

THE EFFECT OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESSORS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES ON TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT WORKING ABILITY OF WORKERS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

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The aim was to quantify the presence of professional stressors in public companies and to analyze their effect on temporary and permanent working ability of workers with arterial hypertension. The research included 500 workers with arterial hypertension, without other diseases or disorders, employed in public companies. The exposed group consisted of 350 workers with arterial hypertension, exposed to occupational stress index (OSI) above 50 points. The control group was composed of 150 workers with arterial hypertension, without stressors in their workplaces (OSI under the 50 points). The exposed group showed a significantly higher level of total OSI and high demands stressor index, conflict index, underload and time limit index, compared to control group ($p < 0.001$). The analysis of temporary working inability determined statistically significant higher level of lost workdays per worker in the exposed group compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$). Average number of lost workdays per worker (temporary working disability) in the exposed group in one year increased with statistical significance along with OSI values at their workplace ($p < 0.001$). In the exposed group, the number of workers who qualify for disability retirement (permanent working disability) over a period of one year was significantly higher compared to control group ($p < 0.05$). The number of workers who qualify for disability retirement in the exposed group increased with statistical significance along with OSI values at their workplace ($p < 0.001$). Occupational stress is a significant factor of reduction of temporary and permanent work ability of exposed workers with arterial hypertension.

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Key words: occupational stress index, arterial hypertension, work ability, public companies