MORBILIDAD LABORAL EN EL SECTOR AGRÍCOLA EN TRABAJADORES AFILIADOS A UNA ADMINISTRADORA DE RIESGOS LABORALES (ARL) DE COLOMBIA, DURANTE EL PERIODO 2011-2012.

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Resumen.

Este estudio muestra la prevalencia por enfermedad laboral de un grupo de trabajadores afiliados a una ARL en Colombia. Compara la morbilidad laboral entre dos grupo de trabajadores expuestos y no expuestos al trabajo agrícola y al interior del grupo de trabajadores agrícolas agrupados en las actividades de corte de caña, cultivo de banano y flores. Se realizó un estudio descriptivo de tipo transversal durante el periodo 2011-2012, mediante la revisión de una base de datos de morbilidad laboral. Se realizó un análisis uni-variado y Bi-variado y se comparó la morbilidad con datos sociodemográficos, grupos de trabajadores agrícolas y no agrícolas, y actividad productiva del sector agrícola. Se revisaron 3129 diagnósticos de enfermedad profesional durante el periodo de estudio, 433 diagnósticos fueron trabajadores agrícolas y 2696 pertenecieron a otros grupos de trabajadores. Los desórdenes Osteomusculares fueron los diagnósticos más prevalentes en el grupo Agro 92% y No Agro 86% y en las actividades de corte de caña, cultivo de banano y flores. Entre el grupo Agrícola y no agrícola se encontraron diferencias significativas en los siguientes diagnósticos: Síndrome del túnel del carpo, Síndrome de manguito rotador, Otras sinovitis y tenosinovitis, Lumbago no Especificado, Hipoacusia Neurosensorial Bilateral y epicondilitis lateral; de igual manera se encontraron diferencias entre las actividades de corte de caña y cultivo de banano y flores en los diagnósticos de: Epicondilitis, Sinovitis, Síndrome del túnel del Carpo y Trastorno lumbar. El factor de riesgo más prevalente en el grupo agrícola fue el Ergonómico con el 92.8% de los casos.

Palabras Claves. Agricultores, Desordenes osteomusculares, prevalencia, Morbilidad, Riesgos laborales

OCCUPATIONAL MORBIDITY ON FARMWORKERS SECTOR AFFILIATED TO AN INSURANCE OF WORK HAZARDS (ARL) IN COLOMBIA DURING 2011-2012.

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Abstract.

This study shows the prevalence of occupational disease by a group of workers belonging to an ARL in Colombia. Compare the job morbidity between two groups of workers exposed and not exposed to agricultural work and between the group of agricultural workers grouped in the activities of cutting sugarcane, banana cultivation and flowers. A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted during the period 2011-2012, by reviewing a database of occupational morbidity. An analysis was performed uni-variate and bi-variate, and was compared morbidity data with sociodemographic data, groups of agricultural and non-agricultural workers and production activities in the agricultural sector. 3129 occupational disease diagnoses were reviewed during the study period, 433 diagnoses were farmworkers and 2696 belonged to other groups of workers. Musculoskeletal disorders were the most prevalent diagnoses on farmers group 92% and Non-farmers 86%, as well in the activities of cutting sugarcane, banana cultivation and flowers. Between agricultural and non-agricultural group significant differences were found the following diagnoses: Carpal tunnel syndrome, rotator cuff syndrome, synovitis and tenosynovitis, Unspecified Lumbago, Bilateral Sensorineural hearing loss and lateral epicondylitis; the same differences between the activities of cutting cane and banana growing and flowers in diagnoses were found: Epicondylitis, synovitis, Carpal tunnel syndrome and lumbar disorder. The most prevalent risk factor in the agricultural group was the Ergonomic with 92.8% of cases.

Keywords: Farmers, musculoskeletal disorders, prevalence, morbidity, occupational hazards.

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