

# Common sickness experience by seafarers

[Experience](#)



Introduction Seafarers both work and live in the same place for varying lengths of time, at times away from their usual place of residence. Seafarers' stays being restricted more or less to port towns or cities, they are therefore, at the risk of contracting infectious sickness at ports of call in different countries. It can be argued out that, with "turn around" times at ports of call being short at present, the risk should be considered less; however, this is not the situation as demonstrated by some studies conducted in the recent past.

It may be that other factors such as recruiting seafarers from countries where certain infectious diseases are endemic without conducting a proper pre-recruitment medical examination, sexual behavior on board, intravenous drug abuse on board, living in close proximity to infected carriers, use of unhygienic food and water obtained at ports of call for consumption on board can still, cause infectious diseases among international seafarers. The effort of reducing and combating the rapid global spread of infectious diseases is no simple task.

The causes are multifaceted and thought to be identified before seeking their control. Most infectious diseases are preventable but their a etiology oftentimes lies outside the control of the health sector. Most of all, seafarers encountered this sickness because when they get to the other country some crew member cannot resist the weather of one country, most areas of the world costing substantial proportion of sicknesses Against this backdrop it is without doubt that global spread of infectious diseases had exacerbated and persists as a challenge to the seafarers health and also to national health economies. 1

In present day, seafarers where aware some diseases like Hepa, this diseases is danger in health of all human, hepa might came from dirty food or something. Not also from seafarers this is also for all people we should be aware dangerous diseases. Seafarers can cost sickness due to their emotions, they miss their families or even other they are lack of eating from time to time, and it has been happen the given outline above like injuries, poisons, diseases. crew members must have skills to avoid sickness of their daily lives to prevent good health in a right situations.

2 Chapter II Discussion of Findings I. Common forms of sickness . Injuries – is a legal term for an injury to the body, mind or emotions as opposed to an injury to property. a. Eye injuries – cost an flicking sand, flying pieces of wood and glasses. b. Head injuries – is also the common sickness of seafarers like they smell a bad chemical on board ship or some they smell a chemical that is bad to their daily activities. c. Bone, joint and muscle injuries – it is the result of high force impact or stress while joint injury if more often caused by a sudden impact to the joint, the ligaments always became damaged as a result of a dislocation. [http://en.wiki/ Personal Injuries](http://en.wiki/Personal%20Injuries) y:

James Gillay 2. Disease – is an abnormal condition that affect the body of an organism. It is often construed as a medical condition associated with specific symptoms and signs. d. Skin disease – are common for people of all ages whether you suffer with a rash, itchy skin, fungus or infection, skin bumps or skin tags. e. Infection disease – an organisms that are capable of causing disease are called pathogens. A pathogen attacks the body infection occurs whether the infection becomes a disease.

But the pathogens get past the defenses infection spreads and causes an infection disease most can be passed from individual. World health organisms International Medical Guide, WHO 2007) 3. Poisoning - are substances that cause disturbance to organisms, usually by chemical reaction or other activity on the molecular scale, when a sufficient quantity is absorbed by an organisms. f. Toxic - Toxic is the degree to which a substance can damage an organism. Toxicity can refer to the effect on a whole organism, such as an animal, bacterium, or plant, as well as the effect on a substructure of the organism, such as a cell (cytotoxicity) or an organ such as the liver (hepatotoxicity).

By extension, the word may be metaphorically used to describe toxic effects on larger and more complex groups, such as the family unit or society at large. " Toxicity Endpoints & Tests". AltTox. org. Retrieved 25 February 2012.

g. Venom - Venom is the general term referring to any variety of toxins[1] used by certain types of animals that inject it into their victims by the means of a bite, sting or other sharp body feature. [2] Unlike poison, which is ingested or inhaled, venom is usually delivered directly into the lymphatic system, where it acts faster.

Graystock, Peter; Hughes, William O. H. (2011). h. Poison to gases - are used in industry as chemical reagents. The chemical reactions they can be used for are more important than their toxicity. Today, chemists try to avoid the use of poisonous gases, but it is often not possible. Examples of large-volume industrial poisonous gases are hydrogen sulfide, cracked from oil, chlorine, in diverse chemical uses and to disinfect drinking. 4 i. Food

Poisoning –You may sometimes become very ill with the food poisoning problems after you eat the food.

Graystock, Peter; Hughes, William O. H. (2011). II. Causes of Illness j. Accident - An accident or mishap is an unforeseen and unplanned event or circumstance, often with lack of intention or necessity. It usually implies a generally negative outcome which may have been avoided or prevented had circumstances leading up to the accident been recognized, and acted upon, prior to its occurrence002E International Labour Organization (ILO) k. Bacteria- constitute a large domain of prokaryotic microorganisms.

Typically a few micrometres in length, bacteria have a wide range of shapes, ranging from spheres to rods and spirals. Bacteria were among the first life forms to appear on Earth, and are present in most habitats on the planet, growing in soil, water, acidic hot springs, radioactive waste,[2] and deep in the Earth's crust, as well as in organic matter and the live bodies of plants and animals, providing outstanding examples of mutualism in the digestive tracts of humans, termites and cockroaches.

On February 6, 2013, scientists reported that bacteria were found living in the cold and dark in a lake buried a half-mile deep under the ice in Antarctica. Gorman, James (6 February 2013). 5 I. Virus – is a small infectious agent that can replicate only inside the living cells of an organism, viruses can infect all type of organisms from animals, plants to bacteria and archaea. Mary, Brouson M. 1994 m. Chemical Exposure – can result in varying symptoms with different degrees of danger mild reactions including burning and tearing of the eyes. WHO press, 2007 III.

Remediations n. First Aid – is the provision of immediate care to a victim with an injury or illness usually effected by a lay person, and performed within a limited skill range. First Aid is normally performed until the injury or illness is satisfactorily dealt with a paramedic or doctors. Insel, Paul M. and Roth, Walton T. mayfield company. 1998 o. Herbal Cure - is the study and use of medicinal properties of plants. The scope of herbal medicine is sometimes extended to include fungal and bee products, as well as minerals, shells and certain animal parts.

Pharmacognosy is the study of all medicines that are derived from natural sources. Lichterman, B. L (2004) 6 p. Protection - The protection of sources, sometimes also referred to as the confidentiality of sources or in the U. S. as the reporter's privilege, is a right accorded to journalists under the laws of many countries, as well as under international law. Simply put, it means that the authorities, including the courts, cannot compel a journalist to reveal the identity of an anonymous source for a story.

The right is based on a recognition that without a strong guarantee of anonymity, many people would be deterred from coming forward and sharing information of public interests with journalists. As a result, problems such as corruption or crime might go undetected and unchallenged, to the ultimate detriment of society as a whole. In spite of any such legal protections, the pervasive use of traceable electronic communications by journalists and their sources provides governments with a tool to determine the origin of information. 1] In the United States, the federal government legally contends that no such protection exists for journalists. Liptak, Adam (February 11, 2012). q. Medical assistance – is a non-licensed allied health

occupation who reform administrative and clinical tasks to support the work of physicians and other health professionals. They preformed tasks procedures such as measuring patients vital signs, administering medications and injections, recording information in medical records keeping systems. Ventura, Florencio T. Medical First Aid