

Best Practices in Prevention, Diagnostics, Registration, Rehabilitation and Control of Occupational Diseases, with Particular Emphasis on the Russian Federation

Elizabet Paunovic

Head of WHO European Centre for Environment and Health



Human and economic burden of occupational diseases is substantial

- Globally, more than 2.3 million people die each year from occupational accidents or work-related diseases (300 000 in Europe)
- Globally, around 4% of annual GDP is lost as a result of occupational diseases and accidents (5% in Europe)



Source: ILO, 2011. Introductory Report: Global Trends and Challenges in Occupational Safety and Health

Global burden of disease attributable to occupational risk factors, 2013

Occupational risks	Deaths (thousands)	DALYs (thousands)
Total	717 (641 to 801)	55 352 (44 589 to 67 890)
Occupational carcinogens	304 (263 to 341)	5 803 (5 076 to 6 526)
Occupational PM, gases, fumes	205 (164 to 251)	8 802 (7 012 to 10 740)
Occupational injuries	159 (127 to 206)	9 947 (7 886 to 12 927)
Occupational asthmagens	52 (42 to 70)	2 771 (2 227 to 3 521)
Occupational noise	-	7 119 (4 549 to 10 329)
Occupational ergonomic factors	-	21 109 (14 206 to 29 304)

Global, all-age, all-cause, for both sexes combined

Source: GBD 2013 Risk Factors Collaborators, Lancet Sept 11, 2015



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Targets	Indicators ¹	Public health interventions
<p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate <u>social protection systems and measures for all</u>, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p>	<p>1.3.1. Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, old age, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, <u>work injury victims</u>, poor and vulnerable</p>	<p>Early detection and case management of occupational diseases and injuries</p> <p>Providing health surveillance of high risk workers</p> <p>Improving the rate of reporting occupational diseases and injuries</p>

1 UN Economic and Social Council, Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-SDGs-Rev1-E.pdf>

'Human health is a precondition for, and an outcome, and indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development'



www.euro.who.int Europe

www.euro.who.int Europe

www.euro.who.int Europa

Европейски съюз (европейски съюз) Europe



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Targets	Indicators ¹	Public health interventions
3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing	3.4.1 Mortality of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substitute occupational carcinogens • Dust control • Improve work organization • Prevent and manage stress • Workplace health promotion • Smoke free workplaces
3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	t.b.d.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacities of primary care to deliver essential interventions for workers' health • Scale up coverage with basic and specialized occupational health services • Provide health coverage to all workers, including in the informal sector
3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to hazardous, chemicals, water and soil pollution and contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe management of chemicals at the workplace • Pesticide safety



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Targets	Indicators ¹	Public health interventions
8.7 take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour , eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers	8.7.1 Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour, by sex and age group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detection and prevention of hazardous child labour • Prohibition of hazardous child labour
8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations and enforcement for occupational safety and health • Hazard mitigation and substitution • Engineering and administrative controls • Health education of workers • Personal protection • Health surveillance

- Numerous WHO Resolutions and ILO Conventions are providing solid framework for these actions. European Health 2020 strategic framework is putting the collaboration within sectors and the principle of “health in all policies” as one of the main approaches. That means that the protection of workers’ health can be addressed only in close collaboration with labour sector.
- This capacity building workshop is jointly organised by WHO Regional Office for Europe, FSBSI Research Institute on Occupational Health and the Association of Occupational Health Physicians

The aim is to support strengthening of the capacities at the national level for occupational health doctors and specialists, in order to improve their capacities in addressing in the efficient way to the above mentioned challenges.