**DESCRIPTION OF A STUDY COURSE – SYLLABUS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Title of a course** | **Fundamentals of safety** | | | | |
| **Study programme** | **Professional undergraduate study Occupational Safety** | | | | |
| **Status of a course** | Obligatory | | | | |
| **Year of study** | 1. | **Semester** | S | **ECTS credits** | 4 |
| **Teaching plan**  **(L + E + S+ Pr)** | 2+0+2+0 | | | | |
| **Goals of a course** | | | | | |
| Introduce students to basic concepts in the field of occupational safety and teach them to distinguish hazards, harms and efforts so that they can identify the causes of occupational injuries. | | | | | |
| **Conditions for enrolling course** | | | | | |
| No conditions | | | | | |
| **Expected learning outcomes on a level of a course** | | | | | |
| 1. Identify concepts from the field of occupational safety. 2. Distinguish types of hazard, harmfulness and effort. 3. Identify and review the causes of occupational injuries. 4. Identify factors in preventing occupational injuries. 5. Evaluate occupational injury data. | | | | | |
| **Content of a course** | | | | | |
| Basic concepts: Definitions - incidents, accidents, injuries, damages, occupational diseases, diseases related to the place of work, hazards and noxiousness, risks and hazard assessment. Theory about incidents and accidents: the fundamental theory about the incidental nature of accidents, acting on workers' perception and prevention of accidents, tendency towards accidents, theory of adjustment or stress theory, theory of defined goals and liberties, domino theory or theory of a sequential cause of accidents. Accidents analysis: Accidents - study, classification, examination of causes, data processing, practical examples and analysis, tables of time-lasting workload. Statistics of accidents at work. Prevention of accidents: technical, organizational and individual factors in accidents prevention. Keeping workers' interest in occupational safety. | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |