

## Occupational Health and Safety Problems in Various Sector

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Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) covers various employment sectors. Many OHS problems are the focus of research to find solutions to existing problems. In this issue, we covered a wide range of topics, including original articles on healthcare sector problems and various industrial sectors' problems, and article reviews from informal sector workers.

One of the OHS problems in the healthcare sector is prolonged noise exposure. This accounts for the prevalence of hearing loss and its correlation with age, duration of exposure, and comorbidities. Non-healthcare workers were a significant risk of noise-induced hearing loss. Longer exposure durations increase the likelihood of developing hearing impairment (Mammen *et al.*, 2024). Another problem in the healthcare sector is Tuberculosis (TB). TB remains a significant global health problem, especially amidst the COVID-19 pandemic which has placed a burden on the healthcare system, including workers. Therefore, it is necessary to develop instruments for protecting workers against TB in hospitals due to the increased risk of exposure. Developing this instrument is critical to understanding and overcoming TB challenges in hospitals, and serves as a reference for protecting hospital employees (Lestari *et al.*, 2024).

This is different with kind of hazards in industries that demand precision such as production such as assembly workers at PT. Sarandi Karya Nugraha. Organizations must establish plans and policies to ensure career advancement opportunities for production workers. In addition, a detailed description of the work process, especially concerning quantitative workload (Lubis and Mu'minah, 2024). One of the psychosocial

hazards that occurs in female bank employees is job stress. This job stress can interfere with their performance and cause health problems such as dysmenorrhea and seborrheic dermatitis. Job stress contributes significantly to health problems such as dysmenorrhea in female bank workers (Badri *et al.*, 2024). Employee performance has a significant impact on organizational success, but work stress is still a barrier to productivity. Female employees at the Surabaya City Health Service experience higher levels of work stress compared to male employees. In addition, regular exercise habits are associated with lower stress levels, because exercise stimulates the release of endorphins, increasing feelings of calm and reducing tension (Alfayad and Haqi, 2024). Fear of COVID-19 has increased mental health problems among workers, especially those in direct contact with other people such as cabin crew. Although regulations requiring COVID-19 test results for passengers were later lifted, levels of anxiety still remain, and marital status is a contributing factor. Unmarried cabin crew members' anxiety levels may be exacerbated by fear of COVID-19, potentially leading to feelings of loneliness (Augisna *et al.*, 2024).

Turn into another sector and the problems among informal workers which are quite complicated, one of which is online motorcycle taxis. Online motorcycle taxi drivers in Bekasi face the risk of traffic accidents. Gender, age, and safety riding behavior have a significant effect on the incidence of traffic accidents among online motorcycle taxi drivers (Olivia and Ani, 2024). Palm oil plantation workers face various dangers in their work environment, which leads to work-related accidents and illnesses. Small-scale plantation workers are at risk of physical, biological, chemical, and ergonomic hazards. However, a comprehensive approach to mitigating these hazards can create a safer work environment for all stakeholders (Istisya, Denny and Setyaningsih, 2024). In other

informal workers, pesticides are essential for crop protection, pose major risks to farmers, including neurological disorders. A review is needed to explore the relationship between pesticide exposure and neurobehavioral disorders in farmers. Balancing pesticide use is essential to reduce the risk of exposure. Apart from that, adequate rest is also important to restore the function of the cholinesterase enzyme in the blood. In summary, pesticide exposure is associated with neurobehavioral events in farmers (Jannah, 2024).

Meanwhile, workers in areca nut peeling in West Tanjung Jabung, ergonomic hazards are also a problem that often occurs among workers. Unnatural working postures, such as bending over for long periods, contribute to lower back pain (LBP). Correct working posture and minimizing repetitive tasks are recommended to reduce the occurrence of LBP (Entianopa, Harahap and Junaidi, 2024). Other manual handling activities are also a major cause of low back injuries, affecting millions of people worldwide. In Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, the majority of the population experiences low back pain. Lifting load emerged as the main factor associated with low back pain in workers, while lifting duration and frequency were not significantly related. Prioritizing actions to reduce lifting loads can effectively mitigate the risk of low back pain (Sambeko, Susanto and Alfanan, 2024). Informal welding workers often experience complaints of Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs) and photokeratitis, posing significant health risks. Ergo-oriented work effectively controls complaints of photokeratitis and MSDs among informal welding workers, and highlights the importance of this in mitigating health risks in this population (Suherdin, Lolan and Rasyadi, 2024).

The manufacturing industry relies on various forces for product transformation, posing inherent safety risks. Safety climate, reflecting workers' perceptions of safety prioritization, is crucial in this context. There is a significant relationship among safety climate variables in three manufacturing companies, PT A, B, and C, located in Jababeka. Improved management prioritization, particularly in policy and administration, involving all departments. (Satrya *et al.*, 2024). Ship-to-shore (STS) crane operators play a crucial role in container ports, where efficiency is paramount, but safety concerns persist. Operator fatigue poses a significant challenge in the STS industry, impacting safety and productivity (Utami *et al.*, 2024).

The mineral ore processing industry is known to produce dust that can be inhaled, posing a health risk to workers. This causes the need to assess the health hazards associated with exposure to dust in this industry. Although respirable dust levels were considered safe last year, ongoing monitoring and control are essential due to the remaining high levels of dust and the potential for future increases (Susanto *et al.*, 2024).

Another health problems threatening workers in the manufacturing sector is Obesity. This problem often influenced by factors such as lack of knowledge. Work tenure, educational level, and access to information are associated with workers' knowledge levels regarding obesity (Damayanti, 2024).

Many OHS problems have been researched in several sectors both in domestically and abroad, so it is hoped that these problems can be resolved so that the safety and health of the workforce is guaranteed while working so that productivity can be increased.

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