

7th Hot Topic, the role of Rural GPs in incorporation of Occupational Health in Primary Health Care. Phase 2.

Dear Colleague, please complete this survey in order to evaluate the real problems and/or needs in your area; please note that this questionnaire will be used for statistical purposes. To facilitate international understanding of certain terms used, flagged with asterisk and number in brackets, we have provided a glossary, which you could find below the questions. Will be guaranteed anonymity. Thank you in advance for cooperation

Personal details

Initial letter of first name and surname: _____ Age: _____

MALE FEMALE

Nationality: _____

Professional Profile

- Degree in Medicine Year of graduation: _____
- Post Graduate Degree in Occupational Health Year of graduation: _____
- Post Graduate training in general practice/family medicine (*)Year of graduation: _____
- Other (please specify): _____

Job

- Only GP/family doctor
- GP/Family doctor and occupational health care provider
- GP/Family Doctor and academic
- GP/Family doctor and any other medical activity

Workplace

- Rural
- Semirural
- Urban

1) Is workers' health surveillance (1*) mandatory by law in your country?

- YES NO Not for all workers

2) Is it mandatory to report (2*) occupational diseases in your country?

- YES NO Not for all

3) In any case, who makes a report of occupational disease in your country?

- Any Doctor
 Only Occupational Health Physician
 Other (specify) _____
 I don't know

4) Is there in your country a Governmental Organization/agency dealing with occupational diseases / accidents compensation?

- YES NO

5) How did you learn about OH and safety?

- Undergrad Post grad

6) If you learnt about OH during your undergraduate period, how much Occupational Health did you study at the University?

- 4 to 10 hours 10 to 20h hours More than 20

7) How many years have you been working as GP?

- 1 to 5 years 6 to 10 years More than 10

8) From 1 to 4, how you perceive your level of knowledge in occupational medicine on these 3 main tasks and your capacity of taking action on matter? (1 lower value, 4 highest)

a) Definition of prevention measures (3*)	1	2	3	4
b) Diagnosis of occupational disease	1	2	3	4
c) Therapy of occupational disease	1	2	3	4

9) From 1 to 4, how you perceive your level of knowledge in rural medicine on these 3 main tasks and your capacity of taking action on matter? (1 lower value, 4 highest)

a) Definition of prevention measures	1	2	3	4
b) Health promotion (4*)	1	2	3	4
c) Reaching disadvantaged population subgroups	1	2	3	4

10) From 1 to 4, how would you rate your experience in the field of occupational health?

(1 = nothing, 2 = poor, 3 = good, 4 = high)

1 2 3 4

11) Have you participated in educational events on occupational health?

YES NO I haven't had the chance

12) From 1 to 4, how important do you feel that periodical regular training in the field of occupational health is?

(1 = non important, 2 = little, 3 = somewhat, 4 = a lot)

1 2 3 4

13) From 1 to 4, how important do you feel that regular training in rural health/practice is?

(1 = non important, 2 = little, 3 = somewhat, 4 = a lot)

1 2 3 4

14) From 1 to 4, how important is the intervention of a doctor at the workplace to promote prevention?

(1 = non important; 2 = little, 3 = somewhat, 4 = a lot)

1 2 3 4

For all following questions, you can chose more than one answer

15) If it was possible, what do you recommend to GPs to do to increase workers 'coverage (5*) ?

1. Educational events to GPs
2. Health surveillance (periodical physical examination of workers)
3. Workplace inspection (6*)
4. Other (please specify) _____

16) Which are the characteristics that a training course should have to be attractive to you?

- It must be free
- It must be official validated by authorities as part of CPD
- It must be close to your workplace
- It must be mainly addressed at clinic and diseases

17) Which type of training would you prefer?

- Conference
- Publications / magazines
- Internet
- Face to face
- Performance of practical activities together with trained persons
- Other (please specify) _____

18) Please feel free, if needed, to add any other personal comment:

GLOSSARY

(1*) Health surveillance: consists of the periodical and regular assessment of the health status of the workers regularly exposed to risk factors within an occupational setting, to identify any early and reversible change in health status attributable to exposure (secondary prevention) or any change in the health conditions able to make the worker more vulnerable to the risk factors present at the workplace.

(2*) Report: submitting to a body in charge of epidemiological surveillance, compensation or punishment of abuses of cases of disease attributable, even partially, to the working activity.

(3*) Definition of prevention measures: activities addressed at reducing the occupational risks at the workplace through the conduction of adequate interventions, both environmental (ie: reducing noise) or personal (ie: use of personal protective devices; vaccination...).

(4*) Health promotion: the process that allows people to gain more control of their health through the control of selected risk factors (obesity; hypertension; diabetes, smoke...).

(5*) Workers 'coverage: the percentage of workers provided with occupational health care among the total of workers needing it.

(6*) Workplace inspection: the process of critically examining the workplace for the identification and mitigation of workplace hazards and to ensure that all standards are met and the workplace is in fact safe and free from any risks. Workplace inspections play an important role in actively monitoring an organization's safety and adherence to safe practices.