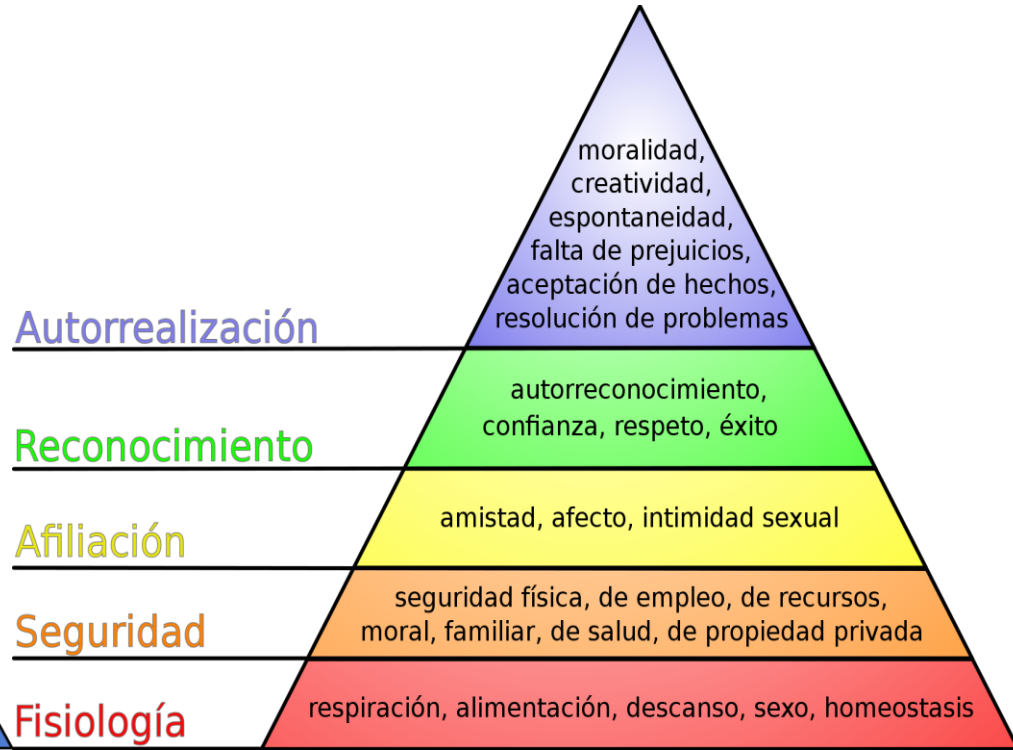
ECNT



Maslow y la pirámide preventiva



**Jerarquía especialidades
SST 2021**



**Jerarquía de necesidades
Maslow (1943)**





Evaluación psicosocial



VS.



Cuantitativo

- Explicar motivos, instrumentos y procedimiento.
- Garantizar confidencialidad.
- Comunicar los resultados.
- Generar confianza y seguridad.



Cualitativo

- Conocimiento profundo del problema y las posibles soluciones.
- Participación.
- Convicción y confianza.
- Integración real.



Gestión personal

- Qué nos genera estrés.
- Qué nos libera del estrés.
- Voz interior.



¿Que influye en el comportamiento humano?



Principal pregunta a resolver



★ SURPS, Substance Use Risk Profile, detección de factores de la personalidad relacionados con la propensión a conductas perjudiciales para la salud.

Ansiedad, impulsividad, comportamientos de riesgo, búsqueda de sensaciones, esperanza, fracaso-manipulación...

Woicik, P. A., Stewarr, S.H., Pihl, R.O. Conrod, P.J.



Percepción del estado de salud

- ★ Cuestionario de salud percibida SF-36

Alonso, J., Prieto, L., Antó, J.M.

Dolor corporal, salud mental, rol emocional, función social, rol físico, vitalidad y función física.

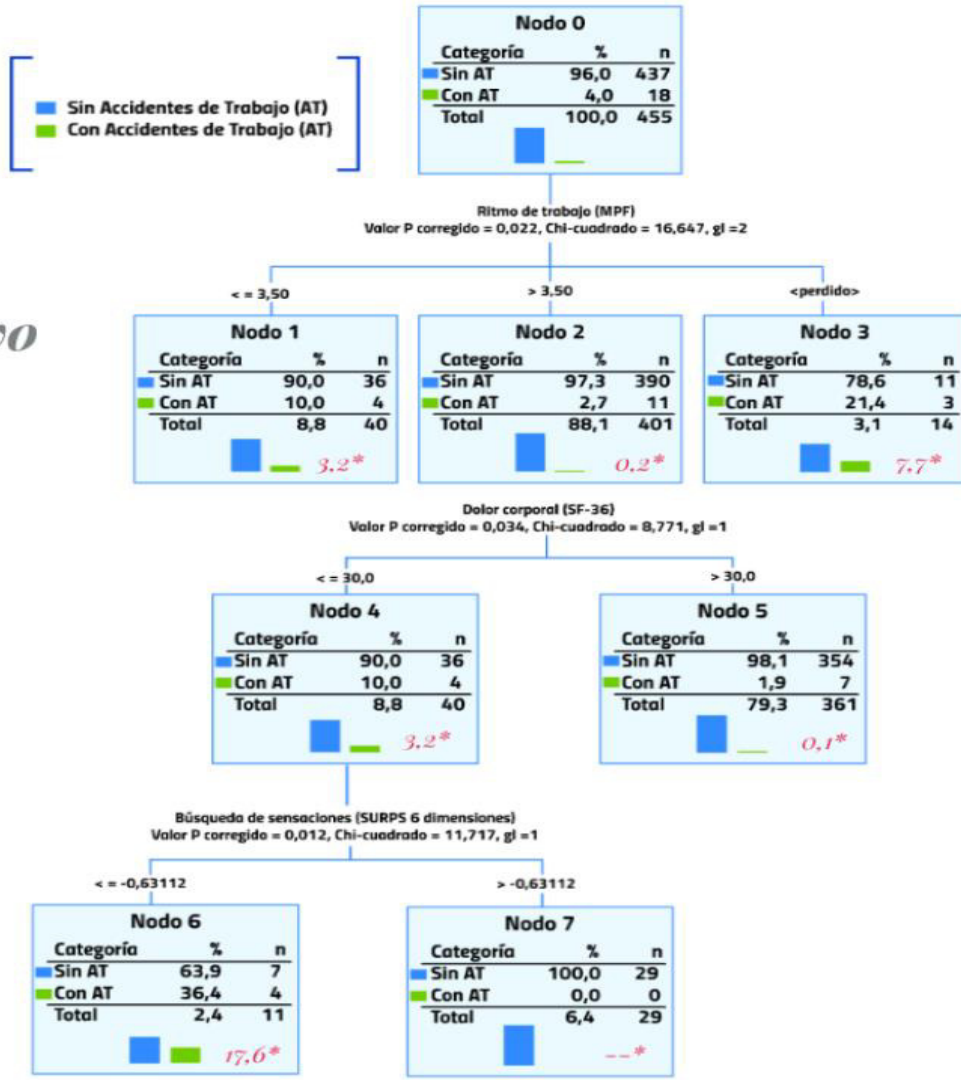


Sociodemográficos y laborales

- * Género, edad, ocupación, estado civil, nacionalidad, provincia, discapacidad, centro de trabajo...
- * Siniestralidad previa, tipo de contrato, antigüedad, formación, reconocimiento médico...



Accidentes con baja predictivo



* Odds Ratio



Profiles of women who have suffered occupational accidents in cleaning: perceived health, psychosocial risks, and personality variables

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Abstract

Purpose The main goal was to identify the variables (sociodemographic, work, psychosocial, perceived health, and personality) associated with occupational accidents suffered in the past by women in the cleaning sector.

Methods A sample of 455 women was evaluated.

Results A total of 23.5% of the workers ($n = 107$) had suffered an occupational accident with medical leave. In general, women who had suffered some accident in their life had a worse situation in all areas evaluated. Two subsamples of women had a greater association with accidents. Specifically, the presence of work accidents was 15.9 times higher among those who presented a worse perception of their physical effort and a greater tendency towards risky behaviours and 13.5 times higher among those who had a moderate perception of physical exertion and a disability.

Conclusion In general, the characteristics of female workers were found to be associated with different accident rates. Preventive actions should be designed individually.

Keywords Accident rate · Working women · Health perception · Risk behaviour · Psychosocial risk

Introduction

It is estimated that the economic cost of temporary disability (professional contingency and common contingency) is up to 4% of world gross domestic product (Takala et al. 2014). In Spain, absenteeism due to temporary disability represents 13.09 days lost for each active worker. Every day, 753,000 workers are absent from their jobs, translating into an absenteeism rate of 5.3% of the active population (Blasco de Luna et al. 2019).

Within occupational absenteeism, accident rates are one of the great social, labour, and governmental concerns

(Hallowell 2010; Lund and Aarø 2004; Althomali 2022). In Spain, both accidents with medical leave (the worker cannot go to work) and accidents without medical leave (the worker, after medical care can be reinstated) imply significant losses for organizations. In 2017 alone, there were 596,606 work accidents with medical leave, representing an increase of 5.6% over the previous year. These accidents generated an average of 31.1 days lost for each process (Ministerio de Trabajo Migraciones y Seguridad Social, 2018). The service sector accumulated a 3.6% absenteeism rate due to temporary disability in 2017, lower than only the industrial sector (3.7%); this rate represents an increase of 46.2% since



Recuerden...,
El foco está en las personas



Muchas gracias.



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Doctor PRL