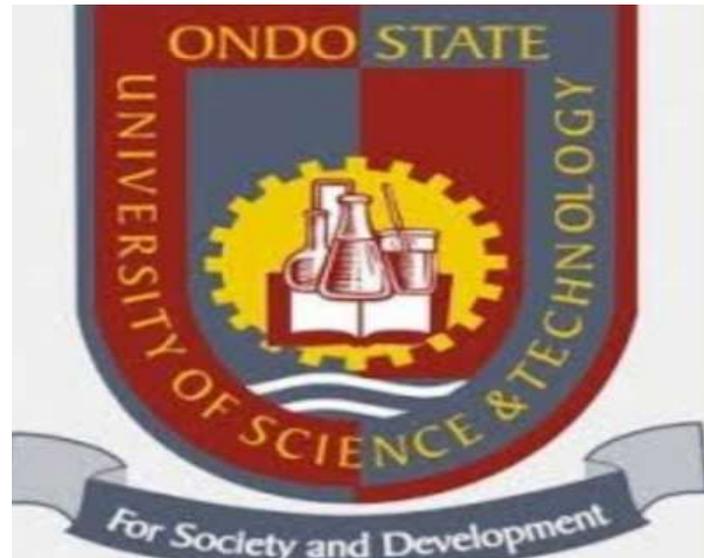


**ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD OF FISH SMOKING AMONG FISHER-FOLKS
IN COASTAL AREAS OF ONDO STATE, NIGERIA**

PRESENTED

BY



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Introduction

- Fish is an important source of protein.
- It compares favorably with milk, eggs and meat in its amino acid composition.
- It contains high levels of lysine and methionine both of which are lacking in tuber-based or cereal-based diet.
- About 90% of the world's fishery catches come from oceans and seas, as against the inland waters.

Introduction cont'd

- Fishing is done on a continuous basis in coastal communities in Nigeria
- Mostly, bumper harvest is experienced during dry seasons
- Fish is highly perishable due to its high moisture content.
- A varieties of methods are used in this harvest

Specific objectives

- To determine the socio-economic status of the respondents
- Determine the income generated from their fish smoking business
- To examine the connection between occupational hazards, labor loss and income generation.
- Make recommendation based on the findings of the study.

Hypothesis

- H_0 There is no significant relationship between the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and income loss
- H_0 There is no significant relationship between occupation hazard and loss of income

Methodology

➤ Study area

The Study was carried out in the Coastal areas of Ilaje local Government, Ondo State, Nigeria



Sampling technique and sample size

- Two Stage Sampling Techniques was used for the study
- ✓ First stage involves purposive selection of five (5) fishing villages namely;
 - Abereke,
 - Ayetoro,
 - Araromi,
 - Ugbo-nla and
 - Ilepete
- ✓ Second Stage involves random selection of twenty five (25) respondents from each selected village, making a sample size of 125.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

| Variables | Number of respondents | Percentage Frequency |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Age | | |
| 11-20 | 15 | 60 |
| 21-30 | 30 | 24 |
| 31-40 | 45 | 36 |
| 41-50 | 20 | 16 |
| 51-60 | 15 | 12 |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 25 | 20 |
| Female | 100 | 80 |
| Marital status | | |
| | | |
| Single | 15 | 12 |
| Married | 75 | 60 |
| Divorced | 17 | 13.6 |
| Widowed | 18 | 14.4 |

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Cont'd.)

| Educational level | | |
|----------------------------------|----|------|
| No formal education | 20 | 16.6 |
| Adult literacy school | 5 | 4 |
| Primary education | 80 | 64 |
| Secondary education | 20 | 16 |
| Household size | | |
| 0-5 | 15 | 12 |
| 6-10 | 63 | 50.4 |
| 11-15 | 25 | 20 |
| 16-20 | 22 | 17.6 |
| Level of experience (yrs) | | |
| 0-5 | 10 | 8 |
| 6-10 | 70 | 56 |
| 11-15 | 35 | 28 |
| >15 | 10 | 8 |

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Cont'd.)

Average income in a month (₦) 1USD = ₦360

| | | |
|------------------|----|------|
| 50,000 - 60,000 | 60 | 48 |
| 61,000 – 70,000 | 23 | 18.4 |
| 71,000 – 80,000 | 12 | 9.6 |
| 81,000 – 90,000 | 13 | 10.4 |
| 91,000 – 100,000 | 10 | 8 |
| Above 100,000 | 7 | 5.6 |

TYPES OF HAZARDS AND ITS EFFECTS

| PHYSICAL | EFFECTS |
|--|---|
| 1. Minor cuts, scraps, fall injury, sting from fish spines | Injury is simple and mostly non-fatal. Do not lead to prolonged loss of work if occur. Improper treatment of cut and scrapes areas leads to contamination. |
| 2. Exposure to heat and cold | At High Temperature -Causes increase in body temperature. -headache. At Low temperature -Frequent respiratory irritation e.g sneezing , coughing, numbness of fingers and toes, blanching of fingers, shock |

TYPES OF HAZARDS AND ITS EFFECTS (cont'd)

| | |
|---|---|
| Eye hazard and injury | During smoking, direct shoot and smoke causes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- eye redness or blood shoot eyes- itching, mucus discharge or pains- vision problem (blurred vision). |
| Burns injury, Fall injury (Sprain and fracture) | This affects the epidermal tissue of the skin |
| Excessive noise and vibration | Causes temporary or permanent hearing damage. |
| Snake bite | Bite from venomous snake can be deadly |

TYPES OF HAZARDS AND ITS EFFECTS (cont'd)

| BIOLOGICAL | EFFECTS |
|---|---|
| 1. Leeches and pathogens, nematodes, cestodes and other parasites | All these has adverse effects on humans |
| CHEMICAL | |
| 1. Smoke from firewood | Causes asthma and other respiratory ailments. Cancer as a result of exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) |
| ERGONOMIC | |
| 1. Internal injuries, broken bone or dislocation, back sprain or strain | Causes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- pain and tenderness- difficult in moving and breathing- swelling or bruising- discoloration of the skin- muscle cramping or spasm |

TYPES OF HAZARDS AND ITS EFFECTS (cont'd)

| PSYCHOSOCIAL | EFFECTS |
|---|--|
| Work-related stress included excessive working time and over work. Bullying, which may include emotional and verbal abuse , mental demand | loss of appetite disturbed sleep, constantly sulking, fatigue (muscle fatigue) or loss of energy; indecisiveness poor concentration |

Plate 1: Smoke emission from fish processing unit with resultants pollution of the environment thereby causing hazards to workers and dwellers.



Plate 2: A fish processor working in processing unit without protective gadgets; prone to several injuries.



Plate: Picture of the smoking fire place



Plate4: Picture of smoking been done in an enclosed area



Plate 5: Women smoking fish in a smoke filled environment



Plate 6: Skin burn injury due to fish processor not using hand gloves



Source: www.elginburninjurylawyer.co

Plate 7: An eye injury suffered by a fish processor without protective glasses



Source: www.letsgohealthy.blogspot.com

Plate 8: Fall injury sustained by processor.



Source: www.ibtimes.com

Plate9: Finger infected from fish spine injury



Source: www.emedicinehealth.com/fingerinfection/articleem.htm

Occupational Health Hazard and Income loss of the respondents

1USD= ₦360

| Hazard | Frequency | Percentage (%) | Estimate amount loss (₦) per month |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Excessive Exposure to heat and cold | 123 | 98.4 | 15,000 |
| Burns | 90 | 72 | 18,000 |
| Smoke inhalation | 120 | 96 | 20,000 |
| Stings and bites | 80 | 64 | 13,000 |
| Cuts and wounds | 100 | 80 | 10,000 |
| Broken bone or dislocation | 60 | 48 | 10,000 |
| Back sprain or strain | 115 | 92 | 19,000 |
| Eye problem | 90 | 72 | 15,000 |
| Whitlow | 40 | 32 | 8,000 |
| Diarrhea | 30 | 24 | 5,000 |

Test of Hypothesis

| Variable | r value | p value | Remarks |
|---------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Age | 0.657 | 0.039 | Significant |
| Household size | -0.203 | 0.574 | Not significant |
| Years of experience | -0.297 | 0.404 | Not significant |

Conclusion

- Hazards and risks have the potential of affecting people and all human activities have this inherent capacity.
- Ill health, in addition to productivity loss, can cause large amount of out-of- pocket healthcare expenditure
- This reduces current and accumulated household savings and pushes individuals into impoverishment and poverty.
- These occupational hazards in the area contributed significantly to the occurrence of work related diseases and significant income loss mainly due to the valuable time lost to sicknesses.

Recommendations

- Government should provide more functional and fully equipped health care facilities to cater for the people.
- The extension workers should educate the people more on safety precautions to reduce to the minimum these occupational hazards.
- Awareness and enlightenment campaign should be adequately embarked upon by different stakeholders in the industry on the use of safety gadgets so as to reduce hazards due to injuries.

Thanks for
listening.