CENTRE DE DOCUMENTACIÓ DE L'INVASSAT

RECULL D'ACTUALITAT EN SEGURETAT I SALUT LABORAL

GENERALITAT VALENCIANA

INVASSAT
Institut Valencià de Seguretat i Salut en el Treball

Dimecres 21 de juny de 2023

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Sistema de vigilància de temperatures extremes a la Comunitat Valenciana

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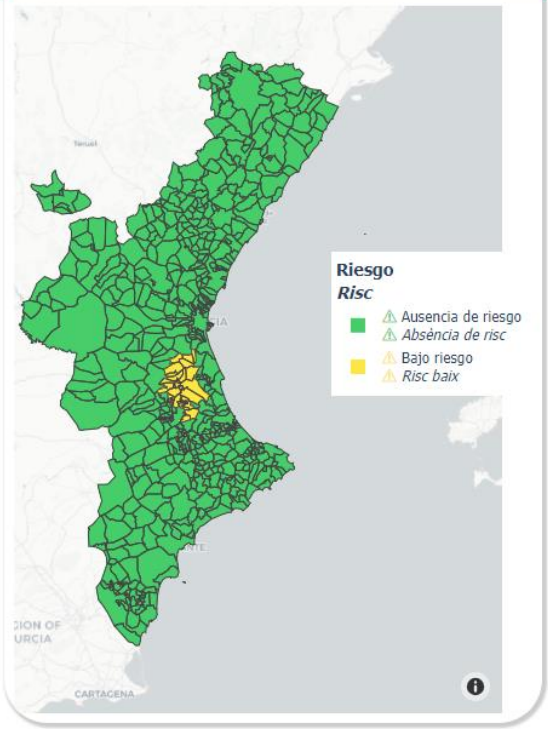

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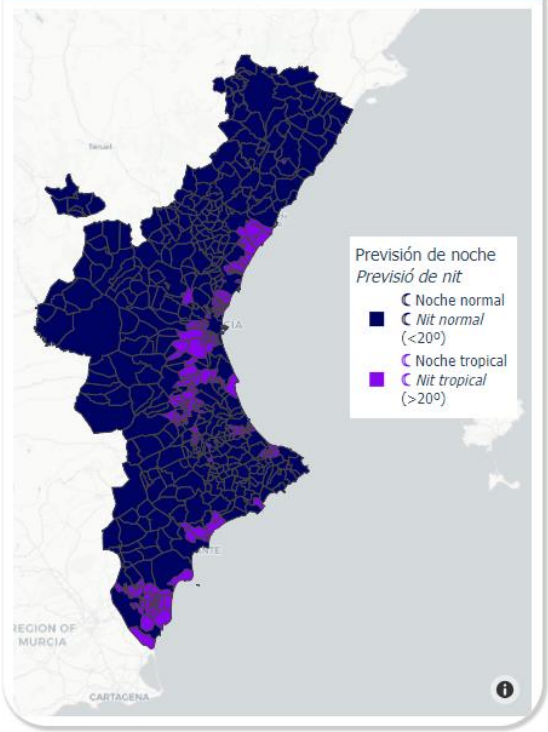

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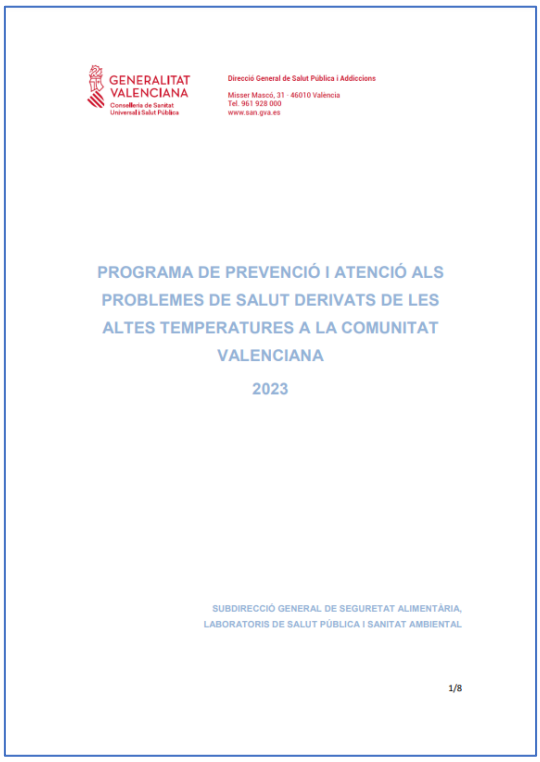

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PROGRAMA DE PREVENCIÓ I ATENCIÓ ALS PROBLEMES DE SALUT DERIVATS DE LES ALTES TEMPERATURES A LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

2023

SUBDIRECCIÓ GENERAL DE SEGURETAT ALIMENTÀRIA, LABORATORIS DE SALUT PÚBLICA I SANITAT AMBIENTAL

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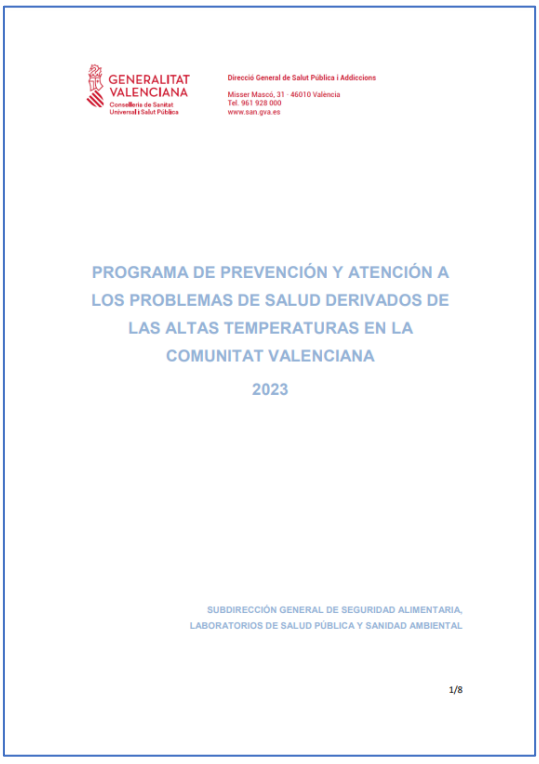

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PROGRAMA DE PREVENCIÓN Y ATENCIÓN A LOS PROBLEMAS DE SALUD DERIVADOS DE LAS ALTAS TEMPERATURAS EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

2023

SUBDIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA, LABORATORIOS DE SALUD PÚBLICA Y SANIDAD AMBIENTAL

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NOU

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Original Article

The Chartered Society for Worker Health Protection

OXFORD

Chloroform exposure in air and water in Swedish indoor swimming pools—urine as a biomarker of occupational exposure

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Clinical significance: The clinical significance of this paper is the finding that occupational chloroform exposure in air in indoor swimming facilities has a statistically significant relation to chloroform concentrations in urine, which can be used to further elucidate chemical exposure among swimming pool workers and protect workers' health.

Abstract

Introduction: Disinfection by-products are produced in water disinfected with chlorine-based products. One such group is trihalomethanes, and chloroform is the most abundant trihalomethane in swimming pool areas. Chloroform can be absorbed by inhalation, ingestion, and dermal absorption, and is classified as possibly carcinogenic.

Aim: To investigate if chloroform concentrations in air and water affect the chloroform concentration in urine samples of exposed swimming pool workers.

Methods: Workers from 5 adventure indoor swimming pools carried personal chloroform air samplers and provided up to 4 urine samples during one workday. Chloroform concentrations were analyzed with a linear mixed model analysis to investigate a possible correlation between air and urine concentrations.

Results: The geometric mean chloroform concentration was 11 μg/m³ in air and 0.009 μg/g creatinine in urine among individuals with ≤2 h at work, 0.023 μg/g creatinine among those with >2–5 working hours, and 0.026 μg/g creatinine in the group with >5–10 working hours. A risk of higher levels of chloroform in urine was associated with longer hours at work (≤2 h versus >5–10 h, odds ratio [OR] 2.04, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.25–3.34), personal chloroform concentrations in air (≤17.00 μg/m³ versus >28.00 μg/m³, OR 9.23, 95% CI 3.68–23.13) and working at least half the working day near the swimming pools (OR 3.16, 95% CI 1.33–7.55). Executing work tasks in the swimming pool water was not associated with higher chloroform concentrations in urine compared to only working on land (OR 0.82, 95% CI 0.27–2.45).

Conclusion: There is an accumulation of chloroform concentrations in urine during a workday and a correlation between personal air and urine concentrations of chloroform among workers in Swedish indoor swimming pools.

Key words: chloroform; disinfection by-products; exposure assessment; swimming pools; trihalomethanes; urine.

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diferentes han accedido a nuestro espacio web
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PÁGINAS
han sido vistas en nuestro sitio web
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veces han sido vistos en las redes sociales nuestros
MENSAJES
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PERFILES
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Causes and circumstances of accidents at work in the European Union, Slovakia and Czech Republic

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[1]Faculty of Security Engineering, University of Žilina, Žilina, Slovakia, [2]Occupational Safety Research Institute, Prague, Czechia

There are several challenges in occupational safety and health that need to be addressed. The basic premise is the reduction of occupational accidents in individual sectors. Finding effective tools to reduce them is very challenging. Safety culture is perceived differently in the countries of the European Union. The basic intention of this article is to compare the accidents number in these two countries and in the European Union in selected NACE categories. This comparison is based on the statistical processing of data by NACE category and representation of accident rates in individual industries. The main causes of accidents were identified, which give space for further research in this field a state measures to prevent work accidents to happen or to reduce its numbers.

KEYWORDS
occupational safety and health, occupational accidents, Slovakia, Czech Republic, European Union, risk assessment, survey

1. Introduction

The Slovak Republic (SR) and the Czech Republic (CR) are part of the European Union (EU), in the past they formed one state until 1992. Nowadays, the number of inhabitants in the Slovak Republic is around 5.459 million inhabitants and in the Czech Republic 10.7 million inhabitants. Based on this, it can be concluded that the Czech Republic is twice as large as the Slovak Republic. Both countries joined the European Union in 2004. The purpose of this article is to compare how the countries have developed in the area of occupational safety and health (OSH), with an emphasis on comparing the number of occupational accidents for certain period and identifying causes of their occurrence. In the context of the European Union, the concept of OSH has a relatively broad definition. This definition OSH in the European Union includes good working conditions for the employee, prevention of diseases and prevention of accidents at work. In short, health and safety promotes "the adaptation of work to the person and of each person to their job" (1). OSH in the SR is characterized as a state of the workplace where a certain possibility of threatening the health or life of persons, destroying or damaging economic values will be excluded or reduced under the conditions of compliance with the rules, whether safety requirements or technological work procedures, which are valid for the respective work process and workplace and without the effects of unpredictable external influences (2, 3).

RECORDA

ISSN: 1831-9343

Advanced robotic automation: comparative case study report

Report

European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

Safety and health at work is everyone's concern. It's good for you. It's good for business.

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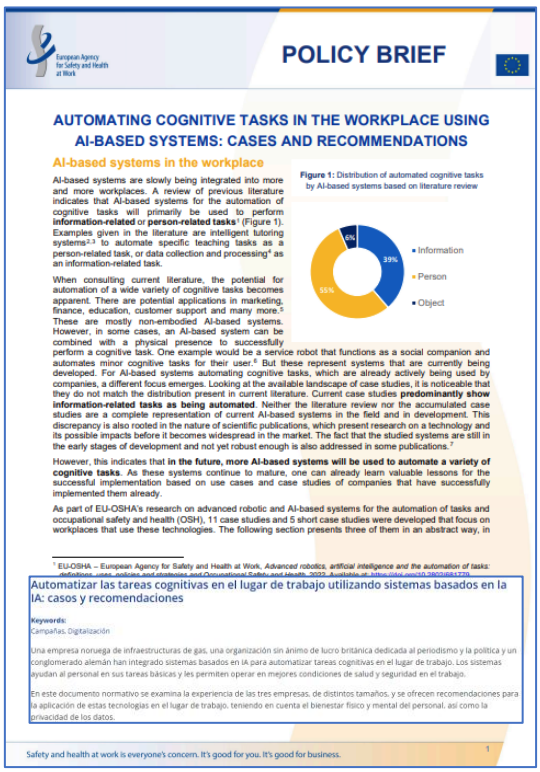


European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

POLICY BRIEF

AUTOMATING COGNITIVE TASKS IN THE WORKPLACE USING AI-BASED SYSTEMS: CASES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

AI-based systems in the workplace

AI-based systems are slowly being integrated into more and more workplaces. A review of previous literature indicates that AI-based systems for the automation of cognitive tasks will primarily be used to perform **information-related** or **person-related tasks**[1] (Figure 1). Examples given in the literature are intelligent tutoring systems[2,3] to automate specific teaching tasks as a person-related task, or data collection and processing[4] as an information-related task.

Figure 1: Distribution of automated cognitive tasks by AI-based systems based on literature review

When consulting current literature, the potential for automation of a wide variety of cognitive tasks becomes apparent. There are potential applications in marketing, finance, education, customer support and many more.[5] These are mostly non-embodied AI-based systems. However, in some cases, an AI-based system can be combined with a physical presence to successfully perform a cognitive task. One example would be a service robot that functions as a social companion and automates minor cognitive tasks for their user.[6] But these represent systems that are currently being developed. For AI-based systems automating cognitive tasks, which are already actively being used by companies, a different focus emerges. Looking at the available landscape of case studies, it is noticeable that they do not match the distribution present in current literature. Current case studies **predominantly show information-related tasks as being automated**. Neither the literature review nor the accumulated case studies are a complete representation of current AI-based systems in the field and in development. This discrepancy is also rooted in the nature of scientific publications, which present research on a technology and its possible impacts before it becomes widespread in the market. The fact that the studied systems are still in the early stages of development and not yet robust enough is also addressed in some publications.[7]

However, this indicates that **in the future, more AI-based systems will be used to automate a variety of cognitive tasks**. As these systems continue to mature, one can already learn valuable lessons for the successful implementation based on use cases and case studies of companies that have successfully implemented them already.

As part of EU-OSHA's research on advanced robotic and AI-based systems for the automation of tasks and occupational safety and health (OSH), 11 case studies and 5 short case studies were developed that focus on workplaces that use these technologies. The following section presents three of them in an abstract way, in

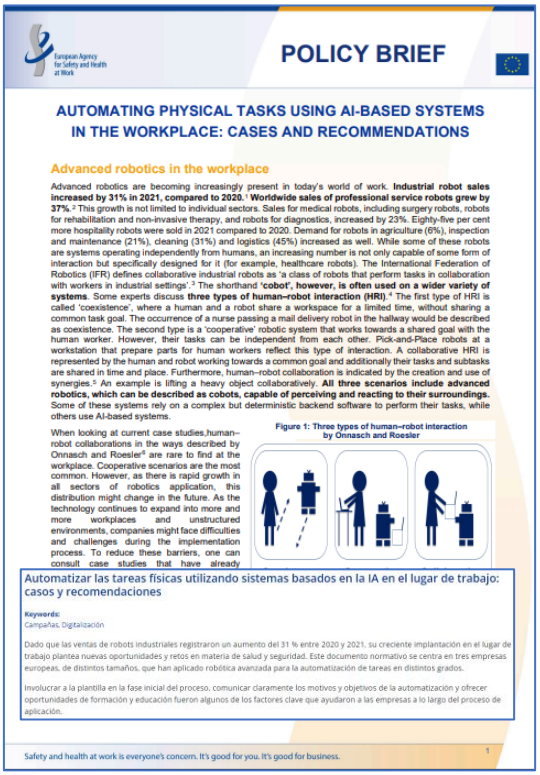
[1] EU-OSHA – European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, *Advanced robotics, artificial intelligence and the automation of tasks: definitions, uses, policies and strategies*, Occupational Safety and Health, 2023. Available at: https://doi.org/10.2802/681279

Automatizar las tareas cognitivas en el lugar de trabajo utilizando sistemas basados en la IA: casos y recomendaciones

Keywords:
Campañas, Digitalización

Una empresa noruega de infraestructuras de gas, una organización sin ánimo de lucro británica dedicada al periodismo y la política y un conglomerado alemán han integrado sistemas basados en IA para automatizar tareas cognitivas en el lugar de trabajo. Los sistemas ayudan al personal en sus tareas básicas y les permiten operar en mejores condiciones de salud y seguridad en el trabajo.

En este documento normativo se examina la experiencia de las tres empresas, de distintos tamaños, y se ofrecen recomendaciones para la aplicación de estas tecnologías en el lugar de trabajo, teniendo en cuenta el bienestar físico y mental del personal, así como la privacidad de los datos.



European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

POLICY BRIEF

AUTOMATING PHYSICAL TASKS USING AI-BASED SYSTEMS IN THE WORKPLACE: CASES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Advanced robotics in the workplace

Advanced robotics are becoming increasingly present in today's world of work. **Industrial robot sales increased by 31% in 2021, compared to 2020.**[1] **Worldwide sales of professional service robots grew by 37%.**[2] This growth is not limited to individual sectors. Sales for medical robots, including surgery robots, robots for rehabilitation and non-invasive therapy, and robots for diagnostics, increased by 23%. Eighty-five per cent more hospitality robots were sold in 2021 compared to 2020. Demand for robots in agriculture (6%), inspection and maintenance (21%), cleaning (31%) and logistics (45%) increased as well. While some of these robots are systems operating independently from humans, an increasing number is not only capable of some form of interaction but specifically designed for it (for example, healthcare robots). The International Federation of Robotics (IFR) defines collaborative industrial robots as 'a class of robots that perform tasks in collaboration with workers in industrial settings'.[3] The shorthand **'cobot', however, is often used on a wider variety of systems**. Some experts discuss **three types of human–robot interaction (HRI)**.[4] The first type of HRI is called 'coexistence', where a human and a robot share a workspace for a limited time, without sharing a common task goal. The occurrence of a nurse passing a mail delivery robot in the hallway would be described as coexistence. The second type is a 'cooperative' robotic system that works towards a shared goal with the human worker. However, their tasks can be independent from each other. Pick-and-Place robots at a workstation that prepare parts for human workers reflect this type of interaction. A collaborative HRI is represented by the human and robot working towards a common goal and additionally their tasks and subtasks are shared in time and place. Furthermore, human–robot collaboration is indicated by the creation and use of synergies.[5] An example is lifting a heavy object collaboratively. **All three scenarios include advanced robotics, which can be described as cobots, capable of perceiving and reacting to their surroundings.** Some of these systems rely on a complex but deterministic backend software to perform their tasks, while others use AI-based systems.

Figure 1: Three types of human–robot interaction by Onnasch and Roesler

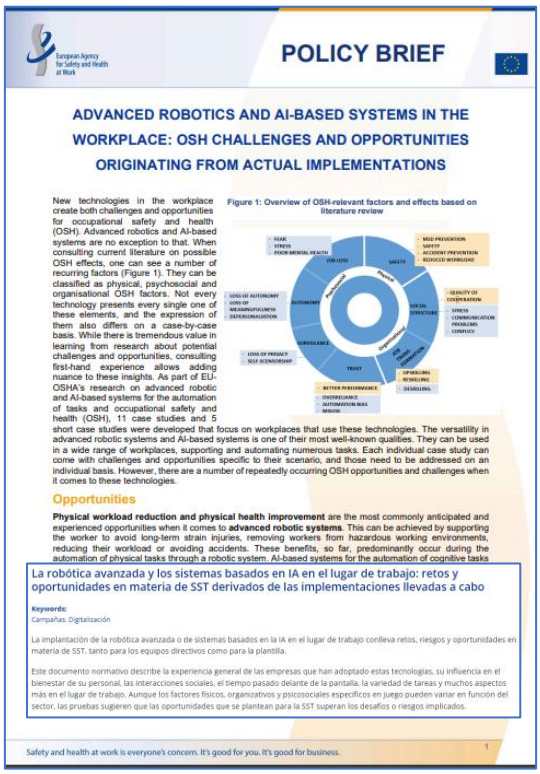
When looking at current case studies,human–robot collaborations in the ways described by Onnasch and Roesler[6] are rare to find at the workplace. Cooperative scenarios are the most common. However, as there is rapid growth in all sectors of robotics application, this distribution might change in the future. As the technology continues to expand into more and more workplaces and unstructured environments, companies might face difficulties and challenges during the implementation process. To reduce these barriers, one can consult case studies that have already

Automatizar las tareas físicas utilizando sistemas basados en la IA en el lugar de trabajo: casos y recomendaciones

Keywords:
Campañas, Digitalización

Dado que las ventas de robots industriales registraron un aumento del 31 % entre 2020 y 2021, su creciente implantación en el lugar de trabajo plantea nuevas oportunidades y retos en materia de salud y seguridad. Este documento normativo se centra en tres empresas europeas, de distintos tamaños, que han aplicado robótica avanzada para la automatización de tareas en distintos grados.

Involucrar a la plantilla en la fase inicial del proceso, comunicar claramente los motivos y objetivos de la automatización y ofrecer oportunidades de formación y educación fueron algunos de los factores clave que ayudaron a las empresas a lo largo del proceso de aplicación.



European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

POLICY BRIEF

ADVANCED ROBOTICS AND AI-BASED SYSTEMS IN THE WORKPLACE: OSH CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ORIGINATING FROM ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATIONS

New technologies in the workplace create both challenges and opportunities for occupational safety and health (OSH). Advanced robotics and AI-based systems are no exception to that. When consulting current literature on possible OSH effects, one can see a number of recurring factors (Figure 1). They can be classified as physical, psychosocial and organisational OSH factors. Not every technology presents every single one of these elements, and the expression of them also differs on a case-by-case basis. While there is tremendous value in learning from research about potential challenges and opportunities, consulting first-hand experience allows adding nuance to these insights. As part of EU-OSHA's research on advanced robotic and AI-based systems for the automation of tasks and occupational safety and health (OSH), 11 case studies and 5 short case studies were developed that focus on workplaces that use these technologies. The versatility in advanced robotic systems and AI-based systems is one of their most well-known qualities. They can be used in a wide range of workplaces, supporting and automating numerous tasks. Each individual case study can come with challenges and opportunities specific to their scenario, and those need to be addressed on an individual basis. However, there are a number of repeatedly occurring OSH opportunities and challenges when it comes to these technologies.

Figure 1: Overview of OSH-relevant factors and effects based on literature review

Opportunities

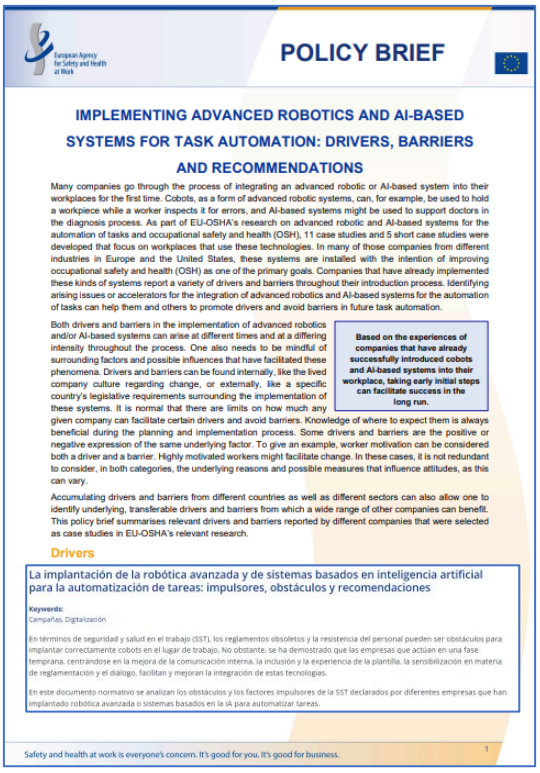
Physical workload reduction and physical health improvement are the most commonly anticipated and experienced opportunities when it comes to **advanced robotic systems**. This can be achieved by supporting the worker to avoid long-term strain injuries, removing workers from hazardous working environments, reducing their workload or avoiding accidents. These benefits, so far, predominantly occur during the automation of physical tasks through a robotic system. AI-based systems for the automation of cognitive tasks

La robótica avanzada y los sistemas basados en IA en el lugar de trabajo: retos y oportunidades en materia de SST derivados de las implementaciones llevadas a cabo

Keywords:
Campañas, Digitalización

La implantación de la robótica avanzada o de sistemas basados en la IA en el lugar de trabajo conlleva retos, riesgos y oportunidades en materia de SST, tanto para los equipos directivos como para la plantilla.

Este documento normativo describe la experiencia general de las empresas que han adoptado estas tecnologías, su influencia en el bienestar de su personal, las interacciones sociales, el tiempo pasado delante de la pantalla, la variedad de tareas y muchos aspectos más en el lugar de trabajo. Aunque los factores físicos, organizativos y psicosociales específicos en juego pueden variar en función del sector, las pruebas sugieren que las oportunidades que se plantean para la SST superan los desafíos o riesgos implicados.



European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

POLICY BRIEF

IMPLEMENTING ADVANCED ROBOTICS AND AI-BASED SYSTEMS FOR TASK AUTOMATION: DRIVERS, BARRIERS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Many companies go through the process of integrating an advanced robotic or AI-based system into their workplaces for the first time. Cobots, as a form of advanced robotic systems, can, for example, be used to hold a workpiece while a worker inspects it for errors, and AI-based systems might be used to support doctors in the diagnosis process. As part of EU-OSHA's research on advanced robotic and AI-based systems for the automation of tasks and occupational safety and health (OSH), 11 case studies and 5 short case studies were developed that focus on workplaces that use these technologies. In many of those companies from different industries in Europe and the United States, these systems are installed with the intention of improving occupational safety and health (OSH) as one of the primary goals. Companies that have already implemented these kinds of systems report a variety of drivers and barriers throughout their introduction process. Identifying arising issues or accelerators for the integration of advanced robotics and AI-based systems for the automation of tasks can help them and others to promote drivers and avoid barriers in future task automation.

Both drivers and barriers in the implementation of advanced robotics and/or AI-based systems can arise at different times and at a differing intensity throughout the process. One also needs to be mindful of surrounding factors and possible influences that have facilitated these phenomena. Drivers and barriers can be found internally, like the lived company culture regarding change, or externally, like a specific country's legislative requirements surrounding the implementation of these systems. It is normal that there are limits on how much any given company can facilitate certain drivers and avoid barriers. Knowledge of where to expect them is always beneficial during the planning and implementation process. Some drivers and barriers are the positive or negative expression of the same underlying factor. To give an example, worker motivation can be considered both a driver and a barrier. Highly motivated workers might facilitate change. In these cases, it is not redundant to consider, in both categories, the underlying reasons and possible measures that influence attitudes, as this can vary.

Based on the experiences of companies that have already successfully introduced cobots and AI-based systems into their workplace, taking early initial steps can facilitate success in the long run.

Accumulating drivers and barriers from different countries as well as different sectors can also allow one to identify underlying, transferable drivers and barriers from which a wide range of other companies can benefit. This policy brief summarises relevant drivers and barriers reported by different companies that were selected as case studies in EU-OSHA's relevant research.

Drivers

La implantación de la robótica avanzada y de sistemas basados en inteligencia artificial para la automatización de tareas: impulsores, obstáculos y recomendaciones

Keywords:
Campañas, Digitalización

En términos de seguridad y salud en el trabajo (SST), los reglamentos obsoletos y la resistencia del personal pueden ser obstáculos para implantar correctamente cobots en el lugar de trabajo. No obstante, se ha demostrado que las empresas que actúan en una fase temprana, centrándose en la mejora de la comunicación interna, la inclusión y la experiencia de la plantilla, la sensibilización en materia de reglamentación y el diálogo, facilitan y mejoran la integración de estas tecnologías.

En este documento normativo se analizan los obstáculos y los factores impulsores de la SST declarados por diferentes empresas que han implantado robótica avanzada o sistemas basados en la IA para automatizar tareas.

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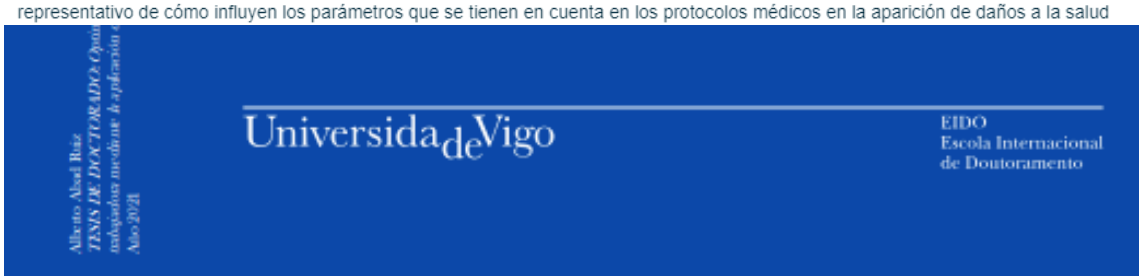
Las empresas de restauración de edificaciones antiguas están obligadas a realizar actividades preventivas cuya finalidad es la minimización de los daños a la salud de sus trabajadores. Una de esas actividades es la Vigilancia de la Salud, especialidad médica consistente en la aplicación de protocolos médicos específicos por puesto de trabajo, en función de los riesgos existentes en cada puesto. En esos protocolos se establecen las pruebas médicas necesarias para detectar precozmente las repercusiones de las condiciones de trabajo (riesgos laborales) en la salud de los trabajadores. El objetivo del trabajo es poder realizar un estudio predictivo representativo de cómo influyen los parámetros que se tienen en cuenta en los protocolos médicos en la aparición de daños a la salud



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PROGRAMA

DE LA JORNADA TÉCNICA

21 de junio de 2023

Jornada Técnica virtual. Aforo limitado

Formato en streaming. Aforo limitado

Inscripción

10:00 PRESENTACIÓN DE LA JORNADA
Dª. Pilar Cáceres Armendáriz
Directora del Centro Nacional de Medios de Protección (CNMP) del INSST

10:05 ANTECEDENTES. ANÁLISIS DE FUENTES DE INFORMACIÓN SECUNDARIA
Dª Gema S. Santos Salazar
Técnico Superior de Prevención de la Unidad Técnica de Higiene en el Departamento de condiciones de trabajo en el sector agrario y marítimo pesquero. CNMP – INSST

10:25 ESTUDIO DE LA EXPOSICIÓN A RADIACIÓN ULTRAVIOLETA SOLAR EN BUQUES PESQUEROS
Dª Isabel Lara Laguna
Jefa de la Unidad Técnica de Higiene en el Departamento de condiciones de trabajo en el sector agrario y marítimo pesquero. CNMP – INSST

11:05 SECTOR PESQUERO. EFECTOS DE LA RADIACIÓN SOLAR EN LOS PROFESIONALES DEL MAR
Dª Magdalena de Troya Martín
Directora de la Unidad de Gestión Clínica de Dermatología del Hospital Costa del Sol de Marbella [Málaga], Servicio Andaluz de Salud, Consejería de Salud y Consumo de la Junta de Andalucía

11:25 PROYECTO TRABAJOS A LA INTERPERIE
Dª Silvia Torres Ruiz
Coordinadora del Área de Riesgos Físicos y Mecánicos del Departamento de Equipos de Protección Individual. CNMP – INSST

11:45 HÁBITOS DE FOTOPROTECCIÓN. DESARROLLO DE ACCIONES DE SENSIBILIZACIÓN
Dª Isabel Lara Laguna
Jefa de la Unidad Técnica de Higiene en el Departamento de condiciones de trabajo en el sector agrario y marítimo pesquero. CNMP – INSST

11:55 CLAUSURA

EXPOSICIÓN LABORAL A **RADIACIÓN UV SOLAR** EN BUQUES PESQUEROS

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RECORDA

FORMACIÓN DE ESPECIALISTAS

Seminario:
Escenarios de exposición y control de la exposición a agentes químicos
29 de junio de 2023
CNCT-Barcelona

OBJETIVOS

Conocer qué son los escenarios de exposición (EE).
Destacar qué información de la contenida en los EE tiene una mayor relevancia en la evaluación y control de la exposición a agentes químicos.

DIRIGIDO A

Técnicos de prevención y profesionales relacionados con la evaluación y control del riesgo químico.

CONTENIDOS

- Escenarios de exposición en el marco del REACH. Definición y contenido. Relación con la PRL.
- Escenarios de exposición: evaluación de la exposición y caracterización del riesgo.
- Escenarios de exposición: obligaciones de los usuarios intermedios.

INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

PRESENTACIÓN DE SOLICITUDES:
Cumplimentar todos los datos del formulario de inscripción y enviarlo conforme a la fecha límite indicada en la web.
Recibirá respuesta sobre su admisión unos 7 días antes del inicio de la actividad.

Duración: 5 horas
Horario: 9:00 - 14:00
Inscripción: gratuita (plazas limitadas)
Lugar de celebración: Centro Nacional de Condiciones de Trabajo
Contacto: cnct.formacion@insst.mites.gob.es

FORMACIÓN DE ESPECIALISTAS

Curso:
Investigación de casos de enfermedad profesional
27, 28 y 29 de junio de 2023
SSCC-Madrid

OBJETIVOS

Conocer la gestión administrativa y sanitaria de los casos de enfermedades profesionales (EEPP).
Conocer las funciones de las AAPP en materia de enfermedades profesionales.
Mejorar los procedimientos de investigación de casos de enfermedades profesionaels

DIRIGIDO A

Técnicos de Servicios de Prevención, Personal Sanitario del ámbito de la Salud Laboral.

CONTENIDOS

- Marco normativo de la enfermedad profesional. Epidemiología Laboral de campo.
- Proceso para la investigación de casos de enfermedad profesional.
- Investigación de EEPP originadas por distintos agentes o condiciones de trabajo.

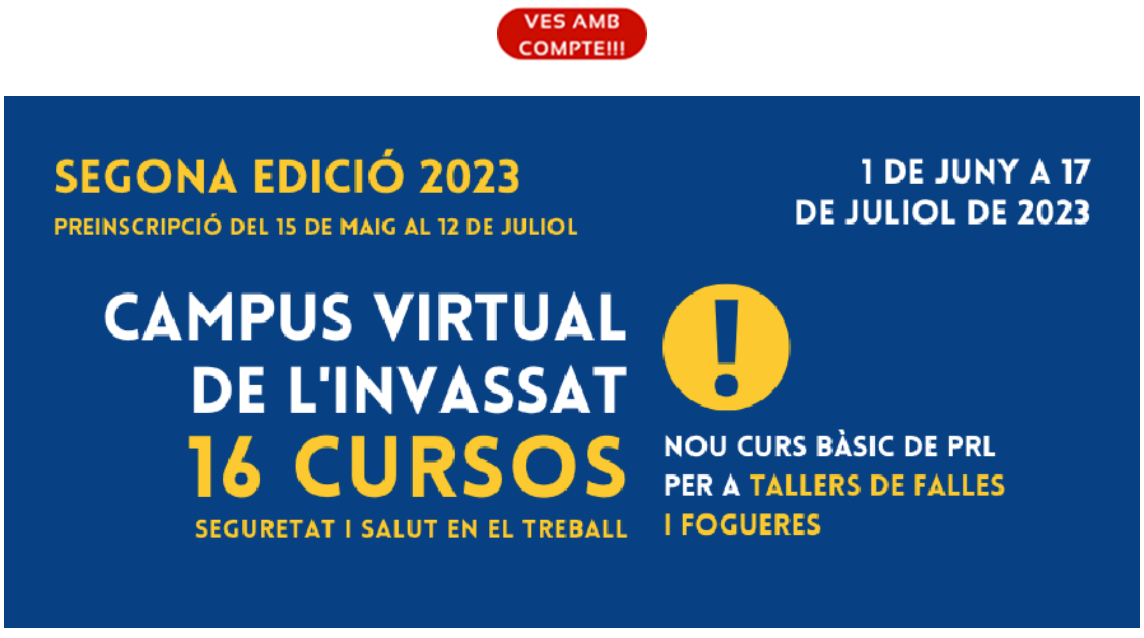
INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

PRESENTACIÓN DE SOLICITUDES:
Cumplimentar todos los datos del formulario de inscripción y enviarlo conforme a la fecha límite indicada en la web.
Recibirá respuesta sobre su admisión unos 7 días antes del inicio de la actividad.

Duración: 25 horas
Horario: 9:30 - 17:30, día 27
9:30 - 17:00, días 28 y 29
Inscripción: gratuita (plazas limitadas)
Lugar de celebración: Aulas de formación de SSCC
Contacto: deprosel@insst.mites.gob.es

AGENDA PREVISTA

Esdeveniment	Lema	Data	Tipus	Organitza
SHO'23 International symposium on hygiene and health at work		20-21.07.2023	Presencial + En línia	Sociedade Portuguesa de Segurança e Higiene Ocupacionais
Swiss Day of Safety at Work JSST	Digitalització i Treball 4.0	19.10.2023	Presencial + En línia	Commission fédérale de coordination pour la sécurité au travail CFST
A+A Düsseldorf	Les persones importen	24-27.10.2023	Presencial	Messe Düsseldorf
23rd World Congress on Safety and Health at Work	Donar forma al canvi .	27-30.11.2023	Presencial + En línia	OIT. ISSA



ALS MITJANS

Herido muy grave al cortarse con una radial en Altea Diario de Alicante. 20.06.2023

Dos trabajadores heridos tras caer de un tejado a tres metros en un pueblo de Toledo El Español Castilla La Mancha. 20.06.2023

Un herido leve al desplomarse la nave de una fábrica de curtidos de Lorca Onda Regional Murcia. 20.06.2023

Condenan a Adif por las descargas eléctricas sufridas por dos trabajadores en Pajares El Comercio. 21.06.2023

Herido de gravedad un operario que se golpeó trabajando en un aserradero de Lourenzá El Progreso. 20.06.2023

Un hombre de 82 años fallece en Sangonera la Seca tras volcar con el tractor que conducía Onda Regional Murcia. 17.06.2023

El comité de Amazon ya había denunciado la falta de asistencia a empleados lesionados La Opinión de Murcia. 21.06.2023

Trabajo investiga las condiciones de la teleoperadora que murió en su puesto mientras sus compañeros seguían trabajando junto al cadáver Nius. 20.06.2023

La Junta activa un canal para denuncias anónimas de los empleados públicos sobre irregularidades Junta de Andalucía. 20.06.2023

Galletas Gullón consigue un excelente resultado en la auditoría legal de su sistema de prevención La Razón. 20.06.2023

Navantia limpia de amianto los astilleros de Ferrol y Fene El Confidencial Digital. 21.06.2023

Los socorristas exigen a la Generalitat un decreto que regule a los equipos de las playas de toda Catalunya El Periódico. 20.06.2023

Un estudio revela que la obesidad puede reducir la productividad laboral Noticias de Navarra. 19.06.2023

Trabajar con temperaturas elevadas ¿Qué medidas debo adoptar? Cope. 19.06.2023

Más de una veintena de centros educativos perderán sus tejados de amianto este año La Opinión de Murcia. 19.06.2023

Dos de cada 3 profesionales sanitarios «están quemados», según un estudio nacional Somos Comarca. 19.06.2023

La falta de prevención en riesgos psicosociales en el trabajo dejó 303 muertos por infarto en 2022 El español. 16.06.2023

Vols saber?

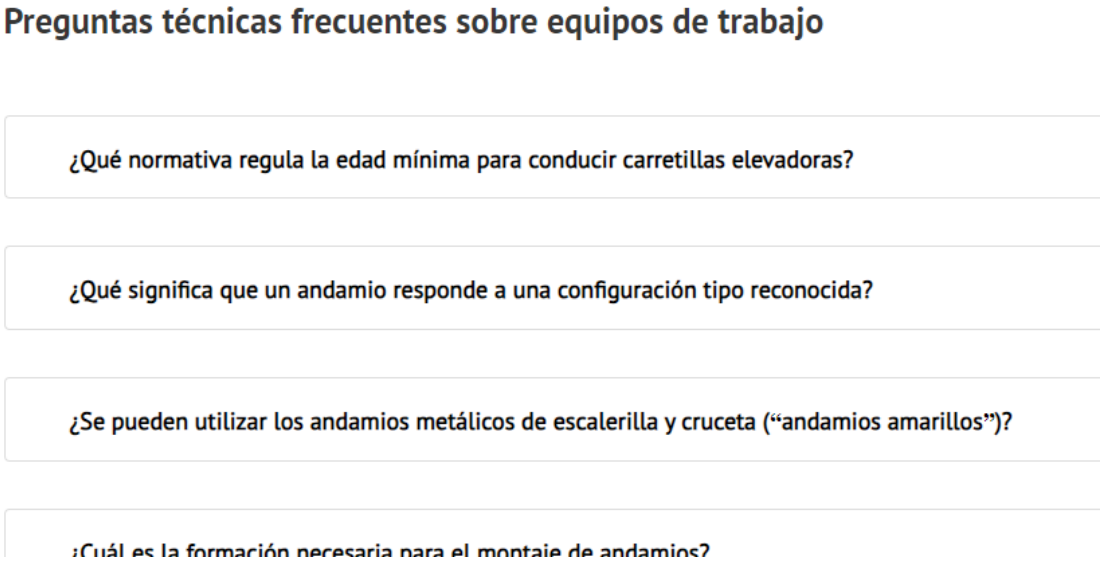
Un zoo de células madre para estudiar el ritmo del desarrollo embrionario. SINC. 20.06.2023.

El imparable auge de los hongos infecciosos. Manuel Peinado Lorca i José Miguel Sanz Anquela. The Conversation. 20.06.2023.

Deep Learning: cómo ser humano en un futuro basado en los datos. Pablo Iañez. IS Global. 20.06.2023.

Avelino Corma, investigador del ITQ, premio al Inventor Europeo 2023 a Toda la Trayectoria Profesional. CSIC. 20.06.2023.

Prevention of Injuries and Fatalities Involving Overturn of Drill Rigs and other Specialty Equipment for Foundation Construction. Peggy Hagerty Duffy et al. NIOSH Science Blog. 20.06.2023.



NOVETATS LEGALS

DOGV

DOGV num. 9622, 21 de juny de 2023. Sense novetats

BOE

BOE num. 147, 21 de juny de 2023. Sense novetats

DOUE

DOUE num. L158, de 21 de juny de 2023. Sense novetats

MINISTERIO DE SANIDAD

VES AMB COMPTE!!!

Excesos de temperaturas - Año 2023

El Ministerio de Sanidad, dentro de las actuaciones del Plan verano 2023, ha puesto en marcha un Servicio de Suscripción de Temperaturas y Niveles de Riesgo ofreciendo la posibilidad de recibir esta información de forma **gratuita** por e-mail y SMS, durante el intervalo de tiempo que usted solicite. Este Servicio estará activo hasta el 30 de septiembre de 2023.

¿Cómo funciona?

- La persona interesada deberá proporcionar la **dirección de correo electrónico** en el formulario de suscripción, y si también quiere recibir la información por SMS, deberá rellenar el campo de **móvil**, y a continuación dar **Enviar**.
- Recibirá un **mensaje de correo electrónico** de **recepción de su petición**. Contiene un **link, pinchar** en él, dé **Enviar**. Quedará **inscrito en el servicio**.
- Si ha solicitado recibir la **información también** en su teléfono **móvil**, recibirá un **SMS** con el **código de confirmación**. Una vez que lo reciba, simplemente **haga clic en el link** que contiene el mensaje del Servicio de Suscripción que ha recibido, **e introduzca ese código en el formulario que aparece**, de esta forma **confirmará su petición** de suscripción
- Completado el proceso de inscripción recibirá un mensaje informándole de que **ha quedado INSCRITA/O**.
- Cada día, **recibirá información** por correo electrónico y por SMS, de las temperaturas máximas y mínimas de la provincia solicitada y el nivel de riesgo.

PUBLICACIONS DE L' INVASSAT

Estadístiques

- Dades de sinistralitat laboral en la Comunitat Valenciana i comparativa amb la resta d'Espanya i altres Comunitats Autònomes Gener-abril 2022 - Gener-abril 2023. 15.06.2023.
- Datos de siniestralidad laboral en la Comunitat Valenciana y comparativa con el resto de España y otras Comunidades Autónomas Enero-abril 2022 - Enero-abril 2023. 15.06.2023.
- Estadística de accidentes de trabajo. Mayo 2022-Abril 2023. 02.06.2023.
- Estadística d'accidents de treball. Resum. Maig 2022-Abril 2023. 02.06.2023.
- Estadística de accidentes de trabajo. Resumen. Mayo 2022-Abril 2023. 02.06.2023.
- Estadística de enfermedades profesionales. Mayo 2022-Abril 2023. 02.06.2023.
- Estadística de malalties professionals. Resum. Maig 2022-Abril 2023. 02.06.2023.
- Estadística de enfermedades profesionales. Resumen. Mayo 2022-Abril 2023. 02.06.2023.

Alerta INVASSAT

- Plataformes suspeses de nivell variable d'accionament manual o motoritzat: bastides penjades. 07.06.2023.
- Plataformas suspendidas de nivel variable de accionamiento manual o motorizado: andamios colgados. 07.06.2023.

Fitxes d'investigació d'accidents

- Accident greu d'un treballador per caiguda a distint nivell des d'una escala manual. 02.06.2023.
- Accidente grave de un trabajador por caída a distinto nivel desde escalera manual. 02.06.2023.

Publicacions de l'INVASSAT

DOCUMENTS DESCARREGATS
JUNY 2022 - JUNY 2023

92.000
MANUAL BÀSIC DE SST

65.000
RECULL D'ACTUALITAT EN SST

52.000
APUNTS TÈCNICS

41.000
FITXES D'INVESTIGACIÓ D'ACCIDENTS

35.000
CRITERIS TÈCNICS

INVASSAT
Institut Valencià de Seguretat i Salut en el Treball

ÚLTIMES INCORPORACIONS A LA BIBLIOTECA DIGITAL DE PRL

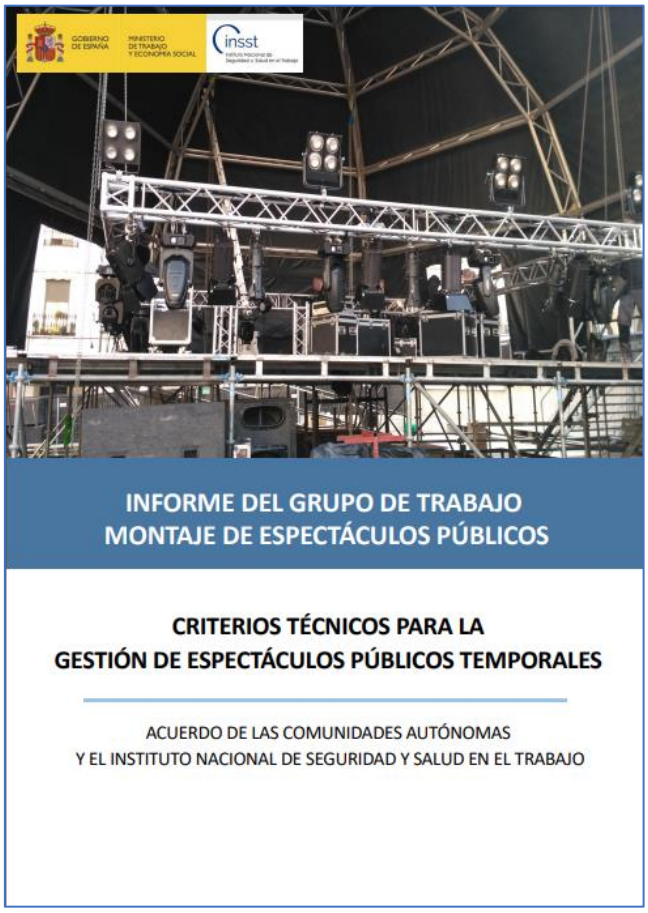
Novetats incorporades al catàleg documental de l'INVASSAT el **20.06.2023**. Faça clic sobre la taula per a accedir a les dades bibliogràfiques, el resum i l'enllaç als documents originals.

Resultados 1 a 4 de 4
Ordenado por: Año Publicación/Descend

Acciones

	Título	Autoría personal	Año Publicación
1	Advanced robotic automation : comparative case study report [Libros]		2023
2	Stress and Struggles : the comprehensive book of Stress, Mental health and Mental Illness [Libros]	Somashekar, Bettahalasoor S. Manjunatha, Narayana Chaturvedi,Santosh Kumar Devendran,Yamini Naik, Shalini S.	2021
3	Informe del Grupo de trabajo : montaje de espectáculos públicos : acuerdo de las Comunidades Autónomas y el Instituto Nacional de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo sobre criterios técnicos para la gestión de espectáculos públicos temporales [Libros]		2020
4	Guía para el diseño, uso y mantenimiento de los sistemas de detección automática de incendios [Libros]		2019

Resultados 1 a 4 de 4 Mostrar 25



VES AMB COMPTE!!!

Los accidentes de trabajo producidos en las actividades de montaje y desmontaje de espectáculos públicos temporales están relacionados principalmente con caídas en altura las consecuencias de la cual son, en muchos casos, graves e incluso mortales. En las investigaciones de estos accidentes, además de la falta de medidas preventivas de seguridad que pueden ser causa inmediata de los accidentes, se detecta que la complejidad técnica en su gestión preventiva dificulta la organización, coordinación e integración de la prevención de riesgos laborales en el proceso productivo y puede ser origen de estas causas inmediatas. Además, esta complejidad técnica plantea dificultades tanto para las empresas implicadas en la gestión y desarrollo de las actividades como para las administraciones públicas, en particular, de las comunidades autónomas.

INVASSAT A LES XARXES

ESPAI COVID-19

GENERALITAT VALENCIANA

CORONAVIRUS

NOU

European Journal of Public Health, 1–6

https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckad094

Waves of inequality: income differences in intensive care due to Covid-19 in Sweden

Karl Gauffin [1], Olof Östergren [1,2], Agneta Cederström[1]

1 Department of Public Health Sciences, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden
2 Aging Research Center (ARC), Karolinska Institutet, Solna, Sweden

Correspondence: Karl Gauffin, Department of Public Health Sciences, Stockholm University, 106 91 Stockholm, Sweden, Tel: + 46 8 16 20 00; e-mail: karl.gauffin@su.se.

Background: Socioeconomically vulnerable groups were overall more likely to develop severe Covid-19, but specific conditions in terms of preparedness, knowledge and the properties of the virus itself changed during the course of the pandemic. Inequalities in Covid-19 may therefore shift over time. This study examines the relationship between income and intensive care (ICU) episodes due to Covid-19 in Sweden during three distinct waves. **Methods:** This study uses Swedish register data on the total adult population and estimates the relative risk (RR) of ICU episodes due to Covid-19 by income quartile for each month between March 2020 and May 2022, and for each wave, using Poisson regression analyses. **Results:** The first wave had modest income-related inequalities, while the second wave had a clear income gradient, with the lowest income quartile having an increased risk compared to the high-income group [RR: 1.55 (1.36–1.77)]. In the third wave, the overall need for ICU decreased, but RRs increased, particularly in the lowest income quartile [RR: 3.72 (3.50–3.96)]. Inequalities in the third wave were partly explained by differential vaccination coverage by income quartile, although substantial inequalities remained after adjustment for vaccination status [RR: 2.39 (2.20–2.59)]. **Conclusions:** The study highlights the importance of considering the changing mechanisms that connect income and health during a novel pandemic. The finding that health inequalities increased as the aetiology of Covid-19 became better understood could be interpreted through the lens of adapted fundamental cause theory.

Introduction

As more countries declare that they have entered the endemic phase of Covid-19, public health researchers will continue to study how the pandemic unfolded, and the measures that could have been taken to mitigate its impact on populations all over the world. Like with every new infectious disease, lessons can be learned from the past, while it is also true that each pandemic consists of unique combinations of characteristics in pathogens, hosts and environmental factors. For example, the pre-symptomatic transmission and high viral shedding in the early stage of a SARS-CoV-2 infection, along with a significant increase of international flight traffic from China over the past 15 years, may have contributed to the divergent epidemiological patterns when comparing the SARS outbreak of 2002–04 with the early stage of the recent pandemic.[1] Some researchers even look further back by drawing parallels between Covid-19 and the 1918/19 influenza pandemic, identifying both similarities and differences.[2] The overlap is not to be overemphasized, as past experiences may obscure important novelties in each new infectious disease. Particularities related to the transmission of Covid-19 were recognized early on, and phenomena like 'cluster infections' and 'superspreading events' became integrated into everyday terminology, shaping the mitigation strategies. Nevertheless, reflecting on the 3 years since the onset of the pandemic, there are perhaps more similarities to previous epidemics than initially expected. For example, similar to the influenza pandemics of the 20th century, Covid-19 has impacted the population in distinct seasonal waves, with infection, hospitalization and death rates decreasing substantially during the summer.[3] This pattern has been particularly evident in European countries, where Covid-19-related death rates peaked at a 14-times higher level during the winter of 2020/21 compared to the preceding summer.[4]

Preparations, conditions and reactions during three distinct waves

The general pattern observed in Europe is also clear in individual countries. Sweden, a country hit hard by the first wave of the pandemic, experienced a sharp decrease in Covid-19 hospitalizations and deaths during the summer of 2020. The increasing infection rates following the summer led to a bimodal wave of Covid-19 in the winter of 2020/21, whereas the third wave following the summer of 2021 led to lower rates of intensive care (ICU) compared to most other European countries (see figure 1). These three waves can be differentiated by several characteristics that fundamentally influence how the disease affected the population.

Wave 1 caught the population, the healthcare system and political leaders off guard. On 8 April 2020, there were 122 deaths in Sweden with Covid-19 listed as the underlying cause of death, the highest number observed during the first wave. Given that the incubation period of the alpha variant was likely around 5 days[5] and the time from diagnosis to death was estimated to be around 18 days,[6] it is probable that the peak of infections occurred well before the first substantial population-wide interventions were implemented on 1 April 2020.[7] Additionally, widespread testing was not available to the general public during the first wave,[8] resulting in limited use of isolation and contact tracing. In comparison, although Wave 2 was also driven by rapidly increasing infection rates, the experiences gained during the spring diminished the sense of exceptionalism, and the population had to adapt to living with Covid-19. During this period, those who were able to had made significant adjustments to their daily lives. The healthcare system improved its ability to detect and treat cases, polymerase chain reaction testing became more widely accessible[8] and the 60-day mortality rate of patients admitted to hospitals remained significantly lower compared to the first wave.[9] These improvements, along with changes in social and

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THE CONVERSATION
Rigor académico, oficio periodístico

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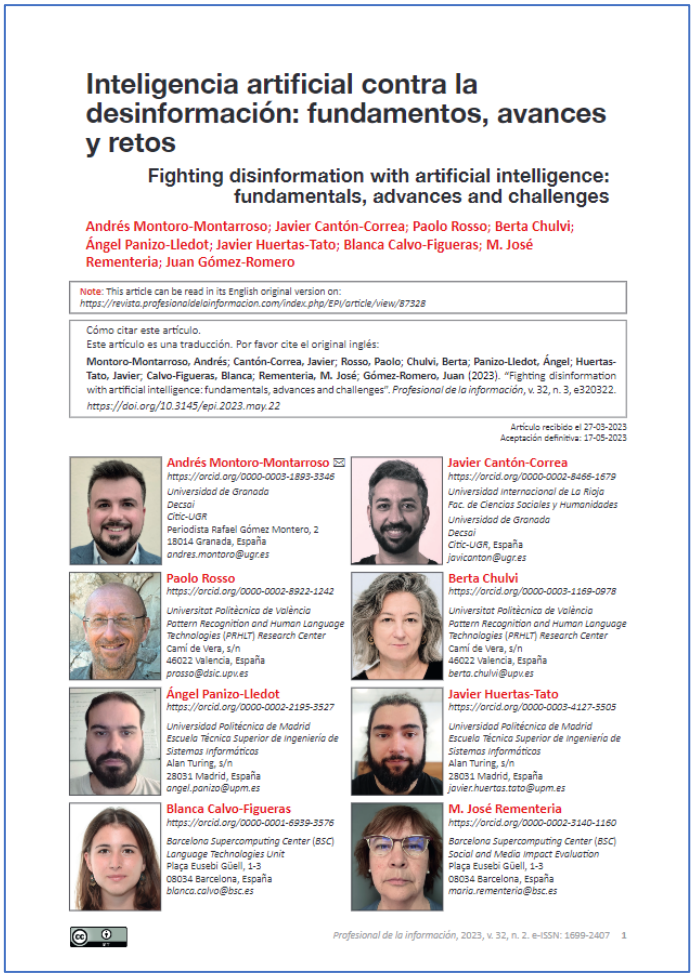

Inteligencia artificial contra la desinformación: fundamentos, avances y retos

Fighting disinformation with artificial intelligence: fundamentals, advances and challenges

Andrés Montoro-Montarroso; Javier Cantón-Correa; Paolo Rosso; Berta Chulvi; Ángel Panizo-Lledot; Javier Huertas-Tato; Blanca Calvo-Figueras; M. José Rementeria; Juan Gómez-Romero

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MEMÒRIA PREVENCIONISTA

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