



Ministero della Salute
Dipartimento della Prevenzione e della Comunicazione
Direzione Generale della Prevenzione Sanitaria



INAIL
Istituto Nazionale per lo Studio e la Cura delle Malattie e degli Infortuni sul Lavoro

Il Sistema di sorveglianza MALPROF
Il fenomeno delle malattie professionali attraverso
le rilevazioni dei Servizi di prevenzione



CONVEGNO NAZIONALE

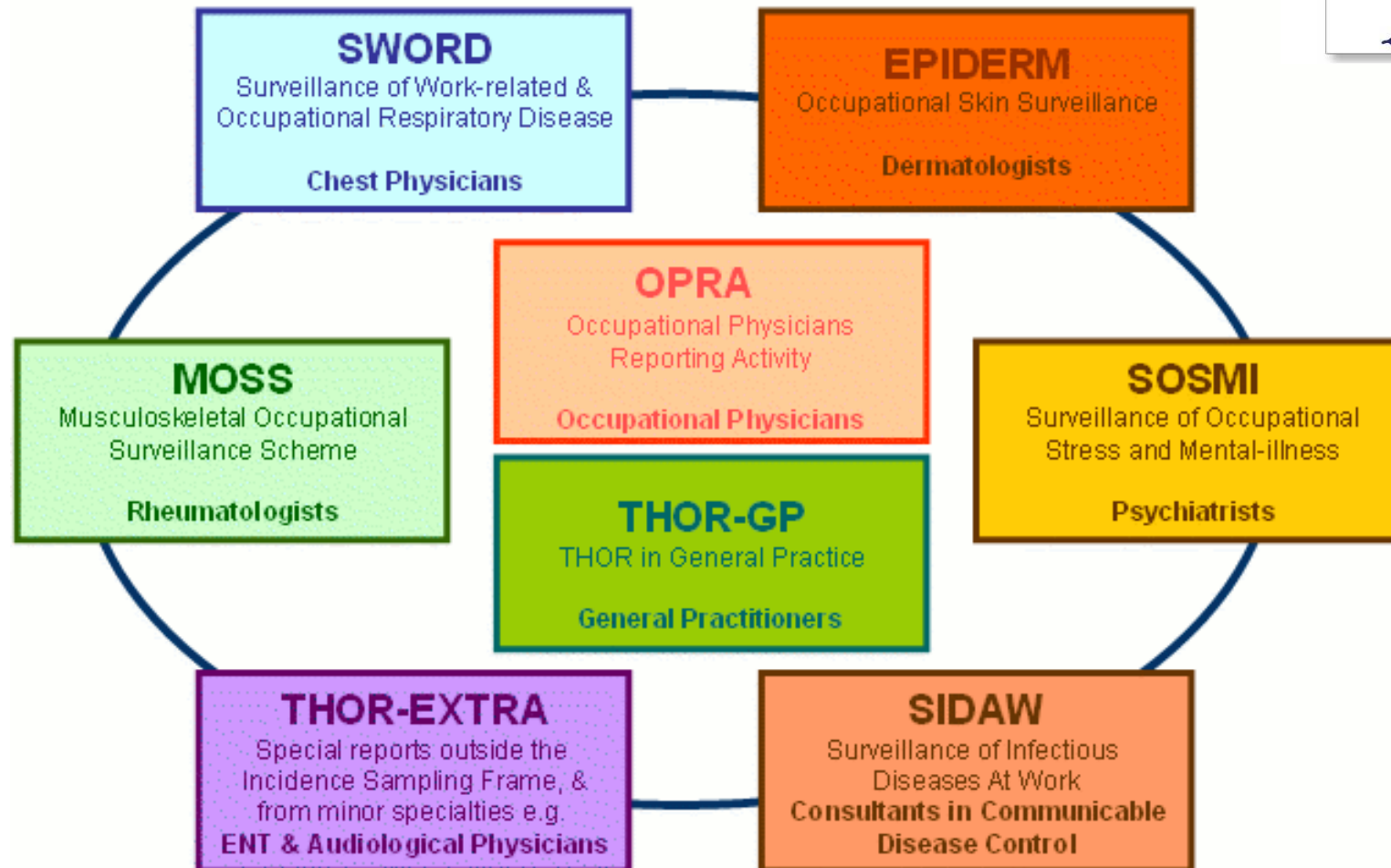
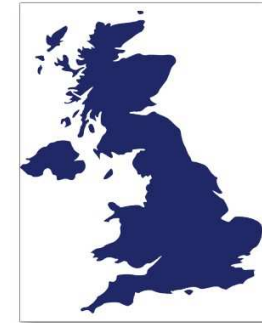
Roma, 25 novembre 2010

Auditorium INAIL
piazzale Giulio Pastore, 6

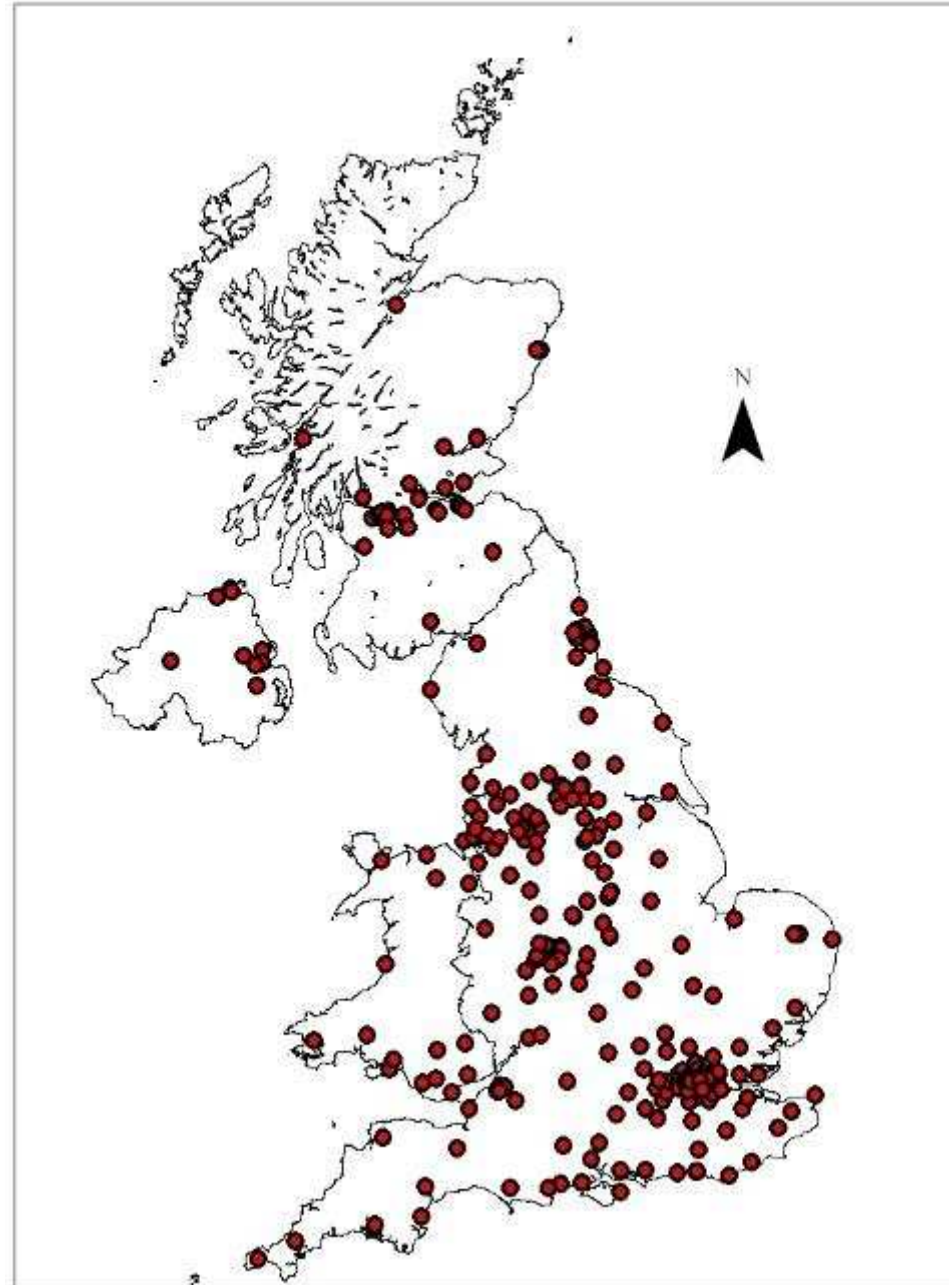
Caratteristiche e requisiti dei sistemi di sorveglianza nazionali

Alberto Baldasseroni
CeRIMP Regione
Toscana

Sistemi Nazionali di registrazione dei danni da lavoro



Thor-SWORD Surveillance of
Work-Related and Occupational
Respiratory Disease **reporters**



Statistics - Index of tables - Mozilla Firefox

File Modifica Visualizza Cronologia Segnalibri Scrapbook Strumenti Aiuto

http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/index.htm#thor

Strumenti per le lingue Malprof Administrator Grey Literature Publis... Ebp e lavoro: la preven... Accueil | Silicose et Sa... Regione Toscana: Sic... hsw_acc_work_esms MyForge: RFC 106: D... Google Scholar

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Statistics




- + HandS-On Statistics Data Tool
- + Fatal injuries
- + Quarterly injury figures
- + Injury/health analysis
- + Diseases
- + Country/Region
- + European comparisons
- Working days lost
- + Industries
- + Historical picture
- Enforcement
- Index of tables**
- e-Bulletin
- Who we are

Index of tables

Select a category from the list below to obtain the latest suite of tables for that data source.

- RIDDOR - Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations
- LFS - Labour Force Survey - Self-reported work-related ill health and workplace injuries:
 - LFS - Headline tables 2009/10
 - LFS - Complete suite of tables
- THOR - Voluntary reporting of occupational diseases by specialist doctors
- IIDB - Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit Scheme
- Deaths from asbestos-related and other occupational lung diseases
- Index of RCI tables - Page 13 to 28
- Enforcement

Resources

-  HandS-On Statistics Data Tool
-  Health and safety statistics: 2009/10
-  Self-reported work-related illness and workplace injuries in 2008/09

Completato

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<http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/index.htm#thor>

Réseau National de Vigilance et Prévention des Pathologies Professionnelles (RNV3P)

Veille – Émergence - Alerte



19.06.06

Symposium AFSSET - Tours Juin 2008

1



Detection of emerging diseases in occupational health: usefulness and limitations of the application of pharmacosurveillance methods to the database of the French national occupational disease surveillance and prevention network (RNV3P)

Vincent Bonneterre, Dominique J Bicout, Linda Larabi, Cyril Bernardet, Anne Maitre, Pascale Tubert-Bitter and Régis de Gaudemaris

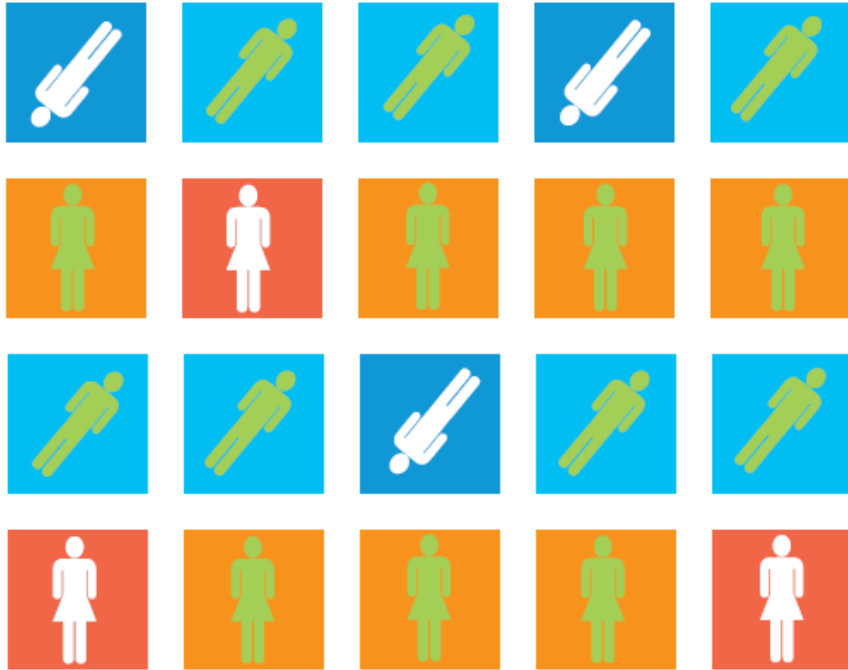
Occup. Environ. Med. 2008;65;32-37; originally published online 29 Aug 2007; doi:10.1136/oem.2007.033183



Programmed health surveillance and detection of emerging diseases in occupational health: contribution of the French national occupational disease surveillance and prevention network (RNV3P)

Vincent Bonneterre, Laurie Faisandier, Dominique Bicout, et al.

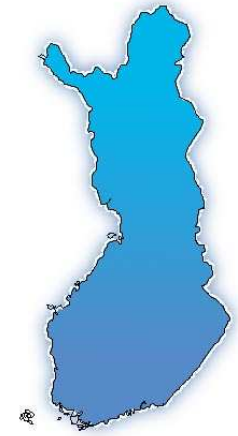
Occup Environ Med 2010 67: 178-186 originally published online September 22, 2009
doi: 10.1136/oem.2008.044610



Occupational diseases
in Finland in 2002
New cases of occupational diseases
reported to the Finnish Register of
Occupational Diseases



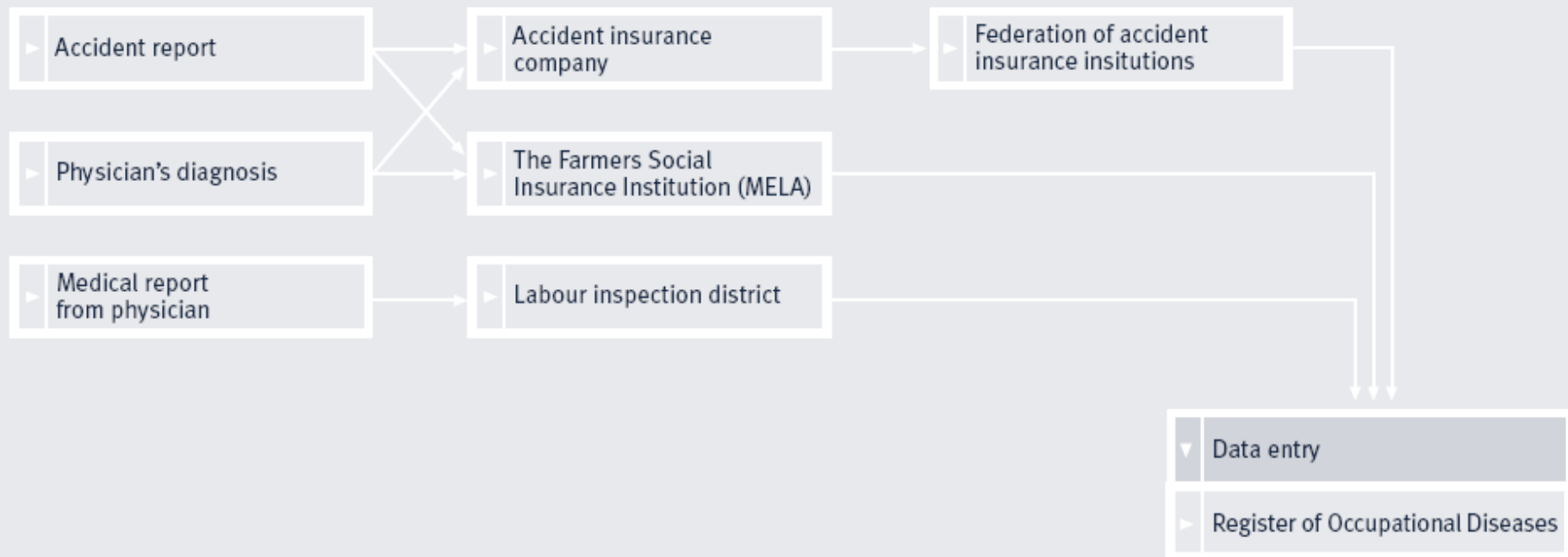
FINNISH INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH



Finnish Register of
Occupational Diseases
(FROD) in funzione dal 1964.
Dal 1993 supportato da
apposite norme di legge.

FIGURE 4

Data flows into the Finnish Register of Occupational Diseases



EVALUATION

Data is rapidly made available to all sections of occupational health and safety administration in Finland. Since the system does not wait for compensation decisions, statistics are available very quickly. However, this means that compensation status will not be known for all cases.

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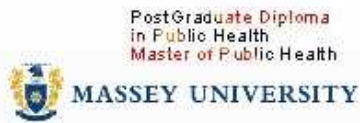
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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF METHODS AND SYSTEMS USED TO
**MEASURE AND MONITOR
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE
AND INJURY**

NOHSAC TECHNICAL REPORT 3

DR NICHOLAS KENDALL

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF
METHODS AND SYSTEMS USED TO

Measure and Monitor Occupational Disease and Injury

2005

National Occupational Health and
Safety Advisory Committee
(NOHSAC)

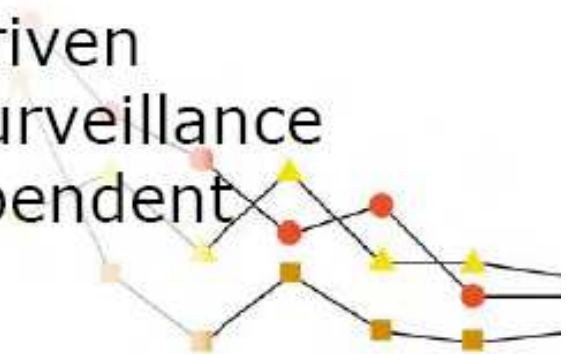
Concept Driven Surveillance

- The surveillance system should be concept-driven rather than data-driven, i.e. the unit should decide what data is required and then ensure that the appropriate data is collected, rather than simply collating data that is collected by various agencies for other purposes.
- An effective surveillance system will utilise data from multiple sources and agencies (i.e. mortality, cancer registrations, hospital admissions, NODS registrations, ACC claims. There must be a commitment from all other government agencies.
- Characteristics of the system would include high sensitivity, specificity, representativeness, timeliness, simplicity, flexibility, and acceptability



NOHSAC Recommendations

- Establish an expert group
- Establish an independent unit for the surveillance of occupational disease and injury
- Establish an independent agency for the surveillance of occupational disease and injury
- Establish an integrated concept driven occupational disease and injury surveillance system (ODISSY) within the independent agency



Principali metodi di sorveglianza

- Mandatory disease or injury reporting by healthcare providers or facilities.
- Mandatory disease or injury reporting by employers or workplaces.
- Reports by laboratories.
- Sentinel surveillance.
- Periodic or ongoing prevalence surveys.
- Vital records.
- Secondary analysis of data sets collected for other purposes.
- Expert opinion.
- Mixed systems.

Review rating table

The ten surveillance systems reviewed in detail were rated by the reviewer according to two key criteria as defined above:

- How well does the surveillance system capture the important information?
- How useful is the surveillance system for prevention?

Rating was completed on a five-point scale as follows:

- 1 = Very low
- 2 = Low
- 3 = Average
- 4 = High
- 5 = Very high

TABLE 3

Rating surveillance systems

COUNTRY/SYSTEM	CAPTURE	UTILITY
Canada/NWISP	2	1
France/COLCHIC	2	1
Finland/FROD	4	3
Finland/ FINOCCINJB	4	3
Sweden/ISA	3	2
US/SENSOR	4	3
US/ABLES	4	3
US/NTOF	2	2
US/HSEES	4	3
UK/RIDDOR	2	1

Only a few of the systems can demonstrate even reasonable capture rates, and this inevitably yields less than satisfactory utility.

Research article

Open Access

Characteristics of national registries for occupational diseases: international development and validation of an audit tool (ODIT)

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Email: Dick Spreeuwers* - d.spreeuwers@amc.uva.nl; Angela GEM de Boer - a.g.deboer@amc.uva.nl; Jos HAM Verbeek - j.h.verbeek@amc.uva.nl; Frank JH van Dijk - f.j.vandijk@amc.uva.nl

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Due tipi di informazioni

- **Alert information**

The purpose of the alert function is to discover new associations between new or existing occupational risk factors and diseases. The discovery of new or rare diseases, unusual patterns of already known or common diseases, and suspicious exposure-disease associations at the individual level can provide vital leads for a more conclusive scientific evaluation and verification. The information output of the system is signals for new and emerging risks.

- **Monitor information**

The purpose of the monitor function is to assess the nature, magnitude and distribution of already recognized occupational diseases over time, related to sectors of industries, occupational groups, gender and age categories. This information is essential in order to set priorities for preventive policy [11,13,15]. The monitoring of these characteristics over time is necessary, for example, to evaluate the effectiveness of preventive policy measures.

Structural
preconditions



Diagnosis and
notification
process



Output:
alert and monitor
information



Investigations or
preventive
measures



Reduction
and control of
occupational
diseases

Indicators:

1. completeness of notification form
2. coverage of registration
3. criteria or guidelines for notification
4. education and training

5. completeness of registration
6. statistical methods used
7. investigation of special cases

8. presentation of alert information
9. presentation of monitor information:
 - a. incidences and distribution
 - b. validity of incidence rates
 - c. additional information

Table 2: Proposed calculation of a total quality score for the monitor and alert function of registries of occupational diseases

Indicators Monitor function	Score	Indicators Alert function	Score
Completeness of notification form	1 point	Completeness of the notification form	1 point
Coverage of registration	1 point	Coverage of registration	1 point
Guidelines or criteria for notification	1 point	Guidelines or criteria for notification	1 point
Education and training	1 point	Education and training	2 points
Completeness of registration	2 points	Completeness of registration	2 points
Statistical methods used	1 point	Investigation of special cases	2 points
Presentation of monitor information:	(3 points)	Presentation of alert information	1 point
- meeting the criteria for incidences	1 point		
- meeting the criteria for additional information	1 point		
- meeting the criteria for validity of incidences	1 point		
Max. score	10 points	Max. score	10 points

Grazie per l'attenzione



Fine