



It is generally recognized that no workplace is completely safe and free from health hazards. Workers are potentially exposed to various occupational and environmental hazards, and may suffer from accidents and occupational diseases. Not only that, nutritional problems such as obesity, anaemia, and chronic energy deficiency are not uncommon in the working population. For that situation, it can be argued that worker's health conditions as well as their working capacity may be affected which in turn leads to a decreased productivity.

There are several ways that can be applied simultaneously to maintain the workers' health. First, the exposure control through hazard elimination or substitution, followed by engineering control, administrative control, and the least effective measure is the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Second, by conducting occupational surveillance which is a program of medical examinations to detect early warning signs of harmful exposure. Third, by performing an occupational nutrition approach which ensures adequate nutritional intake. Through multi-sectoral collaboration involving participation and support from the government, private sector, and non-governmental organizations, it is hoped that workers can be truly empowered, their health is maintained, nutritional adequacy is fulfilled, thus leading to higher productivity.

Finally, I would like to express my deep appreciation to the authors for these scientific works as well as to the reviewers for their careful reviews, and invaluable and constructive comments. Therefore, I really hope that this special issue on Occupational, Environmental Medicine and Nutrition can be of interest and benefit, including, but not limited to, the academic community, occupational health and safety practitioners, policy makers, and companies.

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