



P43 : ASSESSMENT OF RESEARCH DATA ABOUT BIOCIDAL IMPLEMENTORS IN TURKEY

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Aim: This study aims the assessment of biocidal implementors' general demographic characteristics, awareness level, implementation case.

Method: This study is a cross sectional work. In 2015, Public Health Institution of Turkey Environmental Health Department, Çukurova, Ankara and Gazi University School of Medicine Public Health Department academic members worked together and did this research study. Healthcare personnel made the survey to all licenced biocidal product implementator firms.

Findings: 1773 person joined this survey. 85.2% of them are man and 56.8% of them have highschool graduate-bachelor's degree. The average of this group is 35 (min:18, max:78). The average time for this work which is about biocidal implementation is 4.5 year (min:0, max:42). Daily average time for this work is 8 hours (min:1, max:12). During work hours the average implementation time is 3 hours (min:1, max:9). 98.5% of participants say that there is a locker room in their workplace, 95.1% of them go periodical health examination (42% semiannually, 58% yearly). 84.8% of the participants always wash their hand after implementation, 0.4% of them don't wash their hand. Participants prefer preparation of the product at work 61.8%, in car 4.8%, at the location of the implementation 33.4%. 86,1% of them have training on biocidal product implementation, the people who didn't have training 40% of them applied to be trained. 24.9% of them say we are under risk about poisoning. After the biocidal product implementation 1.2% of them always, 2.3% of them often, 12.8% of them sometimes have health complaint. The participants who prepare the biocidal product at work, have training on biocidal product implementation and think that poisoning bear no risk and eat outside are have less health complaint ($p < 0.05$). Gender, last educational information, whether they have a locker room at work, age, elapsed time of occupation, daily average working time and biocidal implementation time period on working time have significant relationship ($p > 0,05$).

Discussion-result: Biocidal product implementators are highly use locker room and go physical examination too often. For the solution, vocational training should be done consistently and comprehensively. True preparation and implementation procedures and handwash techniques should become prevalent to decrease the negative effects.

Key words: biocidal product, biocidal implementation, pest, training on biocidal implementation, biocidal poisoning