

Medical Surveillance

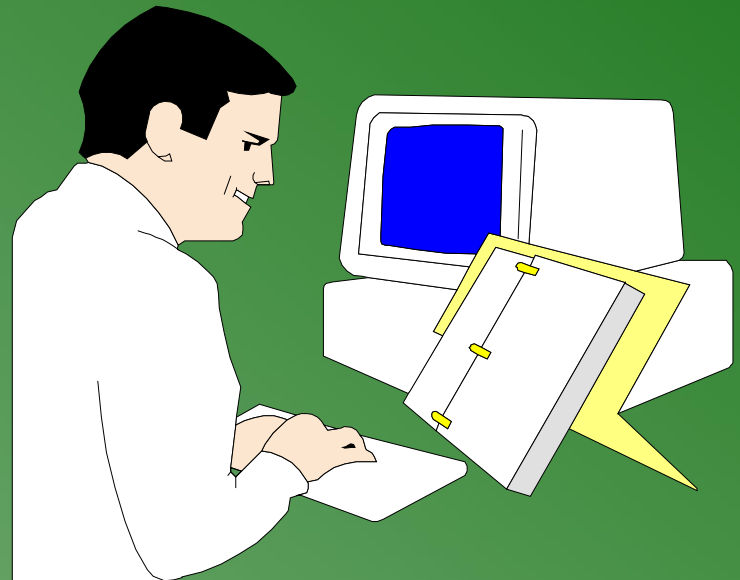
Instructional Goal

To gain a better understanding of medical surveillance and how it can serve to protect against adverse health effects at a waste site

Medical Surveillance Program

Applies to employees exposed or potentially exposed to hazardous substances or health hazards at or above published exposure levels

- injuries
- illnesses
- overexposure



Medical Surveillance Program

- Primary purpose
 - assess and monitor worker's health before and during employment
 - emergency and non-emergency medical treatment
 - record keeping



Site-Specific Medical Program

- Written for each site
- Directed by a qualified physician
- Consider
 - site conditions
 - monitoring needs of each worker
 - routine job tasks

Site-Specific Medical Program

- Identify toxic substances
- Recognize the limitations of occupational medicine
- Low level and high level exposure both possible
- Risk can vary for individuals



Site-Specific Medical Program

Components include:

- Surveillance
- Treatment
- Record Keeping
- Program Review

Surveillance

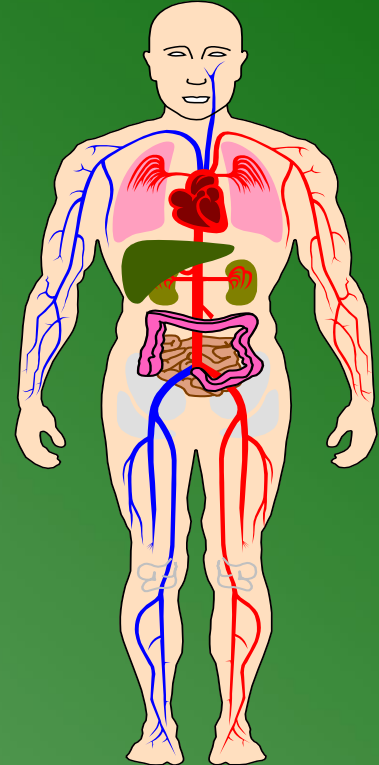
- Pre-employment screening
 - fitness for duty
 - baseline
- Occupational & Medical History
 - prior exposure to chemical & physical hazards
 - personal habits



Surveillance

Physical Examination

- pulmonary
- cardiovascular
- musculoskeletal
- hearing
- hernia
- skin
- blood test
- meets requirements of 1910.134



Surveillance

- Physician's written opinion
 - **given to the employer and employee**
 - **recommendations based on worker's assigned tasks**
 - **written assessment of respirator capability**
- Periodic Medical Examinations
 - **frequency and content may vary**
 - **recommended at least yearly**
- Termination Examination





Emergency Medical Treatment

- location for monitoring vitals and heat stress, general first aid, stabilization, emergency decon
- on-site medical supplies, eye wash, fire blanket, and restocking procedure
- train a team of site personnel in emergency first aid and emergency decon
- establish communication for emergency use and make sure phone numbers are posted
- review emergency procedures at safety meetings

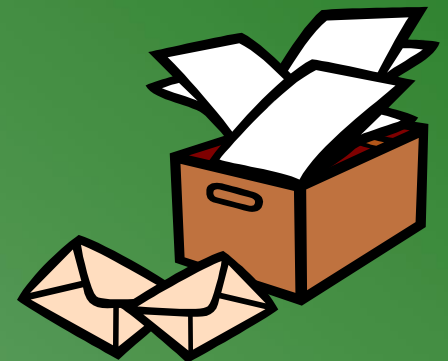
Treatment

- Medical Support
 - on call
 - emergency transport
 - coordination with hospital
 - medical history provided if needed
 - non-emergency medical care



Record Keeping

- Maintain and preserve for 30 years post employment (1910.20)
- Make available to worker, their authorized rep., and OSHA (1910.20)
- Maintain Occupational Injury and Illness Log (1904)



Program Review



- Accidents and injuries promptly investigated and changes made
- Efficiency of specific medical testing
- Add or delete medical tests if needed
- Update emergency procedures
- Review management commitment to worker health and safety