Summary

Factory workers in the food and beverage industry prepare ingredients; operate machinery, and bottle or package products. They work in factories that make or process a variety of food or drinks.The hospitality industry has experienced a wave of restructuring, consolidation, and new practices to cut costs including lean staffing and greater performance demands on the workforce. The study will explore the impact of these and related changes on the health and quality of life the largest occupational group within the hospitality industry, room cleaners. Jobs in housekeeping (and food and beverage) operations of the hospitality industry represent the future of work in this growing service sector with jobs characterized by increasing repetitive physical workloads, low income, low skill utilization, low job control, and virtually no prospects for training and career advancement. There is compelling evidence that this kind of low-income jobs result in a disproportionate high burden of illness, injury, and disability.

The aim of present study was to assess occupational hazards affecting workers health in kaha Food Industry. Assessing the workers knowledge about occupational health hazards. Assessing the health conditions of the workers. Assessing the workers using of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).Assessing the work environmental condition in Kaha Food Factory

Setting:

The present study was conducted in five main departments of Kaha food factory in kalubya Governorate(packaging-frozen food-pickles).

Sample:

All workers included in the study sample their total numbers were (200workers) in the factory from male & female (packaging 60, frozen food 50 and pickles 58).

Tools for data collection:

I. Interview questionnaires to assess:

First part: socio – demographic characteristics such as: age, sex, marital status, educational level, address and income.

Second part: occupational history concerning working hours, past experience of special training course about health hazards and facilities as (transportation, meals, rest time).

Third part: workers knowledge about occupational health hazards, first aids and self protection from occupational hazards.

II. Data collected from medical records about the present and past medical and surgical history.

III- Measurement of physical condition of the workers by:-

A. Measuring body weight, height, blood pressure.
B. Physical assessment related to eye, ear, skin, respiratory and digestive system condition.

IV- Observational checklists was include two parts

Those assess the characteristic of physical work environment according to Egyptians Occupational Health Standard (EOHS), and guided by the annual records of industrial safety inspections for data and technical measures about general physical work environment (lighting, temperature, noise, dust and ventilation).Work-site accepted level of physical environment safety and sanitation as (house keeping, floor,

means of exits, fire protection, electrical, machining guarding, and material handling and employee facilities).

The current study revealed the following results:

- Workers age from 40-50 (75%) and level of education (38%)primary education,(30%)intermediate education.
- Workers marital status (95%) married, had family size(67%),(53%)had sufficient monthly income,(51%)of workers are smoking cigarettes,(55%)above10 years of experience.
- Half of the Workers (51%) normal weight, (70%)had normal height, (57.5%) had normal blood pressure,(62%) had normal temperature .
- Majority of workers (97%) working 6-8 hours/day (83.5%) receive training about risks from machines,(100%)answer with yes that they provide services as(Security measures-PPE),(89%)answer with yes that they provide services as(Meal during work),also(90%) answer with yes that they provide services such as(Regular check),(95%) answer with yes that they provide services up such as (Health insurance)and (50%) receive training about safety while (34%) using sharp cutting machines.
- Tow-third of workers (65%) exposed to noise, 65% exposed to noise, 74% standing position, 35% exposed wounds, 40.5% exposed to herniated disc,3.5%exposed to asphyxia, 44%exposed to eye inflammation, 51%exposed to skin inflammation 34.5% exposed to ear pain and 65% following the methods of protection from occupational hazards.
- workers eye Condition(41%)had itching, Ear Condition(51%)had Pain, skin condition(67.5%) had dryness, respiratory system

condition(40%)had dyspnea, digestive system condition(51%)had distension.

- Around tow-third of workers (60%) had knowledge about fractions, (51%) had knowledge about wounds, (59%) had knowledge about burns, (55%) had knowledge about Shocks,(61%)had knowledge about Poisons, (65%)had knowledge about eye injuries and (44%)had knowledge about C.P.R.
- Illustrates that general work environment as temperature and noise were not acceptable but dust and lightening is acceptable according to Egyptian's standards of the industrial safety.
- Physical environment that accepted (House keeping- Stairs- Fire protection- Electrical- Storage- Machine guarding) Some other points are not accepted (floors were not free from protruding nails, passage ways were not clearly marked, stairways not strong enough or adequately illuminated, means of exit were not enough to allow prompt escapes, employee facilities were not kept clean, and clinic inside the factory were not prepared with emergency equipment and ambulance were not enough**.**
- There was insignificant differences between each group of experience and exposure to occupational hazards regarding noise, shipments of electrical high, carrying heavy objects and significant differences between each group of experience and exposure to occupational hazards regarding soil and dust, heat. Highly significant differences between each group of experience and exposure to occupational hazards regarding accident and injuries.
- There was an insignificant difference between occupational hazards and Level of education of the workers.

- There was a significant difference between occupational hazards and age of the workers.
- There was a highly significant difference between occupational hazards and training courses.

In conclusion most of the studied workers had inadequate knowledge about occupational safety (types, methods of protection) and inadequate training about personal protective equipment, safety, Knowledge of work requirements and first aid. Although more than tow-third of workers under study were exposed to high level of noise. Around one-third of workers were exposed to dust and extreme heat. Half of workers were exposed to accident and injuries.

Based on the present study findings, it is recommended that:

- Health promotion program to be provided for the workers including instruction about first aid, CPR, healthy diet, daily physical exercises, personal fitness, weight reduction, body mechanics and smoking cessation.
- Health education on health starts before the workers enters the factory about all the risks involved in the industry and measures to be taken for his personal protection.
- Periodic check-up for workers for early detection of occupational hazards and diseases.
- Periodic monitoring of educational training and workshop to all workers working in the industry about occupational health hazards, self protection, practice at emergency for safety, important uses of personal protective equipment and right way using it.

- Improve physical work environment and the sanitation to ensure better health workers in the industry and application of the principles of work environment health and safety in the industries.