

President's address

Dr Warren Harrex

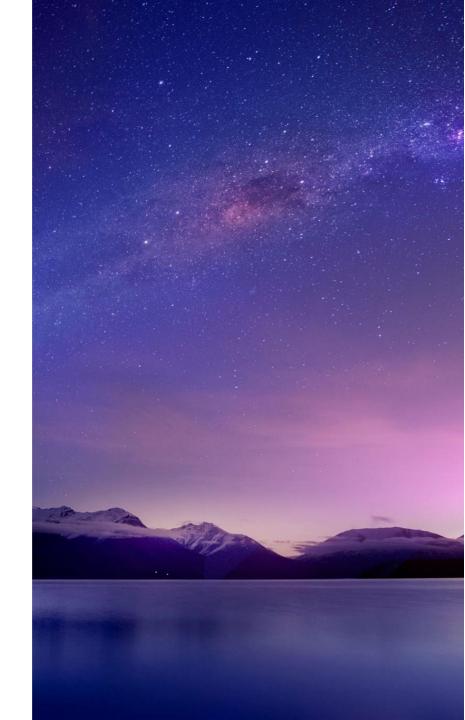
MSc(OccMed) BMedSc(Hons) MBBS DObstRCOG DAvMed FAFOEM FAFPHM FACASM

Consultant Occupational and Environmental Physician

Level 1, 1 Bowes Place, PO Box 2086, WODEN ACT 2606

wharrex@hotmail.com

president.afoem@racp.edu.au





Scope



Promise



Future of occupational and environmental medicine



Purpose



Professional qualities

Three stages of being an occupational and environmental physician

Tradie



Consultant



Architect





The 'Be'

 Things I wish I had known earlier in my career

Essential for being a leader

Common learning goals (apply to all programs)

Team leadership (EPA 1)

Supervision and teaching (EPA 2)

Professional behaviours (Competencies)

Be, do, know



Why doctors need to be leaders

- If you don't take control of these organizations and throw your hat in the ring and become a leader, then you're going to deserve what you get.
- https://hbr.org/podcast/2023/07/the-best-leaders-are-also-technicalexperts
- If someone takes over and runs this place in a way that really is uncomfortable for you, they've created lots of managerial processes.
- Hospitals led by physicians rated about 25% higher than those led by non-physician managers.
- Can develop leadership and training while maintaining context.

Clinical quality

- Clinical quality depends on interprofessional teamwork.
- Hence, leadership and management skills are needed at all levels
- Teaching of leadership has traditionally not equaled that of technical and academic competencies.

Medical leadership: An important and required competency for medical students

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5968 745/

Medical leadership

Need to develop both management and leadership skills

Ability to transfer competencies to communication and critical thinking

Need to develop skills in



Purpose

 For whose benefit do we practice occupational and environmental medicine?

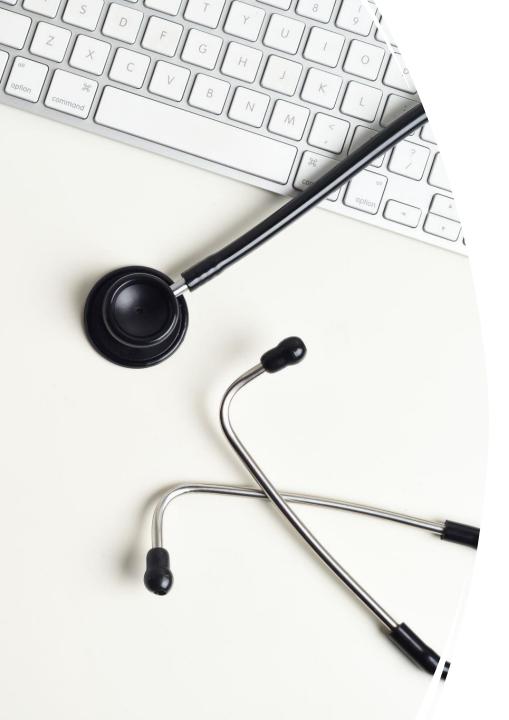
Never forget



"I've learned that people will forget what you said, people will forget what you did, but people will never forget how you made them feel."

Maya Angelou

kindness, respect and compassion



Empowering patients

- Would you rather you didn't smoke?
- Do you drink more than is good for you?
- Are you concerned about your fitness to work?

Approach to OEM issues

Two important questions

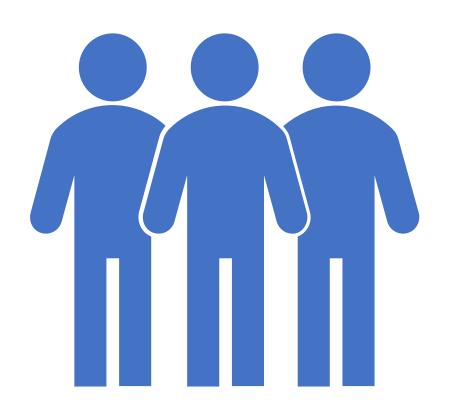
- What is the problem?
- So what?



Determining advice.

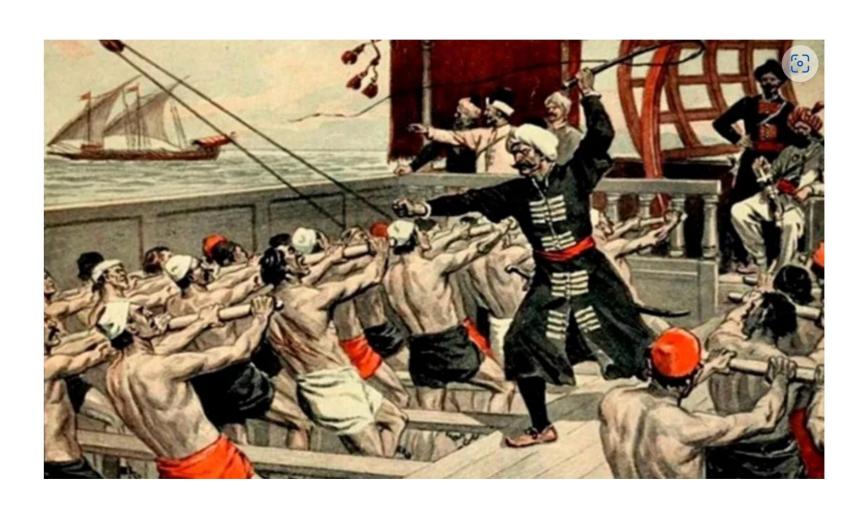
Consider the outcomes



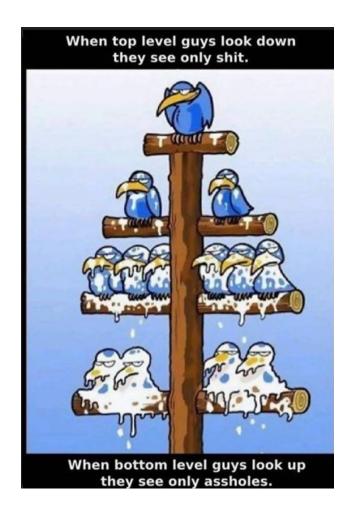


The workplace

A workplace with clear direction but poor management



Toxic workplaces





10 CALL	1	High employee turnover			
CENTER	2	Balancing competing priorities			
PROBLEMS	3	Low first call resolution High levels of stress			
(AND HOW TO	4				
SOLVE THEM)	5	Lack of employee engagement			
	6	Over-reliance on call scripts			
Novocali		And more			



Three questions – quick risk assessment for return to work

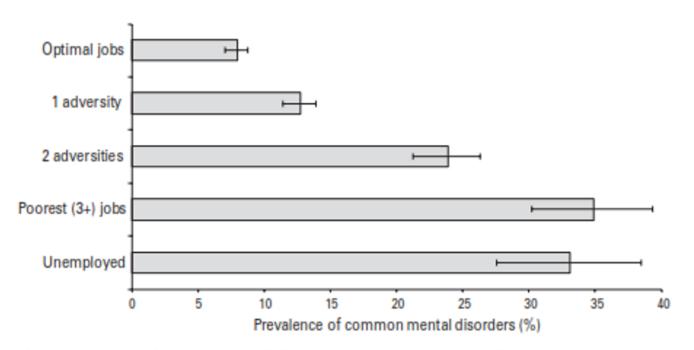
- Do you like your job?
- Do you get on with your boss?
- Is what you do appreciated?

• Örebro Musculoskeletal Pain Screening Questionnaire (Shortform)(Linton et al, 2010)

Common mental disorders and work

HEALTH BENEFITS OF GOOD WORK

Needs to be Good Work



Job demands Job control Job security Job esteem

Fig. 1. Prevalence of common mental disorders (and standard errors) by employment circumstances.

Management of issues

- Sadness is common, and all illness and injury is accompanied by a degree of sadness or grief
- Psychosocial issues lead to GP consultations and then mental health diagnoses – mis-labelled as the workers problem
- Often we see normal reactions of normal people to abnormal situations
- If you feel you are being manipulated, you usually are
- No rights or wrongs people have choices and are accountable for the consequences
- any dispute between two people: least blameworthy is still 40% responsible
- Blame not helpful. Avoids taking personal responsibility
- Beware the borderline personality disorder: neurosis or psychosis?
- Substance dependence is common how to approach
- Loss of status

Will adding programs change the culture?

Employee assistance programs

Mental health support

Immunisation programs

Health and well-being programs

Resilience training

More remuneration

Leadership required for primary prevention in the workplace



Primary prevention aims to prevent diseases before they occur.



This includes preventing exposure to relevant hazards, altering unhealthy behaviour, and increasing resistance to disease in case of exposure.



Protect and promote the health and well-being of workers



Useful software in occupational and environmental medicine practice

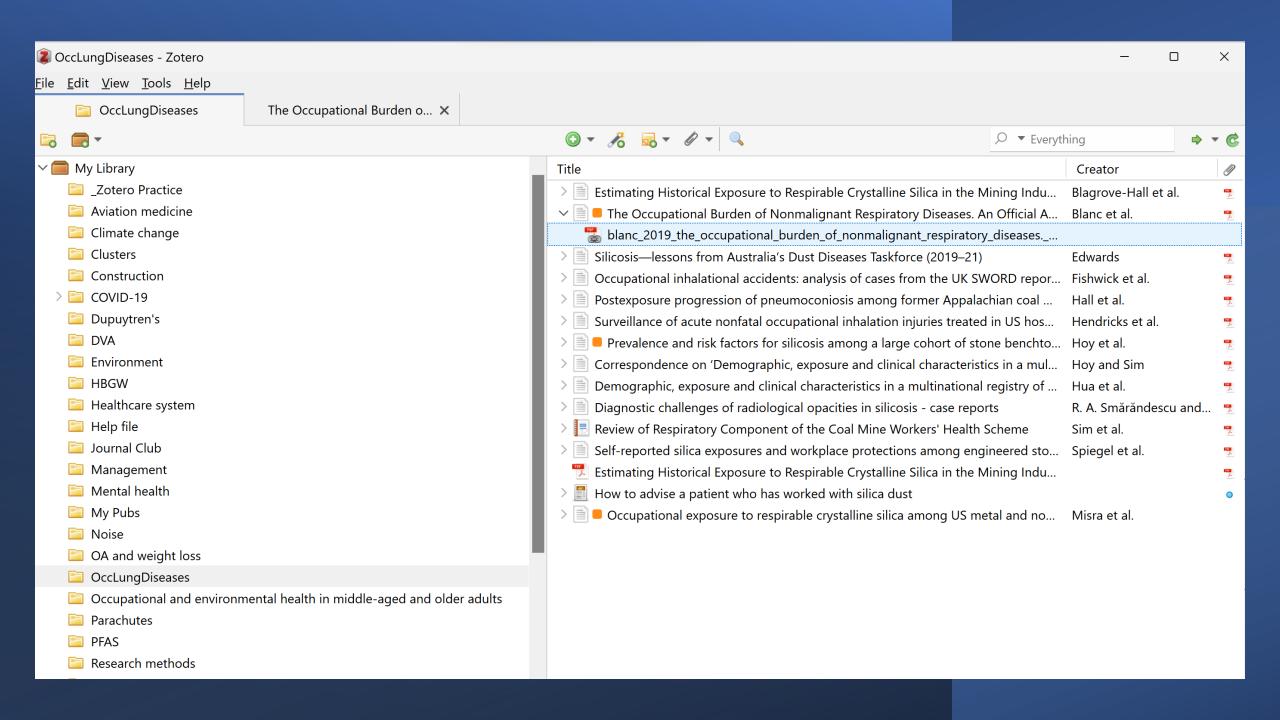
Presentation software

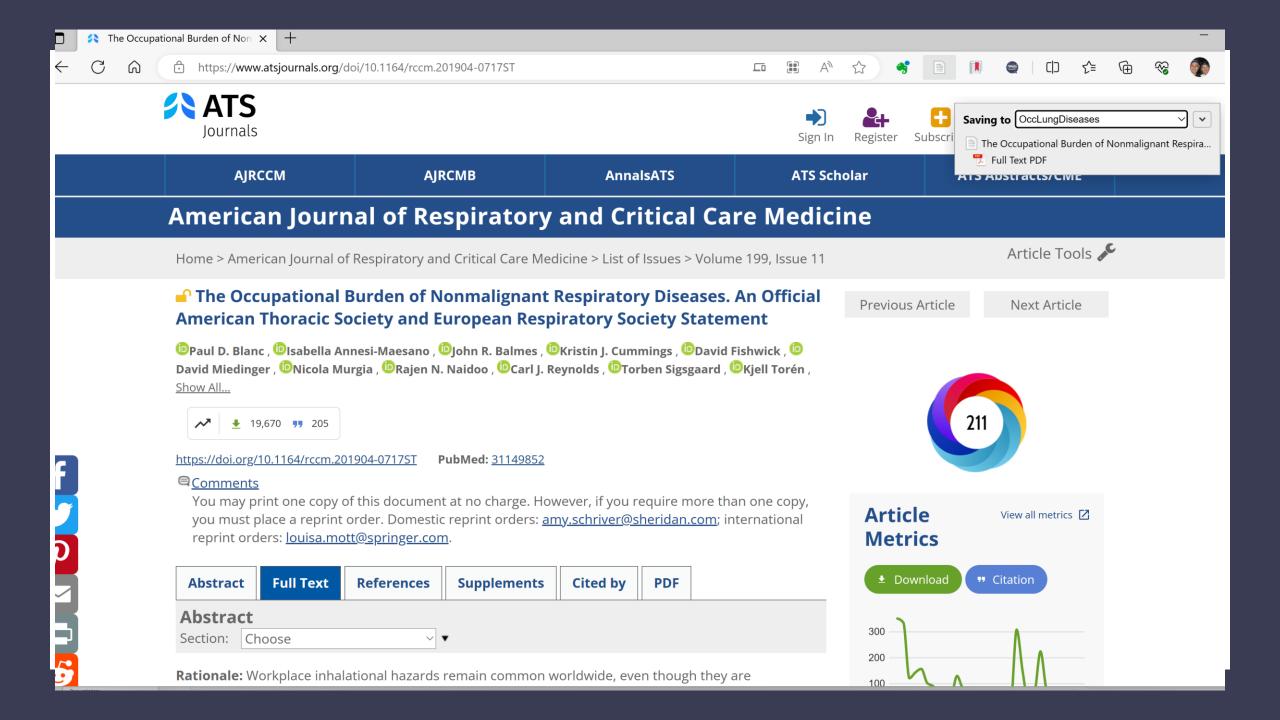
- Tips
 - One slide per minute
 - Use F5 key to start slide show
 - B, W, Home, End and number keys are very useful



Zotero

- Free reference manager
 - https://www.zotero.org/ https://youtu.be/JG7Uq JFDzE
- Recommended plugins for Zotero:
 - Better BibTex for Zotero- Zotfile (allows pdfs to be stored locally rather than paying for Zotera cloud storage-
 - scite for Zotero (for getting pdfs from behind pay walls)
 - Zotero can be used with Research Rabbit (also free) to find related papers very quickly
 - Mdnotes for Zotero (for use with Obsidian)





The Occupational Burden of Nonmalignant Respiratory Diseases

An Official American Thoracic Society and European Respiratory Society Statement

Paul D. Blanc, Isabella Annesi-Maesano, John R. Balmes, Kristin J. Cummings, David Fishwick, David Miedinger, Nicola Murgia, Rajen N. Naidoo, Carl J. Reynolds, Torben Sigsgaard, Kjell Torén, Denis Vinnikov, and Carrie A. Redlich; on behalf of the American Thoracic Society and European Respiratory Society

1 of 23

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT WAS APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN THORACIC SOCIETY MAY 2019 AND THE EUROPEAN RESPIRATORY SOCIETY MARCH 2019

Rationale: Workplace inhalational hazards remain common worldwide, even though they are ameliorable. Previous American Thoracic Society documents have assessed the contribution of workplace exposures to asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease on a population level, but not to other chronic respiratory diseases. The goal of this document is to report an in-depth literature review and data synthesis of the occupational contribution to the burden of the major nonmalignant respiratory diseases, including airway diseases; interstitial fibrosis; hypersensitivity pneumonitis; other noninfectious granulomatous lung diseases, including sarcoidosis; and selected respiratory infections.

Methods: Relevant literature was identified for each respiratory condition. The occupational population attributable fraction (PAF) was estimated for those conditions for which there were sufficient population-based studies to allow pooled estimates. For the other conditions, the occupational burden of disease was estimated on the basis of attribution in case series, incidence rate ratios, or attributable fraction within an exposed group.

Results: Workplace exposures contribute substantially to the burden of multiple chronic respiratory diseases, including asthma (PAF, 16%); chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (PAF, 14%); chronic bronchitis (PAF, 13%); idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (PAF, 26%); hypersensitivity pneumonitis (occupational burden, 19%); other granulomatous diseases, including sarcoidosis (occupational burden, 30%); pulmonary alveolar proteinosis (occupational burden, 29%); tuberculosis (occupational burden, 2.3% in silica-exposed workers and 1% in healthcare workers); and community-acquired pneumonia in working-age adults (PAF, 10%).

Conclusions: Workplace exposures contribute to the burden of disease across a range of nonmalignant lung conditions in adults (in addition to the 100% burden for the classic occupational pneumoconioses). This burden has important clinical, research, and policy implications. There is a pressing need to improve clinical recognition and public health awareness of the contribution of occupational factors across a range of nonmalignant respiratory diseases.

Keywords: occupational; workplace; nonmalignant respiratory diseases; interstitial fibrosis; sarcoidosis; respiratory infections; pneumonitis

Contents Overview Key Conclusions Introduction Methods Occupational Burden of Asthma Incidence

Occupational Burden of COPD and Chronic Bronchitis Occupational Burden of IPF Occupational Burden of PAP and Other Interstitial Lung Diseases Occupational Burden of HP (Extrinsic Allergic Alveolitis) and Other Granulomatous Lung Diseases, Including Sarcoidosis Occupational Burden of TB and CAP Conclusions

Info	Tags	Rel	ated								
	Item T	ype	Jour	nal Article							
			blancOccupationalBurdenNonmalignan								
	To the second se			The Occupational Burden of Nonmalignant Respiratory Diseases. An Official American Thoracic Society and European Respiratory Society Statement							
	▼ Aut	hor	Blan	c, Paul D.		T	\odot	\oplus			
	▼ Aut	hor	Anne	esi-Maesano, I	sabella	1	Θ	4			
	▼ Aut	hor	Balm	ies, John R.		1	$\overline{-}$	4			
	▼ Aut	hor	Cum	mings, Kristin	J.	1	$\overline{-}$	4			
	▼ Aut	hor	Fish	vick, David		1	Θ	4			
			8 m	ore							
() Abstract		Rationale: Workplace inhalational hazard									
Publication		American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine									
Volume		199									
Issue		11									
	Pa	ges	1312	:-1334							
		ate	2019	-06			У	m /			
	Se	ries									
	Series 7	Γitle									
	Series	Text									
Journal Abbr		Am .	Respir Crit Ca	re Med							
	Langu	age									
		DOI	10.1	164/rccm.2019	904-0717	ST					
	19	SSN	1073	-449X							
	Short 7	Γitle									
		IDI	bttp	·//www.atciou	rnalc ord	/dai/10	116	4			

Hot key in Obisidian

Awaiting item selection from Zotero...



My Library

The Occupational Burden of Nonmalignant Respiratory Diseases. An Official Ame... Blanc et al. (2019), *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*, 199(11), 13...

What We Have Learned from Two Decades of Epidemics and Pandemics: A Syste... Busch et al. (2021), *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, 1-13.

Assessor burden, inter-rater agreement and user experience of the RoB-SPEO to... Momen et al. (2022), *Environment International*, 158, 107005.

Impact of Delta on viral burden and vaccine effectiveness against new SARS-Co... Pouwels et al., 39.

Assessor burden, inter-rater agreement and user experience of the RoB-SPEO to... https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S0160412021006309?token=C7D230847EFE56E5...



Imported note into Obsidian

blancOccupationalBurden... ×

Zotero / blancOccupationalBurdenNonmalignant2019

blancOccupationalBurdenNonmalignant2019

- 1 --2 Year: 2019
 3 tags: Source
 4 Authors: Paul D. Blanc, Isabella Annesi-Maesano, John R. Balmes, Kristin J.
 Cummings, David Fishwick, David Miedinger, Nicola Murgia, Rajen N. Naidoo, Carl J.
 Reynolds, Torben Sigsgaard, Kjell Torén, Denis Vinnikov, Carrie A. Redlich
 5 --6
- 7 Title:: The Occupational Burden of <u>Nonmalignant</u> Respiratory Diseases. An Official American Thoracic Society and European Respiratory Society Statement
- 8 URL: https://www.atsjournals.org/doi/10.1164/rccm.201904-0717ST
- Zotero Link:

 [blanc_2019_the_occupational_burden_of_nonmalignant_respiratory_diseases._an_official.pdf]

 (zotero://select/library/items/DMONCVKM)

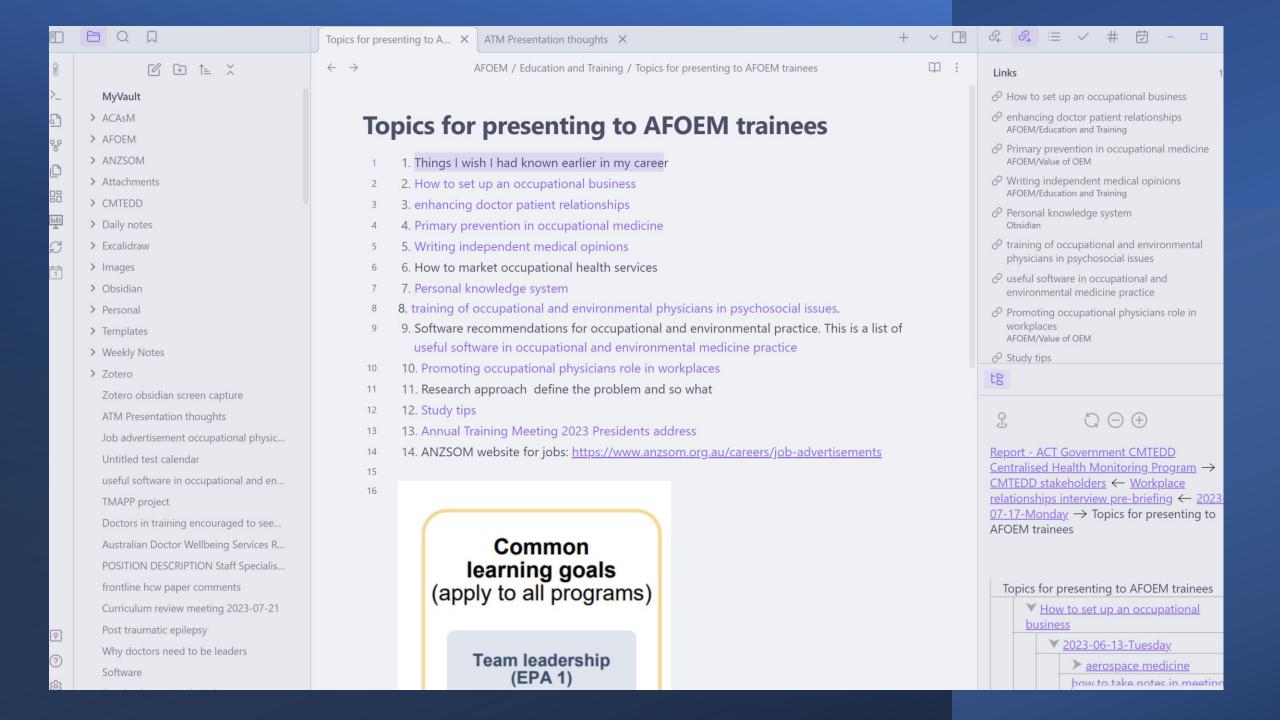
Results: Workplace exposures contribute substantially to the burden of multiple chronic respiratory diseases, including asthma (PAF, 16%); chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (PAF, 14%); chronic bronchitis (PAF, 13%); idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (PAF, 26%); hypersensitivity pneumonitis (occupational burden, 19%); other granulomatous diseases, including sarcoidosis (occupational burden, 30%); pulmonary alveolar proteinosis (occupational burden, 29%); tuberculosis (occupational burden, 2.3% in silica-exposed workers and 1% in healthcare workers); and community-acquired pneumonia in workingage adults (PAF, 10%)." Yellow Highlight Page 1

- There is a pressing need to improve clinical recognition and public health awareness of the contribution of occupational factors across a range of <u>nonmalignant</u> respiratory diseases." Yellow Highlight <u>Page 1</u>
- %% Import Date: 2023-07-27T09:51:31.620+10:00 %%

Notetaking - Obsidian

- Free and useful notetaking software is obsidian
- https://obsidian.md/
- Bit of a learning curve but start simple. YouTube shows many ways to use.
- Mdnotes for Zotero (for use with Obsidian)
- Like a personal wiki
- Advanced
- ResearchRabbit (https://www.researchrabbit.ai/)
- Introduction https://youtu.be/7yTs-jZygE0
- How to use with Zotero https://youtu.be/6vVcqwdpfK0





Study tips – neuropsychology based



- Say what you want to remember out loud
- Try to predict whether you will remember something you want to remember.
- Spend 40 seconds rehearsing something you want to remember.
- Sleep on things you want to remember.



Enjoy your careers



Promise



Future of occupational and environmental medicine



Purpose



Professional qualities