

# Prevalence of self-reported work-related illness and injuries among building construction workers, Shiraz, Iran

[Article - PDF](#)[Article - HTML](#)[Article - XML](#)**Published** Jul 25, 2018**DOI** <https://doi.org/10.17179/excli2018-1459>**Milad Derakhshan Jazari**

Student Research Committee, Department of Occupational Health Engineering, School of Health, Shiraz University of Medical Science, Shiraz, Iran

**Mehdi Jahangiri**

Research Center for Health Sciences, Institute of Health, Department of Occupational Health Engineering, School of Health, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

**Hamed Khaleghi**

Student Research Committee, Department of Occupational Health Engineering, School of Health, Shiraz University of Medical Science, Shiraz, Iran

**Narges Abbasi**

Student Research Committee, Department of Occupational Health Engineering, School of Health, Shiraz University of Medical Science, Shiraz, Iran

**Soheil Hassanipour**

Student Research Committee, Department of Occupational Health Engineering, School of Health, Shiraz University of Medical Science, Shiraz, Iran; Gastrointestinal & Liver Diseases Research Center (GLDRC), Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

**Mahnaz Shakerian**

Student Research Committee, Department of Occupational Health Engineering, School of Health, Shiraz University of Medical Science, Shiraz, Iran

**Mojtaba Kamalinia**

Department of Occupational Health Engineering, School of Health, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

## Abstract

The construction industry is one of the largest and most hazardous industries in the world, which has a direct role in the development of countries. The purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of self-reported work-related illness and injuries among construction workers in Shiraz, Iran. 850 randomly selected workers from 2450 construction sites completed a self-statement questionnaire regarding the prevalence of self-reported work-related illness and injuries (WRIs), in Shiraz, Iran. The association of WRIs with demographic variables were studied. The overall prevalence rate of occupational injuries was 31 %. Musculoskeletal disorders (53.3 %), eye diseases (34.1 %) and skin diseases (30.1 %) have been the most prevalent work-related illnesses among construction workers, respectively. The prevalence of WRIs among construction workers was significantly associated with age, education, marriage, work experience, safety training programs and number of workers in the workplace as well as employment status. Considering the high prevalence of WRIs among construction workers, more stringent occupational safety and health interventions are recommended in construction workplaces.

**How to Cite**

Derakhshan Jazari, M., Jahangiri, M., Khaleghi, H., Abbasi, N., Hassanipour, S., Shakerian, M., & Kamalinia, M. (2018). Prevalence of self-reported work-related illness and injuries among building construction workers, Shiraz, Iran. *EXCLI Journal*, 17, 724-733. <https://doi.org/10.17179/excli2018-1459>

[More Citation Formats](#)

Issue

[Vol 17 \(2018\)](#)

Section

Original articles



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#).

Authors who publish in this journal agree to the following terms:

- The authors keep the copyright and grant the journal the right of first publication under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution license, [CC BY 4.0](#). This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided that the original work is properly cited.
- The use of general descriptive names, trade names, trademarks, and so forth in this publication, even if not specifically identified, does not imply that these names are not protected by the relevant laws and regulations.
- Because the advice and information in this journal are believed to be true and accurate at the time of publication, neither the authors, the editors, nor the publisher accept any legal responsibility for any errors or omissions presented in the publication. The publisher makes no guarantee, express or implied, with respect to the material contained herein.
- The authors can enter into additional contracts for the non-exclusive distribution of the journal's published version by citing the initial publication in this journal (e.g. publishing in an institutional repository or in a book).

Powered by



[Make a Submission](#)

USER

Username

Password

☐ Remember me

[Login](#)

JOURNAL CONTENT

Search

## Search Scope

All

Search

## BROWSE

By Issue

By Author

## EXCLI Journal has been added to

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

Electronic Journals Library (EZB)

Web of Science

SCOPUS

Pubmed Central

Pubmed

EBSCO Academic Search

SCImago

LIVIVO

BASE

## Impact Factor

2013: 0.728

2014: 0.857

2015: 1.292

2016: 1.462

2017: 2.424

EXCLI Journal is a platinum open access journal. There are neither fees for authors submitting their papers nor fees for readers accessing PDFs of the published papers.

Articles published in EXCLI Journal are licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#).

