Return on Investment When Implementing Hazard Controls

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I**ntroduction**

Return on investment is one of the key indicators of performance in organizations. Organizations should only invest in projects whose level of returns are higher than the cost of investment. In health care setting, mitigating hazards should be based on the benefits attained. Hazards are sources of risk to a health care. Proper mitigation will result in better management of the problem. The focus of the article is on musculoskeletal disorders and injuries. Workers often face various risks that has to be controlled and managed. As a result, they often get musculoskeletal injuries (Choi, Rajendran, & Ahn 2017, p42). This results in the injury of the nerves and the muscles. Lack of proper control of this challenge limits the ability of the individuals to execute tasks sustainably. It is worth noting that without proper management of costs and benefits, it would be difficult for health facilities to identify whether the hazard management process is justified or not.

**Summary and analyses**

Stretching programs are adopted by organizations with an aim of reducing the severity of such injuries. These programs are referred to as stretch and flex (SF). Many workers are of the view that such programs are of significant value to them as they aids in mitigation of these challenges. In the study the reason why the SF was conducted is assessed (Choi, Rajendran, & Ahn, 2017, p41). Majority of the respondents indicate that the engagement was a result of the back injuries, high incident rate and the belief that it would end up reducing the chances of occurrence. Various companies were assessed in the research process and it’s clear that majority of them had already established SF program. The establishment of this program had resulted in the enhanced wellbeing of the individuals who were working in such companies. In the study, the views were collected from the respondents and the foremen. Most of the people who were involved in the study are people who are trained in SF. In this study, OSHA recognize injuries were assessed (Choi, Rajendran, & Ahn 2017, p39). Assessment were carried out before the adoption of the program and after the implementation of the program. This ensured that proper controls were adopted based on the findings. Ergonomic interventions and administrative controls are recommended in the study.

**Discussion**

Based on the information presented in the article, it is evident that hazard control is important. It enables the health facility to reduce the risks. From the article, it is evident that such investments in hazard control should be based on the benefits that are realized from the same. In order for an organization to successfully implement the right controls, it is important to ensure that the benefits exceeds the costs. For instance, the stretch and flex programs requires limited financial resources (Choi, Rajendran, & Ahn 2017, p39). In spite of this, it is evident that the health of the employees in organizations is enhanced. This results in a higher level of return in investment. Evident from the findings in the article, it is clear that proper hazard control is important. It reduces the level of accidents and injuries that employees encounters in organizations while at the same time enabling such employees to manage the injuries that have already occurred.

**Summary of Articles Conclusion and Opinions**

Work place SF enables the employees to reduce the level of work place injuries. The process requires limited financial resources and hence the level of return in investments is high. Safety improvement have positive correlation with the SF programs adopted by individuals in an organization. It is thus important for the top management in organizations to promote the SF programs. Establishing the right level of controls on hazards is important as it results in increased level of return in investment from the same.

References

Choi, S. D., Rajendran, S., & Ahn, K. (2017). Stretch & flex programs: Effects on the reduction

of musculoskeletal disorders & injuries. *Professional Safety*, 62(5), 38-43. Retrieved from https://search-proquest-com.libraryresources.columbiasouthern.edu/docview/1900042510?accountid=33337