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Introduction: Reliable health information systems (HIS) are crucial for sound decision-making for occupational health services (OHS). Strengthening OHS is essential for a healthy and safe healthcare workforce during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study aimed to assess the presence and utilization of OHS HIS in South African hospitals during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was utilized to assess OHS HIS use to inform the COVID-19 outbreak response to protect health workers (HWs) in four hospitals. A validated online questionnaire was administered among purposively selected hospital managers, trade unions and OHS teams. Data were then transferred to Stata for analysis.

Results: Seventy-three HWs, representing a combined workforce of 14,743 HWs, participated. Fifty-five percent were female and 65% had an undergraduate qualification. OHS HIS reports were deemed poorly organized by 64%; 31% indicated poor data collection; 37% noted poor data storage, and $\geq 33\%$ were unhappy or frustrated with the use of HIS for OHS planning. Over 67% felt OHS HIS needed reforms; $\leq 14\%$ reported access to IT developers, and 52% access to IT infrastructure. Only 33% knew the minimum set of OHS indicators, and 51% reported that there was demand for OHS information. None of the hospitals were utilizing electronic OHS HIS including for COVID-19.

Conclusions: Overall there is poor knowledge and utilization of OHS HIS, despite the availability of an electronic system in two of the hospitals. It is essential, that all the hospitals are provided with access to OHS HIS, and training and awareness conducted to improve OHS management.

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Stress, Anxiety and Depression among Physicians during COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia

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Introduction: Healthcare system's capacity in Indonesia is struggling to accommodate increasing healthcare demands during the COVID-19 pandemic. It has the lowest number of ICUs than other Asian countries, a shortage of mechanic ventilators, a shortage of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and testing capacity. These circumstances may lead to mental health problems such as stress, anxiety, and depression among physicians as the first liner in the system.

Material and Methods: This study was a cross-sectional survey of physicians in East Java Province, Indonesia. The online survey was held from 15 September to 01 December 2020. We used the Generalized Anxiety Disorder scale (GAD-7), the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) for depression, and the Anxiety Questionnaire.

Result: Among 516 participants, more than 50% physicians were worried about being exposed at work, compromised their health, and worried about their home life. Path analysis showed that perceptions of the workplace ($\beta=0.24$, $p\text{-value}<0.001$) and home ($\beta=0.19$, $p\text{-value}<0.001$) were significantly associated with higher scores of anxieties. The significant relationships also persist between perceptions of the workplace ($\beta=0.19$, $p\text{-value}<0.001$) and home ($\beta=0.21$, $p\text{-value}<0.001$) and a higher score of

depression. Physicians' perceptions of the workplace are related to their concerns about home life during the COVID-19 pandemic ($\beta=0.68$, $p\text{-value}<0.001$). Anxiety has a positive link with depression ($\beta=0.81$, $p\text{-value}<0.001$).

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic is affected the mental health of physicians in Indonesia.

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Notified Occupational Diseases Among Healthcare Workers in a Portuguese Hospital and the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Data from a 5-year period

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Introduction: Occupational diseases are annually responsible for the death of approximately 2.0 million people worldwide. Healthcare workers are at higher risk of developing several occupational diseases such as infectious diseases, musculo-skeletal disorders and mental distress. This study aims to provide a profile of the main notified occupational diseases and the affected workers in a Portuguese hospital over the last 5 years.

Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional observational study was conducted using data from the Occupational Health Service of Centro Hospitalar do Baixo Vouga for the notified occupational diseases in hospital workers between July of 2016 and June of 2021.

Results and Conclusions: A total of 355 cases of occupational diseases were notified among hospital workers in these 5 years. Our data showed that COVID-19 infection was the most reported disease since the onset of the current pandemic, with a total of 269 cases, 72 in the year 2020 and 197 in the first semester of 2021. Musculoskeletal disorders were the second most notified group of diseases, representing about 20% of all cases, and the most commonly reported diseases in the pre-pandemic years. Occupational diseases were more prevalent in nurses, followed by hospital aides and physicians. The notification of these diseases was highest among female workers. Ultimately, changes in working conditions and the introduction of new agents may give rise to emerging occupational health risks and diseases. The detection and investigation of these new diseases are essential from a perspective of early recognition and prevention.

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An experimental study on the lumbar workload at different bed-heights in the manual therapy among physical therapists

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