

PROGRAM:	ERASMUS+
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DOCUMENT:	C2-Training Course for Occupational Medicine physicians – Individual Exercise

## C2-Training Course for Occupational Medicine physicians

### Module 5: Occupational diseases in Agriculture – statistics in the countries of the project

#### Individual Test

##### Instructions

*The questions below are multiple-choice questions that ask you to select one or more answer choices from a list of choices. A question may or may not specify the number of choices to select.*

*Please tick the box corresponding to the right answers.*

##### Questions

- 1) What is necessary to be able to sustain the diagnosis of an occupational disease?
  - a) To prove that the disease was caused by work;
  - b) To find the causal factor (physical, chemical, biological, ergonomic or psychosocial) at work;
  - c) To prove that other workers with the same disease have the same exposure;
  - d) To find a specific disease picture;
  - e) To prove the sufficient duration and intensity of exposure, to determine the illnesses.
  
- 2) A work-related disease:
  - a) is a disease for which the work or working conditions constitute the principal causal factor;
  - b) is a disease for which the occupational factor may be one of several causal agents;
  - c) is a disease caused by a unique occupational factor, found at the workplace;
  - d) is a disease for which the occupational factor may trigger or worsen an already existing disease;
  - e) is a disease for which the risk may be increased by work.
  
- 3) The reporting system of occupational diseases:
  - a) permits the compensation of occupational diseases;
  - b) have national characteristics;
  - c) is unique in EU;
  - d) usually have a prescribed national list of recognized occupational diseases;
  - e) permits to compare data between countries.

- 4) There are considered new occupational diseases:
  - a) Noise induced hearing loss;
  - b) Legionnaires' disease
  - c) Breast cancer due to night shift work;
  - d) Allergy to silica dust;
  - e) Progressive Inflammatory Neuropathy (PIN) in swine slaughterhouse workers
  
- 5) The next proposition/phrase is true:
  - a) The economic cost of work-related diseases and injuries is estimated to equate to 3–5% of the EU's GDP;
  - b) In 2007, in Europe there were 200 cases of non-fatal work-related diseases;
  - c) In the last years occupational accidents decreased, but it is not the same situation of work-related illness, such as occupational cancers, mental health problems or musculoskeletal disorders;
  - d) Work-related stress and work-related musculoskeletal disorders such as back pain are a major concern in Europe;
  - e) Country's economic activities (agriculture, industry, services) determine the number and the type of the reported and recognized occupational diseases.
  
- 6) The next proposition/phrase is false:
  - a) 20 out of 29 EU countries have a list of occupational diseases;
  - b) Compensation for occupational diseases can be covered by family or employer;
  - c) All the EU countries have a specific compensation system for ODs;
  - d) Some Member States are against dissemination of national data on Eurostat's web site;
  - e) Under-reporting of occupational diseases is a consequence of variations in reporting practices and in recognition systems.
  
- 7) European Occupational Diseases Statistics (EODS) reported variables are:
  - a) Name, surname;
  - b) Age / Sex;
  - c) Exposure (causal agent; short or long list);
  - d) Free formulated diagnosis;
  - e) Economic activity of employer at time of harmful exposure (NACE).
  
- 8) The different sources for epidemiological data concerning workplace related health risks can be categorized as following:
  - a) Enterprise reports;
  - b) Standardized data on suspected and recognized occupational diseases;
  - c) Physical examination results reported by GPs;
  - d) Data from workplace-related screenings;
  - e) Epidemiological studies.
  
- 9) Research priorities, in EU, in the field of occupational diseases are:
  - a) Infectious diseases, biological risks;
  - b) Farm workers' diseases;
  - c) Exposure to solar UV and skin cancer;
  - d) Return to work, rehabilitation;
  - e) Chemical exposure.

- 10) To recognize and prove the professional etiology of a disease is a question of judgment based on a critical review of all the available evidence, which should include a consideration of the following:
- a) Specificity;
  - b) Biological gradient;
  - c) Total costs;
  - d) Coherence;
  - e) Strength of association.

### Correct answers

Question	Correct answer
1	a,b,d,e
2	a,b,d,e
3	a,b,c,e
4	b,c,e
5	a,c,d,e
6	a,b,c
7	b,c,e
8	b,d,e
9	a,c,d,e
10	a,b,d,e