Methodical Materials
on the Course Unit
"Occupational Safety in the Field of Medicine"
For 3rd-year students
On specialty 221 "Dentistry"

Student_______________________
Faculty_______________________
Group_______________________

Kharkiv - 2019
Plagiarism is the most difficult part of academic dishonesty for students’ understanding [1].

Plagiarism – problems concerning unjustified behavior of individuals as to illegal using objects of intellectual property [2], that is why copying and distribution of a part or the whole issue in any form is possible only with the authors’ permission

The form of students’ knowledge assessment. The form of final knowledge control is credit. The final control of assimilation of the discipline is carried out upon completion during the last lesson on the discipline.

The mark on the discipline is defined as the sum of marks of the current educational activity (in points), which are given at each lesson for the corresponding topic and the number of points for the individual tasks performed by the student. In order to account the discipline, the student must fulfill the requirements of the curriculum and receive a score of not less than 60% of the maximum amount for the current activity (for a 200-point scale - not less than 120 points).

Independent work of students, which is envisaged in the topic along with the classroom work, is evaluated during the current control of the topic at the corresponding lesson.

When assessing student’s mastering of each topic and during final lesson, the student is given a mark according to the national 4-point scale.

The final mark for current progress is defined as an average arithmetical of national marks for each lesson, expressed in round numbers to 2 points after comma and recalculated in multi-point scale.

Recounting of an average mark for current activity in multi-point scale (for disciplines, which are finished with a credit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4-point scale</th>
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Credit. Number of topics of practical lessons does not stipulate a separate lesson for taking credit. The results of taking credit are assessed by 2-point traditional scale: “passed”, “failed”.

To study the educational discipline, 90 hours are given, 3.0 ECTS credits.
Basic requirements of safety measures
« The Instruction on Safety of Life Activity»
For employees and students who work and study at the University
(approved by order of the Rector of KhNMU No. 412, 2008)

1. Instructing on safety of life activity is conducted by the teacher of the group before the beginning of the academic year.
2. Classes with students and post-graduates students are conducted on the basis of the internal regulations of the University and its rector’s orders.
3. Very often accidents are caused by students’ violations of the established rules of behaviour and regulations. In this connection, one should:
   - be attentive when moving on the territory of the University;
   - study the location of the premises and their exits;
   - keep to the right at oncoming movement;
   - not run on the territory of the University;
   - not stand and go under any cargo which moves, as well as in places of possible fall of various subjects;
   - in class, be attentive, not engaged in unauthorized activities and not distract his/her associates.

It is FORBIDDEN for students of the University:
   - to switch on and off (except for emergencies) machines and mechanisms, whose operating was not charged by the head of works;
   - to taste and smell chemical substances;
   - to lean or climb out of the windows of premises;

It is necessary to maintain cleanliness and carry out requirements of personal hygiene on the territory of the University, in its laboratories, lecture halls, sanitary and personal service premises.
Basic requirements of safety measures

Section 1: General issues of occupational safety.
Subject 1: Legal and organizational fundamentals of occupational safety.
Subject 2: Organization of occupational safety in medical establishments and higher medical schools.
Subject 3: Occupational hygiene and physiology, importance for creation of safe labour conditions.

Section 2: Features of labour conditions in stomatological medical establishments
Subject 4: Occupational hazards in execution of functional duties by medical workers of stomatological type.
Subject 5: Hygienic characteristic of labour conditions and state of health of medical workers of stomatological type.
Subject 6: Accidents and damages in stomatological medical establishments, their investigation and registration.

Section 3: Special issues of occupational safety in stomatological medical establishments.
Subject 7: Hygiene and occupational safety in stomatological medical establishments.
Subject 8: Occupational safety in some structural units of stomatological medical establishments.
Subject 9: Dangerous infectious diseases in the work of medical specialists of stomatological type.
Subject 10: Fundamentals of industrial safety of medical workers of stomatological type.

Theoretical questions
Practical skills

Recommended literature
Subject No. 1. Legal and organizational fundamentals of occupational safety

Date "__" ____________ 20__;

Name, year, group _______________________________

Urgency and motivational characteristics. Mastering the skills of working with normative and legal documentation is an indispensable element of safety in the professional activity of the doctor of stomatological type.

Learning objective:
To master the skills of working with the State system of normative and technical documents (NTD), to study the structure of normative documents taking into account the legal inter-subordination of the Constitution, the Laws, State Standards of Ukraine, including the Occupational Safety Standards System (OSSS), regulatory acts on occupational safety, State Sanitary Norms and Rules, Building Norms and Rules (BN&R), orders and methodical instructions in the field of occupational safety in accordance with the current legislation and normative-legal acts.

As a result of studying the subject, the student should:
Know:
1. The structure of the NTD system in Ukraine.
2. General principles of legal mutual subordination of four levels of NTD.
3. Values of building norms and industrial microclimate in the field of occupational safety.

Be able to:
1. Select the necessary NTD when solving a specific life situation.
2. Assess the existence of legal action of NTD in Ukraine.
3. Use State Standards and other normative documents when solving the set tasks, to draw conclusions on the results of these tasks.

Questions for self-training:
1. NTD and their classification.
2. The Constitution of Ukraine, its importance in the formation of the NTD system.
3. Reasons and characteristics of legal responsibility in accordance with the current system of NTD of Ukraine.
4. State standards of Ukraine, their importance in the NTD system.
5. Building Norms and Rules, their significance in the system of NTD of Ukraine.
7. Normative and legal acts on occupational safety in the system of NTD of Ukraine.
8. Orders in the system of NTD of Ukraine.

Tasks for self-training:
At home, the student should prepare answers to theoretical questions and define the following concepts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Safety</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTD</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>State Standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanitary Norms and Rules</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building Norms and Rules</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social dialogue

**Class work** - at the lesson, the student gets acquainted with the structure and purpose of various types of normative and technical documentation of Ukraine.

Solve situational tasks.

**Task No. 1.**
At the international level, specialized establishments are occupied with problems of occupational safety. List them.

1) _______________________________________________________________________________________
2) _______________________________________________________________________________________
3) _______________________________________________________________________________________
4) _______________________________________________________________________________________ 

**Task No. 2.**
Name the main acts of legislation concerning problems of occupational safety.

1) _______________________________________________________________________________________
2) _______________________________________________________________________________________
3) _______________________________________________________________________________________
4) _______________________________________________________________________________________ 

**Task No. 3.**
Name kinds of responsibility for non-observance of legislation on occupational safety and point out, according to what normative document.

________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________

**Task No. 4.**
What kinds of instructions are carried out at the workplace? According to what normative document?

1) _______________________________________________________________________________________
2) _______________________________________________________________________________________
3) _______________________________________________________________________________________
4) _______________________________________________________________________________________ 
5) _______________________________________________________________________________________ 

**Initial and final test control** - tests of the open base.
Graphologic structure of system of normative acts in the field of occupational safety

- Conventions of International Labour
- Directives of European Union
- Two-way treaties and agreements

System of laws and normative acts in the field of

- Criminal
- Labour Code of Ukraine
- Fundamentals of Legislation of Ukraine on Health
- Constitution of Ukraine, art. 43,45,46,47
- Economic Code of

Law of Ukraine «On Fire Safety»
Law of Ukraine «On Labor Protection»
Law of Ukraine «On provision of sanitary and epidemic well-being of population»
Law of Ukraine «On objects of increased danger»

Subordinate Legislation (intersectoral and sectoral)
- Instructions
- Normatives
- Regulations
- Orders
- Rules
- Lists
- Standards
- Classifiers

Rules of Fire Safety of Ukraine
Sanitary Norms and Rules
Building Norms and

Labour-protective Standards of Enterprise
- Special standards
- General standards

State standards «System of standards of labour»
Hygienic classifier of occupational diseases

Standard regulations about commission on problems of occupational safety of enterprise
List of works, where there is a need in occupational

Sanitary Norms and Rules
Building Norms and
Labour-protective Standards of Enterprise
- Special standards
- General standards

8
Urgency and motivational characteristics. A decisive part in formation and development of man belongs to labor, which can have a significant influence on the human health state under certain unfavorable conditions, lead to damages, accidents, occupational diseases. According to world statistics, 80% of accidents are related to the human factor; therefore, the primary tasks are to organize the training of the population on the fundamentals of occupational safety and safety, the realization of necessity to ensure harmless and safe labor by everyone, the formation of important benchmarks for the priority of life and health of people in comparison with importance of the results of production and safety, the realization of the indissoluble unity of successful professional activity with mandatory observance of all labor safety requirements in the field of medicine.

Learning objective: Forming students' skills and competences to ensure effective management of occupational safety and improvement of working conditions, taking into account scientific and technological progress and international experience, as well as realization of the indissoluble unity of successful professional activity with mandatory observance of all labor safety requirements in the field of medicine.

As a result of studying the subject, the student should:

Know:
1. Structure, basic functions and tasks of occupational safety management at medical establishments.
2. Rights and duties of workers of the occupational safety service.
3. The main tasks and rights of the commission on occupational safety at medical establishments.
4. Principles of organization, types of training and testing of knowledge on occupational safety issues.

Be able to:
1. Draw up a plan of measures for occupational safety for the establishment.
Questions for self-training:
2. Planning of measures for occupational safety.
3. Acts on occupational safety, which are currently in force at medical-preventive establishments, their composition and structure. Instructions for occupational safety.
4. Sectoral programs to improve safety, occupational hygiene and working environment.
5. The rooms of industrial safety and occupational safety, the main tasks and directions of work.
6. Identification, assessment and decrease of risks of hazardous events, quality management and safety culture.
7. Occupational safety service of a medical-preventive establishment, its structure, number, main tasks and functions.
8. Instructions on occupational safety.
11. The Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine No. 563 dated 01.08.2001 "About approval of the Regulations on the organization of work on occupational safety of participants of teaching and educational process in the establishments and educational institutions".

Tasks for self-training:
At home, the student should prepare answers to theoretical questions and define the following concepts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislation on Occupational Safety</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity for work</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safe labour conditions</td>
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<td>Permanent workplace</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Class work** - during the lesson, the student gets acquainted with the structure and main functions of the occupational safety service at medical-preventive establishments.

Solve situational tasks:

**Situational task No. 1.**

Third-year students are referred to an excursion to a dental clinic. Which kind of instruction on problems of occupational safety should be carried out for them before the excursion?

**Situational task No. 2**

Make a current plan of measures on occupational safety of a public health establishment rendering the primary dental care

**Task No. 1**

According to what normative document is collective agreement concluded and for what term?
Task No. 2
Point out the main tasks of occupational safety service at the enterprise (according to what normative document):
________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________

Task No. 1.
What Law of Ukraine regulates relationships between the employer and worker on problems of labour safety during work?
________________________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________________

Initial and final test control – tests of the open base.

Recommended literature

Basic:
4. ДСТУ – OHSAS18001-2006 “Системи управління безпекою та гігієною праці. Вимоги”.
5. НПАОП 0.00-4.35-04 »Типове положення про службу охорони праці”
6. НПАОП 0.00-4.09-93 »Типове положення про комісії з питань охорони праці підприємства”
7. НПАОП 0.00-4.12-05 »Типове положення про порядок проведення навчання з питань охорони праці”

Additional:

Teacher’s signature ____________________

Subject No. 3. Occupational hygiene and physiology, importance for creation of safe labour conditions.

Date "___" __________ 20__ ;

Name, year, group ________________________________

Urgency and motivational characteristics. Occupational hygiene as a science studies the influence of the labor process and the working environment on the body of a working person. Labor physiology is a section of occupational hygiene, which studies the physiological characteristics of the human body in the process of labor activity. The results of a comprehensive study of the work process and changes in the physiological state of the body are the foundation for working out preventive measures in order to preserve the workers’ health in future and maintain the capacity for work at a high level.

Learning objective: to get acquainted with and have an idea of the types of labor activity, harmful and dangerous production factors, the influence of work and the working environment on the physiological state of the organism, differences in fatigue and overfatigue, measures to prevent the development of fatigue and overfatigue, work out a rational regimen of work and rest.
As a result of studying the topic, the student should:

Know:
1. Types of labor, their physiological and hygienic characteristics. Physical labor, criteria for assessing its weight. Mental labor, criteria for assessing its intensity. Physiological changes in the worker’s body during physical and mental work, their differences.
2. Human capacity for work, the dynamics and reasons for its change during the working day and the working week.
3. The physiological essence of fatigue, existing theories and a modern understanding of the mechanism of its occurrence.
4. Methods of studying the functional state of the body during mental and physical labor. The technique of working out rational regimes of work and rest.

Be able to:
1. Assess the weight and intensity of labor in accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine for the purpose of working out preventive measures.
2. Assess the levels of physiological changes in the body in physical and mental work for the purpose of subsequent working out rational regimes of work and rest.
3. Interpret the principles of the sanitary and labor legislation of Ukraine in the field of occupational hygiene and use them in further practical activities.

Questions for self-training:
1. Occupational hygiene and physiology - definitions, goals, objectives, research methods.
2. Classification of dangerous and harmful production factors.
3. The main physiological characteristics of physical and mental labor. Physiological changes that occur in the organs and systems of the body during labor activity.
4. Human capacity for work, its dynamics and causes of change during the working day.
5. The physiological essence of fatigue, existing theories and modern understanding of the mechanism of its occurrence.
6. Ways to prevent the development of fatigue. The technique of working out rational regimes of work and rest.

Tasks for self-training:
At home, the student should prepare answers to theoretical questions and define the following concepts:

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<td>Labor weight</td>
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<td>Labor intensity</td>
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<td>Fatigue</td>
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<td>Overfatigue</td>
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<td>Labor monotony</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rational regimen of work and rest</td>
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</table>

Class work - solve the situational task:

Situational task No. 1.
During a planned medical examination, a 42-year-old dentist of the department of oral and maxillofacial surgery complained of fatigue, reduced capacity for work, periodic pains in his heart, and sleep disturbance. According to the labor regimen study, it was revealed that the doctor, in addition to planned operations, conducts emergency surgical interventions, about 9 per week. The doctor has 1 daily duty per week, after which he remains at work until the end of the working day. He did not use his annual leave for 2 years. On weekends and holidays, about 1-2 times a month, he takes part in duties of the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

Can the revealed changes in the doctor’s health state be connected with conditions and nature of his work? What factors of intensity and weight of labor can lead to the development of the mentioned symptoms? What methods of hygienic examination should be used in this case? What measures of the work and rest regimen improvement should be implemented?

Task No. 1
Point out the main tasks of occupational hygiene as a science.

Task No. 2
Write down the degrees of labor weight.
1) __________________________________________________________________________
2) __________________________________________________________________________
3) __________________________________________________________________________
4) __________________________________________________________________________

Task No. 3
Write down the degrees of labor intensity:
1) __________________________________________________________________________
2) __________________________________________________________________________
3) __________________________________________________________________________
4) __________________________________________________________________________

Task No. 4
Write down the stages of capacity for work.
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
Initial and final test control - tests of the open base.

Recommended literature
Basic:
2. Гігієна праці: Підручник / Ю.І. Кундієв, О.П. Яворовський, А.М. Шевченко та ін.; за ред. акад. НАН України, НАМН України, проф. Ю.І. Кундієва, чл-кор. НАМН України проф. О.П. Яворовського.- К.: ВСВ “Медицина”, 2011.- С. 26-110

Additional:
1. Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України № 442 від 1.08.1992 “Про Порядок проведення атестації робочих місць за умовами праці”.

Teacher's signature ___________________
Subject No. 4. Occupational hazards in execution of functional duties by medical workers of stomatological type

Date "___" ____________ 20__;

Name, year, group __________________________________________

Urgency and motivational characteristics. The current level and structure in morbidity of the medical workers of stomatological type is caused, in many respects, by some characteristic features of this professional group due to the action of physical or biological factors, toxic-chemical, allergic etiology, overstrain of separate organs and systems, nosocomial infections.

Learning objective:
1. To get acquainted with harmful and dangerous factors of the working environment at medical-preventive establishments of stomatological type.
2. To interpret the hygienic standards of physical, chemical, microbiological and other factors at the work places of medical workers of stomatological type.

As a result of studying the subject, the student should:
Know:
1. Classification of harmful and dangerous factors.
2. Classification of labor of medical workers of stomatological type.
3. Features of the action of harmful and dangerous production factors on the health of doctors of different specialties.

Be able to:
Use the requirements of legislative and regulatory documents for the introduction of methods and means of occupational safety of workers of stomatological type.

Questions for self-training:
1. Industrial environment. Classification of harmful and dangerous factors.
2. Requirements to the microclimate of medical-preventive establishments.
3. Noise, its physical characteristics, the nature of the action on the body and preventive measures.
4. Vibrational illness, its manifestations and prevention.
5. Ultrasound and infrasound.
6. Decreased and increased atmospheric pressure.
7. Electromagnetic fields, their influence on the human body and measures on prevention of their negative effect.
8. Laser radiation, its use in dentistry.
9. Ionizing radiation in medicine and measures on decrease of irradiation doses of medical personnel of stomatological type.
10. Main classes and types of industrial poisons.
11. Biological factors of the industrial environment.

Tasks for self-training:
At home, the student should prepare answers to theoretical questions and define the following concepts:

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Labour conditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmful production factor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous production factor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Situational task

When examining the labor conditions of a dentist, substances with a highly directional mechanism of toxic action are revealed in the air of the working area, the concentrations of which were 1.5 times over MPC, as well as pathogenic microorganisms, the causative agents of infectious diseases. Establish a class of labor conditions in accordance with "Hygienic Classification of Labor":

---

### Task No. 1

Point out a normative document used for hygienic classification of labor conditions and write down the classes of labor conditions.

---

### Task No. 2.

List the factors, which can influence the workers during their duties fulfillment.

1) 
2) 
3) 
4) 

### Task No. 3

What normative document is used for certification of the workplaces? How often is certification of the workplaces is carried out?

---

### Task No. 4.

By the degree of danger, harmful and poisonous substances are divided into:

1) 
2) 
3) 
4) 

---

### Initial and final test control - tests of the open base.

Additional:
1. Law of Ukraine “About Labor Protection”
2. Наказ МОЗ України від 06.04.2014 №248 «Про затвердження гігієнічної класифікації праці за показниками шкідливості та небезпечності факторів виробничого середовища, важкості та напруженості трудового процесу».
4. ГОСТ ССБТ 12.1.005-88. «Общие санитарно-гигиенические требования к воздуху рабочей зоны».
5. ДСН 3.3.6.042-99 Державні санітарні норми мікроклімату виробничих приміщень.
6. ДСН 3.3.6.037-99 Державні санітарні норми виробничого шуму, ультразвуку та інфразвуку.
7. ДСН 3.3.6.039-99 Державні санітарні норми виробничої загальної та локальної вібрації.
8. ДБН В.2.5-28-2006 Природне та штучне освітлення.
9. НРБУ – 97 Норми радіаційної безпеки України.

Teacher's signature ________________

Subject No. 5. Hygienic characteristic of labour conditions of medical workers of stomatological type

Date "____" ____________ 20__;
Name, year, group __________________________________________

Urgency and motivational characteristics. The work of medical workers of stomatological type in modern conditions belongs to one of the most complex, intensive and responsible activities. Some professional groups of medical workers of stomatological type in their daily activities have their own specific working conditions that can cause morbidity, including occupational, lead to the development of fatigue and overfatigue, loss of capacity for work. In order to prevent the negative influence of working conditions on health and capacity for work, it is necessary to observe safety regulations.

Learning objective:
1. To master the classification of harmful and dangerous production factors.
2. To get acquainted with the peculiarities of working conditions and the health state of doctors of different specialties of stomatological type.
3. To get acquainted with the main methods and criteria for sanitary-hygienic assessment of working conditions of medical workers.
4. To learn the classes of working conditions by indices of weight, intensity, harmfulness and danger of work.
5. To learn the notion about the certification of work places by labor conditions.

As a result of studying the topic, the student should:
Know:
1. Harmful and dangerous production factors accompanying the work of medical workers and the peculiarities of their influence on the health of doctors of different specialties of stomatological type.
2. The main provisions of the Order of Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 248 dated 08.04.2014 "On the approval of the hygienic classification of labor by indices of harmfulness and hazard factors of the working environment, the weight and intensity of the labor process."
3. Personal protective equipment of the staff of medical establishments of stomatological type.

Be able to:
1. Apply the requirements of legislative and normative documents for the introduction of methods of occupational safety of workers in the field of medicine.
2. Reveal harmful and dangerous factors at the workplace of medical workers of stomatological type and give their hygienic assessment.
Questions for self-training:
1. To get acquainted with the legislative and normative documents on labor protection of medical workers of stomatological type.
2. To learn the Order of Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 248 dated 08.04.2014 "On the approval of the hygienic classification of labor by indices of harmfulness and danger of factors of the working environment, weight and intensity of the labor process."

Tasks for self-training:
At home, the student should prepare answers to theoretical questions:
1. The production environment. Classification of harmful and dangerous factors.
2. Hygienic features of labor conditions and health state of doctors of medical establishments of stomatological type.
3. The concept of weight, intensity, harmfulness and danger of work.
4. Purpose, main tasks and content of the certification of workplaces on working conditions.

- define the following concepts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certification of the workplace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational disease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal protective equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class work - solve the situational task:

Situational task.

Give a comprehensive hygienic assessment of the labor conditions of the medical worker in accordance with the card of labor conditions obtained during the certification of his workplace.

During the chronometry observation of the working day of a dentist at the department of oral and maxillofacial surgery of a multi-profile hospital in the cold period of the year, it was established that the working day consists of two main activities, namely: work in the operating room and examination of patients. Operational work takes 40-65% of the official working time. During operative interventions and examination of patients, the working posture is forced, standing in a tilted position up to 30° during 63% of the shift duration. The slopes of the trunk are over 30°, 117 times per shift. The dentist’s hands are forward and are in the hanging position (without support). Length of concentration is 85% of the shift duration. Breaks for rest and food intake are often absent; work in the night shift - 3 times a month. Night duty occurs immediately after the day's duty. After the night duty, the doctor remains in the department to continue his work. The air temperature in the operating room is 26° C, air velocity is 0.2 m / s, the relative humidity was 64%. Category of visual works by SN&R B.2.5-28-2006. "Natural and artificial illumination" - high-precision.

Task No. 1.
Name all parameters of microclimate.
1)______________________________________________________________________________________________
2)______________________________________________________________________________________________
3)______________________________________________________________________________________________
4)______________________________________________________________________________________________

Task No. 2
What requirements are made to rational illumination? What normative document is used for its assessment?

______________________________________________________________________________________________
**Task No. 3.**
List the kinds of radiation, which medical workers can contact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Kind of radiation</th>
<th>Organs and systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exodontist (dentist-surgeon)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist-therapist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist-orthopedist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist-orthodontist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist-implantologist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s dentist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Task No. 3.**
List the kinds of protection used for medical workers of stomatological type, give their complete characteristic.

1) __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

2) __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

**Task No. 4.**
If a substance has some specific effects (carcinogenic, allergenic, fibrogenic etc.), which principle is used for hygienic assessment of labor conditions (degree and class of harmfulness)? Name the normative document.

__________________________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________

Initial and final test control - tests of the open base.

**Recommended literature**

**Basic:**
5. Гігієнічна класифікація праці за показниками шкідливості та небезпечності факторів виробничого середовища, важкості та напруженості трудового процесу. ГН 3.3.5-3.3.8; 6.6.1-083-2001 р.

**Additional:**
1. Law of Ukraine "On Labor Protection ".
2. Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України №442 від 01.08.92 «Про порядок проведення атестації робочих місць за умовами праці».
3. GSTU - ONSAS18001-2006 "The system of management of safety occupational hygiene. Requirements ".

Teacher's signature ___________________
Subject No. 6. Accidents and damages in medical-preventive establishments, their investigation and registration

Date "___" ____________ 20__;

Name, year, group __________________________________________

Urgency and motivational characteristics. The intensive development of science and technology, the achievements of which are used in medical practice, lead to constant risk for workers and are associated with acute occupational diseases, poisonings, burns, electric shock, injuries as a result of accidents, fires, exposure to infected blood, sputum, etc. The future doctor should be able to assess and adjust his own working conditions, and in damages and accidents - provide first aid to the injured people and inform the heads of the departments.

Learning objective
1. Forming future specialists’ knowledge, skills and competencies in the investigation of damages and accidents at medical establishments and organization of measures for prevention of accidents, injuries and occupational diseases.

As a result of studying the subject, the student should:
Know:
1. The list of the main damages and accidents that may arise at medical-preventive establishments, the procedure for their investigation and registration.
2. Samples of documents that should be necessarily filled in the investigation of damages, occupational diseases and accidents at medical-preventive establishments (Act on the accident at work in the form of FN-1, Expedited report about presentation of an injured person with reference to an accident at work, Act of Investigation of the damage (accident) that occurred according to F-N-5; notification of the consequences of an accident related to production, Notification of occupational disease (poisoning), Form P-3, Act of Investigation of occupational disease (poisoning), form P-4).

Be able to:
1. Carry out investigation of damages and accidents, use appropriate regulatory and instructive documentation.
2. To recommend and implement measures to prevent damages and accidents, diseases and poisonings, assess their effectiveness.
3. Correctly draw up the necessary documents for the investigation of accidents, occupational diseases and poisonings.

Questions for self-training
2. Collective and labor agreement as a reflection of the legislation on occupational safety.
4. Requirements for personal protective equipment and work clothes for medical workers of stomatological type.
5. General safety requirements for technologic equipment and processes at medical-preventive establishments. Safety when operating equipment under pressure and cryogenic equipment.
6. Electrical safety. Conditions under which a person can have electrical shock.
7. Fire prevention in the design and maintaining of medical-preventive establishments and medical equipment.

Tasks for self-training:
At home, the student should prepare answers to theoretical questions and define the following concepts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catastrophe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Critical objects (systems)

Work-related accident (production accident)

Non-production accident

Class work - solve the situational tasks:

Situational task No. 1.
The regional hospital, on request, took an ambulance at its disposal. During the delivery of patients, a traffic accident happened, as a result of which only a doctor of the regional hospital suffered. Is this a work-related accident? What organization should investigate this case? By what form should the statement of investigation of this case be made?

Situational task No. 2.
A hospital attendant of the psychiatric hospital received the brain concussion while taking care of an aggressive mentally ill patient. Is this case considered an accident? The order of the registration of this case. Is the case under investigation and what form is used to draw up a statement in case of investigation?

Situational task No. 3.
The dentist Polishchuk Iryna Ivanivna, born 27.04.1985, applied to the traumatology department of the communal health care establishment "Kharkiv City Clinical Hospital No. 26" (head doctor Tereschenko O.T.), living at the address: Kharkiv, 23 August str, b.15, fl.7. The patient complains of pain and swelling in the joint of the right leg that appeared on 15.11.2017 after falling in the therapeutic department of the KPPD "Kharkiv City Dental Clinic No. 1", located in Kharkiv, Pushkinska st., 11/13, where she works. Preliminary diagnosis: injury of the meniscus of the right knee-joint. Make an urgent notification by the form. At what time and what address should you send an urgent notification?

Task No. 1
If the accident is defined by the commission as work-related, the statement should be drawn up by the form and in number:

Task No. 2
Who and in what period of time establishes a commission for investigation of the accident occurred with a worker of a medical establishment?

Task No. 3
During what period of time does the commission on investigation of the accident carry out the investigation? During what period of time is a special investigation of accidents carried out?

Task No. 4
The commission on investigation of the accident consists of:

1)
Appendix 1

to Procedure of Investigation

URGENT NOTIFICATION

about application of the victim concerning
an accident at the enterprise

1. Name and surname of the victim ________________________________________________
2. Age (complete years) __________________________
3. Place of residence _____________________________________________________________
4. Name and location of the enterprise, where the victim works _______________________
5. Preliminary diagnosis ____________________________________________________________
6. Date of: injury (disease, poisoning) _______ 20__
   diagnosis _______ 20__
   hospitalization _______ 20__
7. Place of hospitalization _________________________________________________________
8. Dangerous or harmful production factor, which caused injury (disease, poisoning) __________
9. Date and time of reporting primary information ___ _______ 20__ __ hour ___ min.

_______________________ ____________________
(post of the person who sent notification) (signature) (initials and name)
_______________________ ____________________
(post of the person who received notification) (signature) (initials and name)

Initial and final test control - open base tests

Recommended literature

Basic:
2. Гігієнічна класифікація праці за показниками шкідливості та небезпечності факторів виробничого середовища, важкості та напруженості трудового процесу. ГН 3.3.5-3.3.8; 6.6.1-083-2001 p.

Additional:
1. Law of Ukraine "On Labor Protection "
2. Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України №1232 від 30.11.11 «Деякі питання розслідування та обліку нещасних випадків, професійних захворювань і аварій на виробництві»
3. Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України №270 від 22.03.2001 «Про затвердження Порядку розслідування та обліку нещасних випадків невиробничого характеру»
4. Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України №1662 від 08.11.11 «Про затвердження Переліку професійних захворювань».
5. Закон України “Про пожежну безпеку”.
6. ГОСТ 12.1.004-91 ССБТ “Пожарная безопасность. Общие требования”
7. ГОСТ 12.1.030-81 ССБТ “Электробезопасность. Защитное заземление, зануление”.

Subject No. 7. Occupational hygiene and safety in stomatological medical establishments

Date "___" ____________ 20__

Name, year, group __________________________________________

Urgency and motivational characteristics. Hygiene and occupational safety in stomatological medical establishments are related to the fact that medical personnel are affected by physical, chemical, biological, social and architectural-and-planning factors, which are the cause of occupational and occupation-dependent diseases of medical personnel, including infectious ones.

Learning objective
1. To strengthen students' knowledge of hygienic requirements for the location, planning and sanitary-antiepidemic regimen of medical-preventive establishments of stomatological type on the basis of studying normative documents.
2. To get acquainted with the main hazards of the working environment and professional injuries, and diseases of medical workers of stomatological type, safety requirements during their work.
3. To get acquainted with the influence of industrial hazards on the organism of working dentists, their legislative, organizational, preventive, epidemic and technical measures for occupational safety and prevention of occupational diseases.

As a result of studying the topic, the student should:
Know:
1. Sanitary and hygienic requirements for planning, maintaining and sanitary-antiepidemic regimen of medical-preventive establishments of stomatological type.
2. Safety requirements during operation of basic medical equipment.
3. Measures on decrease of physical and nervous-psychic exertion of medical workers of stomatological type.
4. Scientific organization of labor (industrial engineering) in stomatological establishments.

Be able to:
1. Reveal and assess the location and zoning of the territory of medical-preventive establishments by construction drawings of the situational and general plans, designed taking into account the objects located around the ground area and the "wind rose".
2. Determine and assess, according to plans and sections of buildings, compliance with hygiene standards for the area, cubic capacity, and sanitary accomplishment of medical offices.
3. Reveal the main factors of the working environment and the labor process, which can adversely affect workers, reveal and assess the features of its influence on the body.
4. Substantiate and introduce improving sanitary-hygienic and sanitary-antiepidemic measures of safe working conditions.

Questions for self-training:
1. Hygienic importance of the internal planning of buildings of medical establishments and dental offices for ensuring occupational hygiene and safety.
2. Personal hygiene of patients and medical personnel in the health care system and provision of favorable working conditions and prevention of nosocomial infections and occupational diseases.
3. Physical production hazards, their classification, importance in occupational pathology.
4. Chemical production hazards, their classification, importance in occupational pathology.
5. Biological production hazards, their classification, importance in occupational pathology.
6. Psychophysiological production hazards, their classification, importance in occupational pathology.
7. Methods and means of prevention of occupational pathology and occupational safety at work.

Tasks for self-training:
At home, the student should prepare answers to theoretical questions and define the following concepts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General plan of the project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Wind rose &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microclimate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room of psychological unloading</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific organization of labor (industrial engineering)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal protective equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class work - solve the situational tasks:

**Situational task No. 1.**
When determining the microclimate parameters in winter, in the dentist's office, it is revealed that the air temperature is 17 °C, the relative air humidity is 75%, and the air velocity is 0.5 m/s. In the air sample, mercury vapors and mercury amalgams exceed the maximum allowable concentrations by 1.5 times. At the same time, the CO₂ concentration is 0.15%, the oxidability is 10 mg O₂ /m³, the microbial number is 4500 CFU /m³, hemolytic streptococcus is 70 CFU/m³ (CFU – colony-forming unit). Assess the labor conditions, work out measures to prevent the harmful effects of revealed factors in accordance with conclusion.

**Optimal parameters of microclimate, MPC of mercury vapor and indices of cleanliness of premises in MPE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Normative value for cold and transition</th>
<th>Conclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air temperature, °C</td>
<td>20 – 22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative air humidity,%</td>
<td>45 – 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed of air movement, m/s</td>
<td>Up to 0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum single concentration of mercury vapor, mg/m³</td>
<td>Up to 0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ concentration, %</td>
<td>Up to 0.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidability, mg O₂/m³</td>
<td>Up to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total microbial count, CFU/m³</td>
<td>Up to 2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemolytic Streptococcus, CFU/m³</td>
<td>Up to 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion:
________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________________

**Situational task No. 2.**
In the office of the dentist-therapist, there are four armchairs, which are placed in two rows parallel to the light-bearing wall. Each workplace has a universal dental unit. Assess the appropriateness of seats, the adequacy of equipment.
A woman with symptoms of an acute respiratory disease came to the dental clinic. She is complaining of an acute pain in her upper jaw and swelling of her face. What actions should be done?

### Optimal values of microclimate at workplaces of industrial premises (State Sanitary Norms for microclimate of industrial premises 3.3.6.042-99)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of the year</th>
<th>Category of works by level of energy expenditure, Wt</th>
<th>Air temperature, °C</th>
<th>Relative humidity of air, %</th>
<th>Air velocity, m/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cold period of the year</td>
<td>Light Ia (up to 139)</td>
<td>22-24</td>
<td>60-40</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Light Ib (140-174)</td>
<td>21-23</td>
<td>60-40</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average weight IIa (175-232)</td>
<td>19-21</td>
<td>60-40</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average weight IIb (233-290)</td>
<td>17-19</td>
<td>60-40</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heavy III (over 290)</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>60-40</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm period of the year</td>
<td>Light Ia (up to 139)</td>
<td>23-25</td>
<td>60-40</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Light Ib (140-174)</td>
<td>22-24</td>
<td>60-40</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average weight IIa (175-232)</td>
<td>21-23</td>
<td>60-40</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average weight IIb (233-290)</td>
<td>20-22</td>
<td>60-40</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heavy III (over 290)</td>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>60-40</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Task No. 1

Name maximum norms of lifting and shifting loads by women and indicate the normative document.

### Task No. 2

Lasers are divided into 4 classes by the degree of danger. Name and characterize of them.

### Initial and final test control - tests of the open base

### Recommended literature

**Basic:**
7. Гігієнічна класифікація праці за показниками шкідливості та небезпеці факторів виробничого середовища, важкості та напруженності трудового процесу. ГН 3.3.5-3.3.8; 6.6.1-083-2001 р.
Additional:
5. ГОСТ ССБТ 12.1.005-88. «Общие санитарно-гигиенические требования к воздуху рабочей зоны».
6. ДСН 3.3.6.037-99. Державні санітарні норми мікроклімату виробничих приміщень.
7. ДСН 3.3.6.037-99. Державні санітарні норми виробничого шуму, ультразвуку та інфразвуку.
8. Державні санітарні норми загальної та локальної вібрації.
9. ДБН В 2.2-10-01 “Проектування закладів охорони здоров’я”.
10. ДБН В 2.2.5–28–2006 «Інженерне обладнання будинків і споруд. Природне та штучне освітлення».

Teacher's signature ____________________________

Subject No. 8. Occupational safety of medical personnel in some structural units of stomatological medical establishments

Date "___" __________ 20__;

Name, year, group ________________________________

Urgency and motivational characteristics. The Ministry of Health of Ukraine, in coordination with the State Committee for Occupational Safety and Health, has developed and approved regulatory documents on occupational safety in the field of medicine. For introduction of safety and industrial sanitation issues into the legal field of Ukraine, the rules of construction, maintenance and safety precautions in some structural units of medical-preventive establishments operate in the system of health care establishments, including dental ones. Compliance with these rules is mandatory to ensure the proper conditions for patients’ stay and the work of medical personnel, to prevent the negative influence of unfavorable factors of the working environment on the health of medical workers.

Learning objective: Forming a conscious understanding among students of the role and importance of creating appropriate sanitary and hygienic conditions for the effective and adequate functioning of hospitals, since this determines the high level of efficiency of the treatment process and safe working conditions of medical personnel.

As a result of studying the subject, the student should:
Know:
1. Basic normative documents regulating the issues of labor protection in separate structural subdivisions of medical-preventive establishments of stomatological type.
2. Occupational safety in higher medical schools.
3. Basic normative documents regulating the issues of labor protection of women, minors, senior citizens and people with disabilities.

Be able to:
1. Reveal harmful and dangerous factors of the working environment at the workplace of health care workers of stomatological type and give their hygienic assessment.
2. Assess the organization of the workplace, furniture, medical equipment in stomatological establishments.
3. Forecast the possibility of the occurrence of occupational, occupation-dependent diseases.
4. Substantiate and work out a plan of measures to improve the working conditions of medical workers of stomatological type and control of their efficiency.
Questions for self-training:
1. General provisions of the occupational safety management system in dental clinics.
2. Occupational safety of medical personnel in the operating unit of maxillofacial department.
3. List of premises of the dental service and occupational safety in dental clinics, dental orthopedic laboratories.
4. Medical examinations of the medical workers of stomatological type.
5. Occupational safety for women.
7. Features of occupational safety of elderly people and people with disabilities.
8. Occupational safety at higher medical institutions.

Tasks for self-training:
At home, the student should prepare answers to theoretical questions and define the following concepts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forced position of the body</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Preliminary medical examination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scheduled medical examination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protective equipment</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Class work - solve the situational task:

**Situational task**
During the scheduled medical examination, it was revealed that a dentist has pathological changes in his lungs. The last fluorography was conducted one year ago. What anti-epidemic measures should be used concerning the dentist, contacts and rooms where he worked?

Task No. 1
List the norms of working hours for a radiodentist

Task No. 2
According to what normative document should medical staff undergo the medical examination? How often should medical workers of stomatological type undergo medical examination?

Task No. 3
The location and interconnection of the premises of operation unit, peculiarities of the personnel’s work are determined by the requirements of asepsis. The division of the operation unit into zones with different operating modes is explained by this. List and describe each zone.
Task No. 4

Before starting an anesthetic, you need to check the staff for electrostatic charge. What steps should the operating brigade do?

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Task No. 5

Point out sanitary-hygienic requirements for equipment and maintenance of the dental X-ray room

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Recommended literature

Basic:

Additional:
3. ГОСТ ССБТ 12.1.005-88. «Общие санитарно-гигиенические требования к воздуху рабочей зоны».
4. ДСН 3.3.6.042-99 Державні санітарні норми мікроклімату виробничих приміщень.
5. ДСН 3.3.6.037-99 Державні санітарні норми виробничого шуму, ультразвуку та інфразвуку.
6. ДСН 3.3.6.039-99 Державні санітарні норми виробничої загальної та локальної вібрації.
7. ДБН В.2.5-28-2006 Природне та штучне освітлення.
8. НРБУ – 97 Норми радіаційної безпеки України.
9. Наказ МОЗ №268 від 30.09.94“Про службу охорони праці системи Міністерства охорони здоров’я”.
10. Наказ МОЗ України № 563 від 01.08.2001 “Про затвердження Положення про організацію роботи з охорони праці учасників навчально-виховного процесу в установах і навчальних закладах”.
11. Наказ МОЗ України №246 від 21.05.2007 року “Про затвердження Порядку проведення медичних оглядів працівників певних категорій”.
13. «Перелік важких робіт і робіт з шкідливими і небезпечними умовами праці, на яких забороняється застосування праці неповнолітніх», затверджений наказом МОЗ України від 31.03.1994 №46.
15. Наказ МОЗ України «Про затвердження норм робочого часу для працівників закладів та установ охорони здоров’я» від 25 травня 2006 р. № 319

Teacher’s signature ______________________

Subject No. 9. Dangerous infectious diseases

in the work of medical specialists of stomatological type.

Date "__" ___________ 20__;

Name, year, group __________________________________________

Urgency and motivational characteristics. The labor conditions of medical workers of stomatological type are characterized by the presence of a complex of unfavorable production factors. Among medical workers, occupational
tuberculosis is widespread, and, in most cases, the causative agent of tuberculosis is resistant to anti-tuberculosis drugs. When working with blood and its components, there is a significant risk of infection of health care workers of stomatological type with infectious diseases such as hepatitis B and C, HIV infection.

**Learning objective:**
1. To study the hygienic requirements for the location, planning and sanitary-antiepidemic regimen of health care establishments of stomatological type on the basis of current normative documents.
2. To get acquainted with potentially dangerous infectious diseases and possible ways of getting biological material into the body of medical workers of stomatological type, with safety requirements during their work.
3. To get acquainted with legislative, organizational, preventive, antiepidemic and technical measures for the prevention of infectious diseases in the work of medical personnel of stomatological type.

**As a result of studying the subject, the student should:**

**Know:**
1. Sanitary and hygienic requirements to planning, regimen and sanitary and antiepidemic regimens of health care establishments of stomatological type.
2. Requirements of legislative and regulatory acts on the protection of health care workers of stomatological type with respect to dangerous infectious diseases. Legal and social protection of HIV patients.
3. Biological harmful and dangerous factors of the working environment and their influence on the health state of medical workers of stomatological type.
4. The concept of "industrial accident" and expedited report to the AIDS Center / Institute of Infectious Diseases. Possible ways of getting biological material from an HIV-infected person into the body of a medical worker of stomatological type.

**Be able to:**
1. Reveal potentially hazardous biological factors in the work environment that may adversely affect the medical workers of stomatological type.
2. Use personal protective equipment to prevent the entry of biological material from the patient into the body of medical worker of stomatological type.
3. Organize measures to counteract the spread of infectious diseases in conditions of health care establishments of stomatological type.
5. Substantiate and introduce improving sanitary-hygienic and sanitary-antiepidemic measures to create safe labor conditions.

**Questions for self-training:**
1. Hygienic importance of the internal planning of buildings of health care establishments of stomatological type for ensuring occupational hygiene and safety.
2. Personal hygiene of patients and medical personnel of stomatological type in the system of health protection and provision of favorable labor conditions and prevention of nosocomial infections and occupational diseases.
3. Articles of Constitution of Ukraine on occupational safety.
5. Biological production harmful factors, their classification, importance in occupational pathology.
8. Order No. 148 dated 17.03.2015 "On approval of Order for confirmation of connection of infection by HIV with fulfilling of duties by workers."

**Tasks for self-training:**
At home, the student should prepare answers to theoretical questions and define the following concepts:
**Term Definition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV infection</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hepatitis C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nosocomial infections</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Class work** - solve the situational tasks:

**Situational task No. 1.**

During tooth extraction, a dentist was accidentally injured by an injection needle, which caused bleeding from his finger. The doctor squeezed the blood from the wound, washed it, and then continued to examine other patients for 3 hours. After the shift, the doctor went home.

Is there a risk of infection with HIV and hepatitis B and C (in % for each infectious disease) in this case? Point out the rules and time for responding to a production accident and the volume of measures for the prevention of HIV infection, hepatitis B and C.

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____________________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________________

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**Situational task No. 2.**

A dentist of the polyclinic examines patients during working shifts. However, not every person who comes to a planned consultation or treatment, is sent by the doctor to fluorography. The dentist wears clean overalls, uses gloves, a mask and goggles when working with patients, which he usually wears at the beginning of his working shift.

The medical table with the necessary set of tools for work is necessarily disinfected before the beginning of each working day and before each patient. Tips, air pistols, suction hoses, lamps, spitoons, taps and sinks are treated with deodorizing agents after each patient. The walls, floors, doors and cabinets of the room are washed every day. After work, all tools and trays are cleaned with detergent in the sink, and then they are soaked in a special disinfecting solution "Sterilium". After that, sterile storage of instruments is provided until they are used by the dentist. Before the beginning of treatment, each patient has oral rinsing.

Name the most dangerous violations of the sanitary-epidemiological regimen in this office.

____________________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________________

**Task No. 1**

Specify the first-aid procedure for the employee in case of contact with the source of potential HIV infection associated with the performance of professional duties.

1) In case of needle or sharp object injury:

____________________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________________

2) In case of ingress of hazardous biological fluid on intact skin:

____________________________________________________________________________________________________

3) In case of ingress of hazardous biological fluid into the eyes:

____________________________________________________________________________________________________

4) In case of ingress of hazardous biological fluid on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity:
Task No. 2

A patient with a positive result for hepatitis C virus is being prepared for surgery. List the actions of the surgery team when working with the patient.

Initial and final test control - tests of the open base

Recommended literature

Basic:

Additional:
1. «Гігієнічна класифікація праці за показниками шкідливості та небезпечності факторів виробничого середовища, важності та напруженості трудового процесу», затверджена наказом МОЗ України №248 від 08.04.2014.
2. Закон України «Про протидію поширенню хвороб, зумовлених вірусом імунодефіциту людини (ВІЛ), та правовий і соціальній захист людей, які живуть з ВІЛ».
5. Наказ МОЗ України № 955 від 05.11.2013 р. «Порядок проведення екстреної постконтактної профілактики ВІЛ-інфекції у працівників при виконанні професійних обов’язків».
6. Наказ МОЗ України № 148 від 17.03.2015 р. «Про затвердження Порядку підтвердження зв’язку зараження ВІЛ-інфекцією з виконанням працівників своїх обов’язків».
7. Наказ МОЗ України №729 від 18.07.2016
8. Наказ МОЗ України №585 від 10.07.2013 р. «Порядок організації медичної допомоги хворим на ВІЛ-інфекцію/СНІД».
9. Наказ МОЗ України від 18.08.2010 № 684 «Про затвердження Стандарту інфекційного контролю за туберкульозом в лікувально-профілактичних закладах, місцях довгострокового перебування людей та проживання хворих на туберкульоз».
10. Наказ МОЗ України від 21.06.2016 №613 «Про затвердження та впровадження медико-технологічних документів зі стандартизації медичної допомоги при вірусному гепатиті В».
13. Державні санітарні правила ДСП 9.9.5.080-2002 «Правила влаштування і безпеки роботи в лабораторіях (відділах, відділеннях) мікробіологічного профілю».

Teacher’s signature____________________
Urgency and motivational characteristics. The industrial safety of medical workers is a guarantee of preserving the health of the doctor and patient, a prerequisite for prevention of accidents, damages and injuries.

Learning objective
1. To form the students’ knowledge on the safety requirements of technological equipment and technological processes of medical-preventive establishments of stomatological type.
2. To get acquainted with the concept of electrical safety and the safety requirements for the operation of electrical equipment at medical-preventive establishments of stomatological type.
3. To study the fundamentals of fire safety, basic means and measures to ensure fire safety of the establishment.

As a result of studying the subject, the student should:
Know:
1. General safety requirements for technological equipment.
2. The requirements for electrical safety and the operation of electrical equipment.
3. General requirements of fire safety for objects of protection for various purposes at different stages of the technological cycle.
4. NTD currently in use, connected with the requirements of fire safety, electrical safety and operation of electrical equipment for various purposes.
Be able to:
1. Determine the main factors of the working environment and the labor process, which can adversely affect workers, reveal and assess the signs of its influence on the body.
2. Substantiate and implement improving sanitary-hygienic measures for safe working conditions.

Questions for self-training
1. Electrical safety. Classification of the room by the degree of danger of electric shock. Conditions of electric shock. Safe operation of electrical installations: electrical protective equipment and measures.
2. State Fire Supervision. Fire prevention in the design and maintenance of medical-preventive establishments and medical equipment.
3. Indicators of explosive and fire hazard properties of materials and substances. Categories of premises by explosion hazard. Classification of explosive and fire hazardous premises and areas. Fire resistance of building structures and materials.
5. Personnel actions in case of fire. Safe evacuation of personnel. Ensuring and monitoring of fire safety at work sites. Learning the rules of fire safety of workers of medical-preventive establishments.
6. Types of instruction. The order of instructions for employees. Instructions on safety for students and medical workers.
7. Safety requirements for the operation of the basic medical equipment.

Tasks for self-training
At home, the student should prepare answers to theoretical questions and define the following concepts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire safety system</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electrical Safety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traumatism</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Class work - solve the situational task and record its solution.

Situational task No. 1
There was a fire in the ward for an unidentified cause: curtains, bedding, clothes for the patient from this ward fired. How should duty medical staff work?
**Situational task No. 2**
What should the dentist do in case of affection of nurse by electric current?

**Situational task No. 3**
In one of the offices of the district dental clinic, a fire arose due to a short circuit of electric current. At this time, there were 12 patients and 12 employees in 8 rooms and the living room. The clinic is located at the first floor of a residential building. The dentist first drew attention to the fire.

What should the dentist do in this case, and, later on, the head of the clinic?

**Task No. 1**
The successful extinguishing of fires is possible due to the correct choice of type of fire extinguisher. Give the classification of fire extinguishers by the principle of the device, and also point out, in which cases each type of fire extinguisher is used.

1) ____________________________________________
2) ____________________________________________
3) ____________________________________________
4) ____________________________________________

**Task No. 2**
Depending on the type of affection, electric strokes are divided into four degrees:

1) ____________________________________________
2) ____________________________________________
3) ____________________________________________
4) ____________________________________________

**Task No. 3**
According to the degree of danger of human lesion by electric current, industrial premises are divided into three categories. List them and describe each category

**Initial and final test control** - Tests of open base

**Recommended literature**

**Basic:**
Additional:
1. Закон України “Про страхові тарифи на загальнообов’язкове державне соціальне страхування від нещасного випадку на виробництві та професійного захворювання, які спричинили втрату працездатності”.
2. Основи законодавства України про охорону здоров’я.
3. Закон України “Про пожежну безпеку”.
4. Закон України “Про об’єкти підвищеної небезпеки”.
5. Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України “Порядок розслідування та ведення обліку нещасних випадків, професійних захворювань і аварій на виробництві” № 1232 від 30 листопада 2011 року.
6. Наказ МОЗ України № 268 від 30.09.94 “Про службу охорони праці системи Міністерства охорони здоров’я України”.
7. Наказ Держнаглядохоронпраці України № 15 від 26.01.05 “Типове положення про порядок проведення навчання і перевірки знань з питань охорони праці”.
8. Наказ Держнаглядохоронпраці України № 15 від 26.01.05 “Перелік робіт з підвищеною небезпекою”.
9. ДБН В 2.2-10-01 “Проектування закладів охорони здоров’я”.
10. ГОСТ 12.1.010-76 ССБТ “Взрывоопасность. Общие требования”.
11. ГОСТ 12.1.044-89 ССБТ “Пожаровзрывоопасность веществ и материалов”.

Teacher’s signature ___________________
List of questions to credit on discipline "Occupational safety in the field of medicine"

**Theoretical questions**

**Section 1. General issues of occupational safety.**

1. Basic terms and definitions in the field of occupational safety: occupational safety, working conditions, harmful production factor, hazardous production factor, safe working conditions, workplace, safety, etc.
2. Subjects and objects of occupational safety.
3. The current state of occupational safety in Ukraine and abroad.
4. General issues of occupational safety in medicine.
5. The legal basis for occupational safety (the Constitution of Ukraine, the Labor Code, the Law of Ukraine "About occupational safety").
12. Legislative basis of the EU on occupational safety issues. EU Occupational Safety and Health Directives. Framework Directive 89/391 / EU "On the introduction of measures to improve the safety and health of workers."
16. Occupational safety as an obligatory component of social responsibility.
17. State management of occupational safety, state supervision and public control over occupational safety in Ukraine. The bodies of state supervision of occupational safety, their basic powers and rights. Public control over compliance with occupational safety legislation.
18. The State Service of Ukraine for Labor, its structure and functions.
19. A risk-based approach in assessing the potential and real danger of the harmful effects of environmental factors on human health.
20. Identification, assessment and decrease of risks of hazardous events, quality management and the formation of safety culture.
22. Responsibility of officials and employees for violations of legislation in the field of occupational safety.
23. Sectoral programs to improve the state of safety, occupational hygiene and work environment. Regulations on the organization of the OSH management system in the industry. The Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 268 dated 30.09.94 "About the Service of Occupational Safety of the Ministry of Health."
25. Commission on occupational safety at medical establishments, basic tasks and rights. Rooms of industrial safety and occupational safety, basic tasks and directions of work.
29. The Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine No. 563 dated 01.08.2001 "About approval of the Regulations on the organization of work in order to protect the labor of participants of educational process at establishments and educational institutions."
30. Occupational hygiene and physiology - definitions, goals, objectives, research methods.
31. Classification of hazardous and harmful production factors.
32. The main physiological characteristics of physical and mental labor. Physiological changes that occur in the organs and systems of the body when performing labor.
33. Human capacity for work, the dynamics and reasons for its change throughout the working day and week.
34. Physiological essence of fatigue, existing theories and modern understanding of the mechanism of its occurrence.
35. Ways to prevent the development of fatigue. The technique of working out rational regimens of work and rest.

Section 2.
Features of labour conditions in stomatological medical establishments

1. Classification of labor of medical workers.
2. Psychophysiological harmful and dangerous factors of the working environment and their influence on the health of medical personnel.
3. Physical harmful and dangerous factors of the working environment and their influence on the health state of medical workers.
5. Biological harmful and dangerous factors of the working environment and their influence on the health state of medical workers.
6. Hygienic features of working conditions and health state of doctors of different specialties (surgical, therapeutic, dental, etc.).
9. Technique for assessing the work of medical workers on the criteria "Hygienic classification of labor by indices of harmfulness and danger of factors of the working environment, the weight and intensity of the labor process," approved by order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 248 dated 08/04/2014.
11. The main content of the Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1232 dated 30.11.2011. "Some issues of the investigation and registration of accidents, occupational diseases and damages at industries", No. 270 dated 22.03.01. "About approval of the order of investigation and registration of damages of non-industrial character "and No. 1662 dated 08.22.2000" About the approval of the list of occupational diseases ".
12. Technique of investigation and registration of accidents at work.
13. Technique of investigation and registration of accidents of non-productive nature.
14. Traumatism, acute and chronic occupational diseases and poisonings in the field of medicine.
16. Social Insurance Fund for Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases. Law of Ukraine "About mandatory State social insurance from accidents at work and occupational disease, which caused loss of capacity for work." Compensation of harm to the victim at work.

Section 3.
Special issues of occupational safety in stomatological medical establishments.

1. Hygienic requirements for the design and construction of medical-preventive establishments.
2. Safety requirements during the operation of the main medical equipment.
3. Measures to reduce the physical and neuropsychic overstrain of medical workers. Scientific organization of labor at medical-preventive establishments. Rational organization of the workplace and furniture. The main ways to prevent the development of fatigue.
4. Measures to reduce the adverse effect of physical factors on the body of medical workers. Requirements for the microclimate.
5. Measures to reduce the adverse effects of noise, vibration, ultrasound.
6. Requirements for the production illumination of workplaces of medical personnel.
7. Requirements for ultraviolet radiation, electromagnetic fields of radio frequencies and laser radiation at workplaces of medical personnel.
8. Requirements for video terminals and personal computers.
9. Requirements for ionizing radiation in the work of medical and pharmaceutical personnel.
10. Measures to reduce the adverse effects of chemical factors on the body of health care workers. Ways of preventing air pollution in the work area by harmful chemicals.
13. Requirements for personal protective equipment and work clothes for medical personnel.
15. Occupational safety of medical personnel in certain structural subdivisions of MPE (operating unit, radiodiagnostic units, physiotherapy rooms, pathoanatomical departments, morgues, etc.), the main regulatory documents that regulate these issues.
16. Fundamentals of the organization of occupational safety of personnel in the pharmaceutical industry.
17. Standards of working time for the personnel of establishments and organizations of health protection.
18. Occupational safety in higher medical educational establishments.
19. Guarantees of employees’ rights to occupational safety, benefits and compensation for hard and harmful working conditions. Responsibilities of personnel to comply with the requirements of regulatory and legal acts on occupational safety.
20. Occupational safety for women, minors, people of older age groups and persons with disabilities, the main regulatory documents that regulate these issues.
22. Prevention of nosocomial infections as a component of health protection.
23. The concept of dangerous infectious diseases.
24. HIV and AIDS in the practice of a doctor. Possible ways of getting biological material from HIV-infected persons into the body of medical personnel. The concept of a "production accident" and an emergency appeal to the AIDS Center / Institute for Infectious Diseases.
27. Viral hepatitis, their potential danger to health care workers. Prevention of infection with hepatitis viruses and immunoprophylaxis in contact with biological materials of patients with hepatitis.
28. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 637 dated April 29, 1313 "On approval of the state target and social program of prevention, diagnostics and treatment of chronic hepatitis for the period until 2016."
30. Measures to prevent the infection of health care workers with tuberculosis. Laws of Ukraine "About counteraction of tuberculosis infection", "About confirmation of general State target social program of counteraction to tuberculosis infection for 2012 - 2016 ".
31. Colors, safety signs and signal markings.
32. General safety requirements for technological equipment and processes at MPE. Safety during the operation of pressure systems and cryogenic equipment.
33. Electrical safety. Classification of premises by the degree of danger of electric shock.
34. Conditions of electric shock. Safe operation of electrical installations: electrical protective equipment and measures.
35. Fundamentals of fire safety. State Fire Supervision. Fire prevention in the design and maintenance of MPE and operation of medical equipment.
36. Indicators of explosive and fire hazard properties of materials and substances. Categories of premises for explosion and fire hazard. Classification of explosive and fire hazardous premises and areas. Refractoriness of building structures and materials.
37. The main means and measures to ensure fire safety of the establishment. Fire alarm. Fire-fighting equipment.
38. Personnel actions in the case of a fire. Ensuring the safe evacuation of personnel. Providing and monitoring the state of fire safety at production establishment. Training in the fire safety of MPE workers.

**Practical skills**

1. Apply the requirements of legislative and regulatory documents for the introduction of methods and means of the occupational safety system working at medical establishments.
2. Apply the basic forms of organization and management of occupational safety of medical workers.
3. Reveal harmful and dangerous factors of the working environment at the workplace of medical workers and give their hygienic assessment.
4. Assess the organization of the workplace, furniture, medical equipment at MPE.
5. Forecast the possibility of occurrence of occupational, occupation-dependent diseases, accidents, emergency situations.
6. Carry out attestation of workplaces according to working conditions by indicators of weight, intensity, harmfulness and danger of the production process.
7. Субстанційте і розробляйте план заходів, щоб покращити умови праці медичних працівників і контролювати ефективність.
8. Обов'язково приводьте засади персональної гігієни і використання захисного обладнання.
9. Розгляньте та реєструйте випадки, загальні і хронічні професійні хвороби, зосереджені в інфекційному відділенні.
10. Організуйте пожежну та електричну безпеку.
11. Розробляйте і використовуйте паспорти об'єктів для медичних працівників.
12. Розгляньте та реєструйте знати про професійну безпеку.

**List of literature**

1. Положення МОЗ України № 442 від 1.08.1992 «Про Порядок проведення атестації робочих місць за умовами праці».
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