Proportion of work-related injuries and its predictors among the staffs of a government medical school in Malaysia

ABSTRACT

The authors present the predictors and proportion of work-related injuries (WRI) among the staffs of a government medical school in Malaysia in this paper.The extent of WRI in a Malaysian public medical school has never been studied before..The main purpose of this study is to determine the proportion of WRI and its associated factors among the respondents. The cross-sectional study was conducted on 364 randomly selected Malaysian employees who worked for at least one year in the faculty.The self-administered questionnaire was used to collect information on socio-demographic, employment and individual characteristics, as well as data on work-related injuries, suffered in the past 12 months. The results of the study showed thatout of 317 respondents who answered the questionnaire, seventeen of them (5.4%) had experienced WRI. Multivariate logistic analysis showed that the support staff is 35.7times more likely to have WRIs (95% CI: 3.303-385.914), compared to the other group of respondents. In conclusion,theproportion of WRI among the respondents is high compared to those WRI that occurred among similar population in other countries. Predictors of WRI are very related to each other, but it is not impossible to reduce or remove it in order to lessen the rate of WRI. Based on the findings of this study, future research is needed to find out on why the employee in this institution need to do part-time work that will leave them feeling sleepy at work and eventually exposed them to higher risk of getting WRIs.