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# Comparative study on occupational health education model among Miners

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## Abstract

Occupational diseases and work-related diseases threaten miner's physical and mental health heavily, and health education was regarded as one of the most effective means to prevent occupational diseases and work-related diseases. Miners as one special population, miner's health education in mine possessed a strategic sense for occupational diseases and work-related diseases prevention. Moreover, studies that compared the effects of different education models were deficient.

A large number of studies indicated that miners had obtained the basic knowledge of occupational diseases and work-related diseases to a certain degree, but many miners were still very confused about the professional knowledge of occupational diseases and work-related diseases. But some education models were not easy to be carried out and education effects have not been ascertained.

We aims at investigate the occupational diseases and work-related diseases knowledge among miners and compare the effects of different occupational diseases and work-related diseases. Health education models among miners, which provide theoretical basis for health education on occupational diseases and work-related diseases in mine.

Questionnaire regarding knowledge, attitude and practice toward occupational diseases and work-related diseases was carried out among about 800 miners anonymously. 600 miners were randomly divided into three groups: self-education group (group A), expert lecture group (group B) and peer education group (group C). The education last for one year in all three groups. Questionnaire was conducted before education, 2 months and 12 months after education, respectively.

Our results showed that miners had understood the basic knowledge of occupational diseases and work-related diseases to a certain degree. However, many miners were still very confused about the professional knowledge of occupational diseases and work-related diseases. The awareness rate of occupational diseases and work-related diseases after different education in three groups was significant increased, while the effect in group B and C was better than that in group A. After education, miner's attitude was improved significantly in three groups.

**Conclusions:** all the three education models have significant educational effects. Generally, the effect of peer education was the best, the second was expert lecture and the last one was self-education. The ideal education model among miners should rely mainly on peer education while making expert lecture and self-education subsidiary to achieve better effect.

**Key-words:** health education; expert lecture; peer education; expert lecture; miners

## Biography

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Dr. Yuan's research includes pneumoconiosis epidemiology such as risk factors, epidemic character and preventive strategies, methods and pathogenesis; expound epidemic characteristics of pneumoconiosis and relationship of pneumoconiosis and geological condition; development of occupational tumorigenesis epidemiology; relationship of Helicobactori pylori and gastric cancer in coal miners and research on tuberculosis of pneumoconiosis.