**DESCRIPTION OF A STUDY COURSE – SYLLABUS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Title of a course** | **Safety and protection in hotel industry and tourism** | | | | |
| **Study programme** | **Professional undergraduate study Occupational Safety** | | | | |
| **Status of a course** | Obligatory | | | | |
| **Year of study** | 3. | **Semester** | W | **ECTS credits** | 5 |
| **Teaching plan**  **(L + E + S+ Pr)** | 2+2+0+0 | | | | |
| **Goals of a course** | | | | | |
| Introduce students to job requirements, the most common diseases, and hotel and tourism legislation. | | | | | |
| **Conditions for enrolling course** | | | | | |
| No conditions | | | | | |
| **Expected learning outcomes on a level of a course** | | | | | |
| 1. Recognize job requirements in the hospitality and tourism industry. 2. Assess critical points of work in the hospitality and tourism industry. 3. Assess the specifics of working conditions. 4. Define the most common diseases in the hospitality and tourism industry. 5. Apply legislation from the field of security and protection in the hospitality and tourism industry. | | | | | |
| **Content of a course** | | | | | |
| Health problems of workers in hotel industry and tourism due to long-hour standing position, lifting and carrying weight: varicose veins, thrombosis, thrombophlebitis; reactions of their body to workload of bones, joints, spine, feet; rheumatism; abdominal hernia; protection from adverse body pose. Handling machines, equipment, tools; accidents, injuries; protection from accidents and injuries. Biological factors in working environment; infectious intestinal diseases, food poisonings, parasites, hepatitis A, BSE, legionellosis; legislative for food handling personnel, efficacy of periodical health examination; possibilities of importation of infectious diseases not present in Croatia due to tourism migrations. Physical factors in working environment: microclimate conditions in kitchens and other spaces. Chemical factors: soaps, detergents; DDD-substances; poisonings, allergies, occupational dermatoses. Personal protection equipment. Working clothes in hotel industry. | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |