





Sentinel and alert systems to detect new work-related diseases

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- Continuous changes in work and working conditions are followed by new/emerging work-related diseases (WRDs)
- Additional instruments from those already used for monitoring known occupational diseases (ODs);
- Comprehensive approach using several complementary methods, rather than a single method







- 1. Identify the existing OSH monitoring systems that are suitable for detection of **new and emerging** WRDs;
- 2. Describe their main characteristics;
- 3. Set up the basic **typology** of these systems.



Role in the overall project







Scientific literature

Databases:

- MEDLINE (PUBMED)
- Embase
- Web of Science

Grey literature

Databases: OpenGrey, OSH-update

Existing data from 3 surveys

Websites

Contacting authors to retrieve the missing information



Data extraction:

- General information: country, organization/ institution maintaining the system, website
- Aim of data collection, coverage
- Reporting mechanism
- Evaluation of work-relatedness, follow-up
- **Dissemination**, link with **prevention**

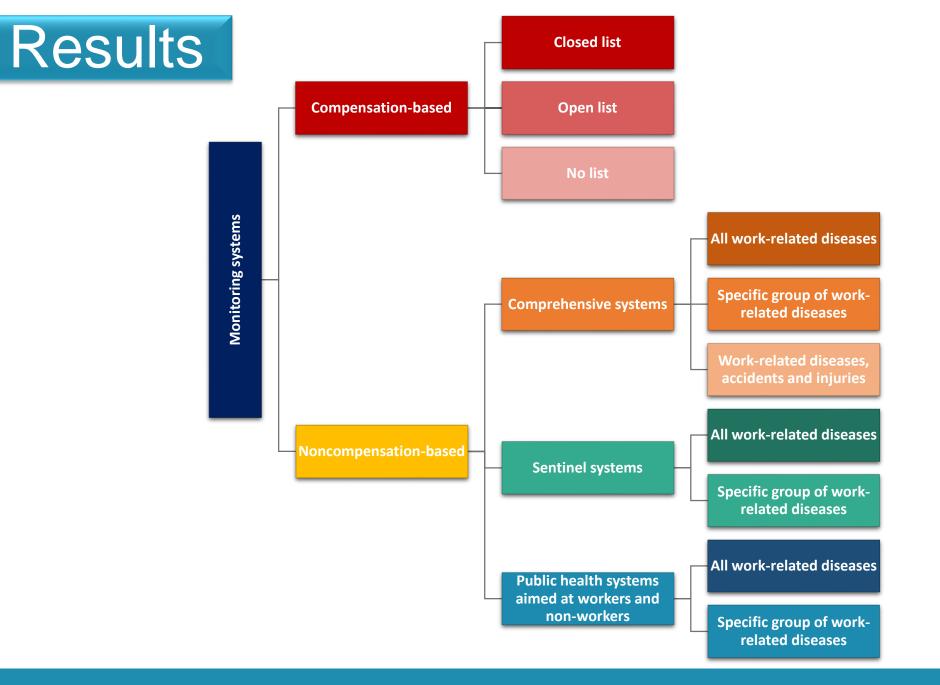




- **75** identified systems from the EU countries, as well as outside Europe (USA, Canada, Australia, Singapore, Taiwan etc.)
- Algorithm typology

Nr	Question	Answers
1	Is the system aimed at workers or at the general public?	Workers/General public including workers
2	Which type of surveillance is used in the system?	Passive/Active/Sentinel
3	Is the system linked to workers' compensation? If yes, what type of system	Yes/No Closed list/ open list/no list at all
4	Which diseases or health problems are reported?	Comprehensive (all diseases)/Specific (one or subset of diseases)
5	Is the system among others aimed to alert on new and emerging work-related health problems?	Yes/No





Compensation-based systems



Compensation-based systems

- Collect data for compensation purposes reporting is driven by insurance services
- Closed list (open list / no list)
- Swiss SUVA and Taiwanese NODIS additional data set which enables link with prevention regardless of compensation

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 Data collection: reporting + data mining in Washington Workers' Compensation claims (Washington SHARP)

Compensation-based systems

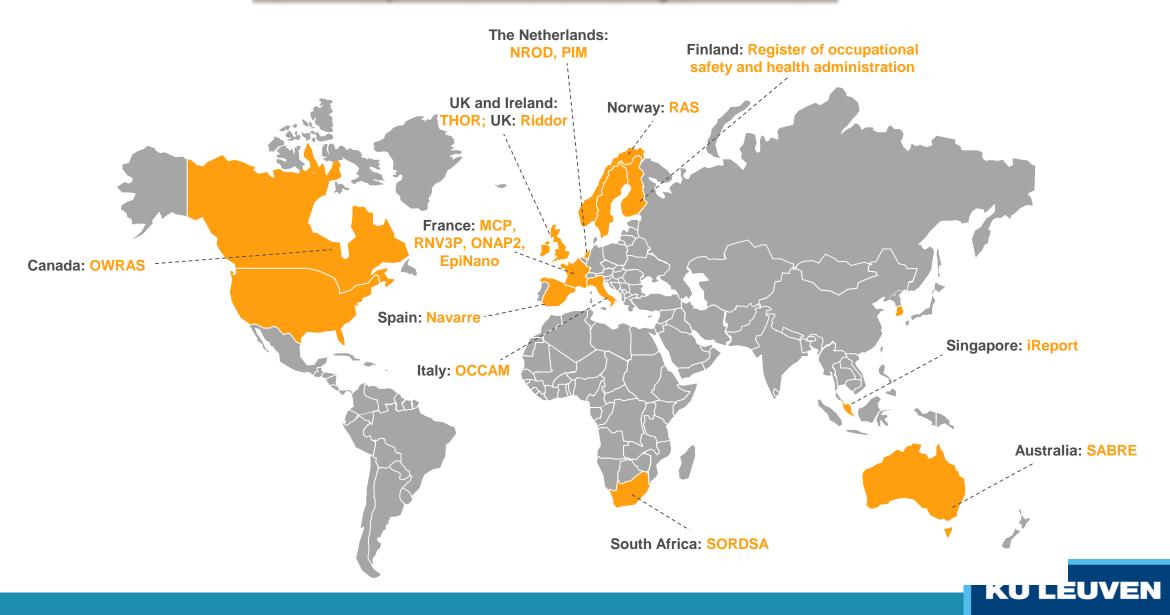
- Direct workplace prevention
 - Medical screening
 - Workplace inspections after identification of a WRD
- Possibility to implement preventive actions regardless of compensation

New/emerging WRDs are also tackled by preventive actions

SUVA – screening and prevention of burnout in companies



Comprehensive systems



Comprehensive systems

- Aim: data collection and analysis to measure incidences and trends in OSH
- Based on voluntary participation of physicians
- Disease-specific systems:
- respiratory diseases;
- **skin** diseases;
- occupational cancer;
- infectious diseases and
- WRDs related to **nanomaterials** exposure



• Lack of exposure assessment

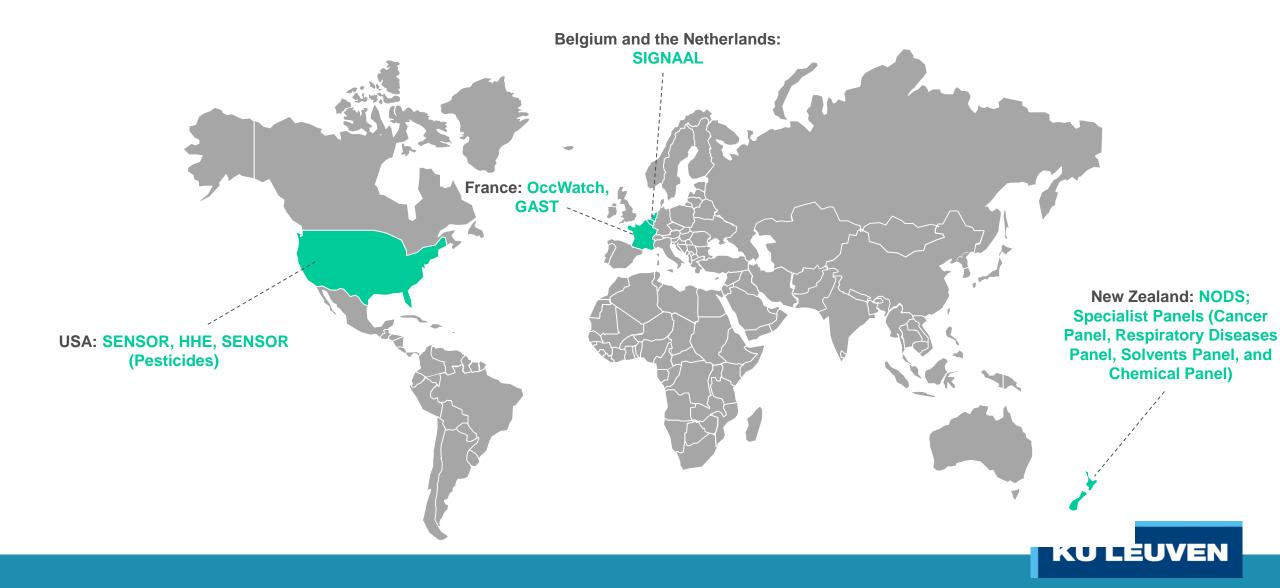


Comprehensive systems

- Prevention is mainly implemented on a wider level, in communication with governing bodies
- These systems use collected data to provide OSH statistics and input for national preventive strategies and policies



Sentinel systems



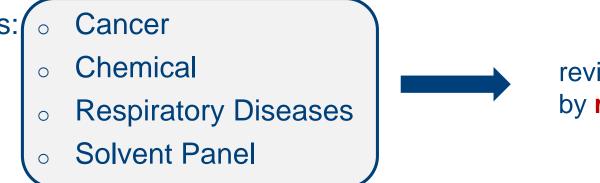
Sentinel systems

- Designed on the Sentinel Health Event (SHE) model
- Based on voluntary participation of physicians
- 2 international systems: SIGNAAL (Belgium and the Netherlands),
 OccWatch (MODERNET)



- Mainly monitor all types of WRDs; some have additional schemes for specific WRDs:
- **SENSOR Pesticides**

X NODS Specialist Panels: (• Can



reviewing cases notified by **registries**

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Sentinel systems

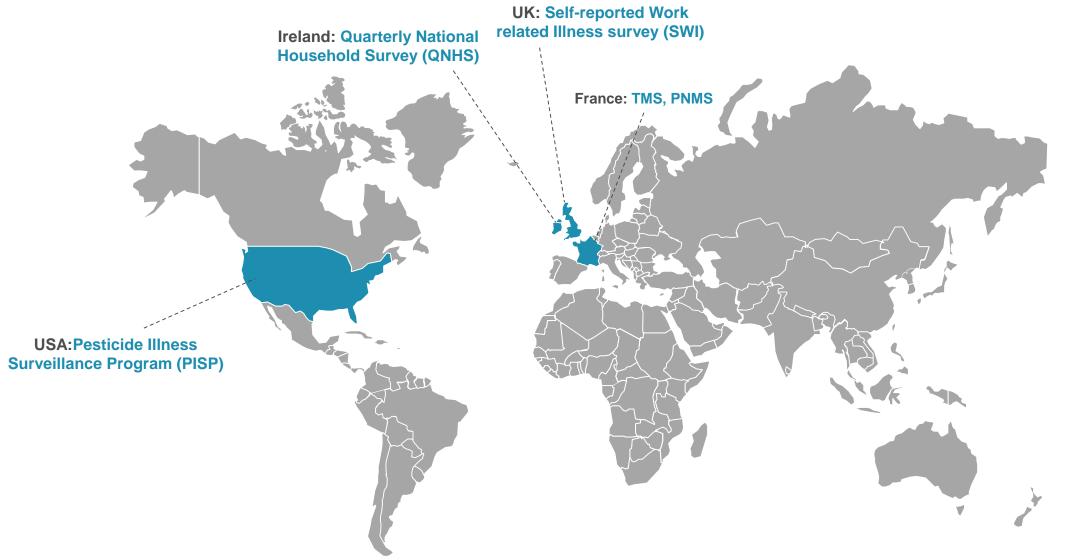
- Information on exposure: more thorough description while reporting / workplace inspections with data gathering
- Work-relatedness: team of experts; SIGNAAL, OccWatch international platform
- Strong link with **prevention** by providing an alert signal:
 - **Communication between different stakeholders**
 - **Direct workplace interventions**





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Public health systems



Public health systems

• Aimed at health surveillance of workers and general population

All types of WRDs

- Survey-based systems: QNHS (Ireland),
 SWI (UK); active surveillance
- Data collection on a 3 month periods, through interviews with workers (randomly selected) – reporting of health problems
- No evaluation nor follow-up

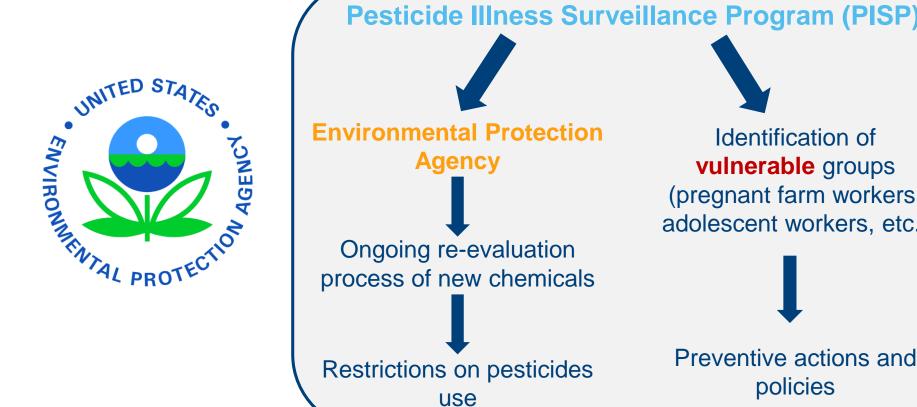
Specific type of WRDs

- "Classic" reporting systems
 - France TMS musculoskeletal disorders;
 PNMS pleural mesothelioma;
 - USA PISP diseases related to pesticides exposure

- **Reporting:** voluntary; medical specialist
- Work-relatedness evaluation: experts

Public health systems

Link with prevention



Identification of vulnerable groups (pregnant farm workers, adolescent workers, etc.)



Preventive actions and policies





Integrating different approaches to detect new/emerging WRDs

Disease coverage: mental diseases !

Detailed exposure assessment: cause-effect

Dissemination of knowledge: international network

Better link with prevention:

- Direct link with workplace preventive actions: **SUVA**
- Identification of high-risk economic sectors and industries: THOR
- Link with policies: Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program (PISP)





Thank you for your attention!



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