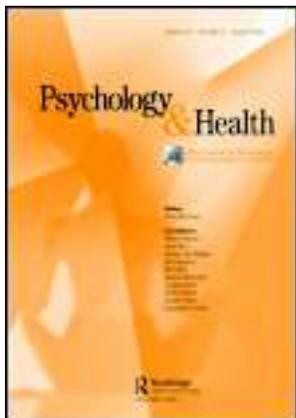


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Psychology & Health

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/gpsh20>

EHPS 2012 abstracts

Version of record first published: 01 Aug 2012.

To cite this article: (2012): EHPS 2012 abstracts, Psychology & Health, 27:sup1, 1-357

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08870446.2012.707817>

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collection methods, including photovoice and object elicitation interviews and focus groups. Work-a-long interviews with staff and participatory diagramming with managers have yet to be conducted. Preliminary findings of ethnographic observations suggest that care in nursing homes is socially and historically constructed, medically driven, and imbued with inherent power structures that disempower residents. The research aims to develop recommendations that challenge dominant discourses about care delivery in nursing homes with the aim of improving care quality provision.

The prevalence of Type D personality in Slovakia – preliminary findings

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The Type D personality (the joint tendency toward negative affectivity and social inhibition) was associated with poor physical and mental health status and with poor cardiac prognosis. The study aims to determine the prevalence of Type D personality among the 615 Slovak participants (141 primary school pupils, 77 primary school teachers, 102 university students and 295 adults). Respondents filled out the Type D Scale-14. The obtained data were statistically analysed using SPSS 18 for Windows. The results showed the lowest prevalence of type D personality among the university students (23.5%) and highest prevalence in the group of adults (36.6%). Our research was focused on healthy respondents. Next step will be to focus on the patients with different diagnoses (cardiovascular diseases, depression, and others). This work is in progress.

Occupational Injury Surveillance System in Romania – The changing dynamics of work-related accidents between 2001–2010

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Background: The assessment of occupational injuries is often problematic in middle-income countries due to a lack of proper surveillance system. The study describes the trend of work injuries in Romania and the dynamic of changes between 2001–2010. **Methods:** Data was collected from the National Institute of Statistics and the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work. Comparisons between years were calculated following the frequency index of accidents, main industries, age groups and gender. **Findings:** The total number of non-fatal occupational injuries had decreased, whereas frequency index of accidents for every 1000 workers didn't show a significant difference (2001–1.06‰, 2010–0.91‰). Each year, male workers, older workers (40–50 age category), and those working in construction and manufacturing were exposed to higher risk. **Discussion:** Statistical data is necessary for injury prevention and it represents a starting point for safety work conditions and for the development of health related problems.