

**CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER ESAMI, A N. 1 POSTO DI CATEGORIA D, POSIZIONE ECONOMICA D1, AREA TECNICA, TECNICO-SCIENTIFICA ED ELABORAZIONE DATI, PER LE ESIGENZE DEL DIPARTIMENTO DI SANITÀ PUBBLICA DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI FEDERICO II (COD. RIF. 2227), INDETTO CON DECRETO DEL DIRETTORE GENERALE N. 1006 DEL 19.10.2022)**

**QUESITI NON ESTRATTI ALLA PROVA ORALE DEL 24.01.2023**

**ELENCO N.9**

La prevenzione dei rischi chimici e genomici nei luoghi di lavoro

Avviare Microsoft Word, creare un nuovo documento, creare un elenco puntato inserendo le seguenti parole “primo -secondo- terzo -quarto”, dimensione del carattere 12, tipo carattere Times New Roman, colore carattere rosso. Chiudere e salvare il file sul desktop con nome “documento”.

Generally, work hours loss is used as a proxy for labour productivity loss. A day with temperatures exceeding 32°C can reduce daily labour supply in exposed sectors by up to 14% (45). In Australia workers carried out on average one hour less work per day when temperatures exceeded 37°C (compared with days in which temperature is below 30°C), as workers self-paced to maintain thermal comfort. Heat-related health risks increase when work is “externally paced” (41). Approximately one-third of baseline work productivity can be lost in physically demanding jobs when working at 40°C (87). In India, at WBGT>26°C the hourly number of rice bundles collected by farm workers was reduced approximately 5% per °C of increased WBGT (84). In the USA, at daily maximum temperature >29.4°C, workers in industries with high exposure to climate reduced daily time allocated to labour by as much as one hour.

**ELENCO N.5**

Strumenti di prevenzione dei rischi ambientali e climatici ed effetti sul genoma

Apri il programma Word e inserisci una casella di testo scrivi “Dipartimento di Sanità Pubblica” con carattere Arial, giustificato e con interlinea doppia.

To retrieve the relevant scientific literature on the effects of workplace heat on occupational health, it was decided to carry out three separate searches, one for each of the main health effects identified in a logical framework derived by the conceptual model produced by Schulte et al., with health outcomes varying depending on the exposure types (85, 86). These three search strategies were conducted in PubMed using pre-specified search terms and were focused on: i) heat-related illness (HRI), cardiovascular, respiratory and kidney diseases; ii) traumatic injuries and acute death; iii) vector-borne diseases or vectors distribution; they are shown in Appendix Table 1. To complement the search in PubMed, the EMBASE database was consulted, using a more concise search strategy [(‘climate change’/exp OR ‘climate change’) AND worker\* AND (‘health’/exp OR health OR injur\* OR disease\*)], to assess climate change effects on workers’ health.

**Per ordine del Presidente**  
**F.to Il Segretario della Commissione**  
**Sig. Pasquale Flagiello**