

Table 2. Some effects of the absence of an intrinsically harmful element, external to the victim, directly causing the injury, on prevention approaches to implement

Effect of absence of an intrinsically harmful element, external to the victim, directly causing the injury	Determinants of prevention approaches to which these effects refer
Individual factors spontaneously highlighted and underestimation of the risk in terms of seriousness and inevitability	Perception of the risk and its causes (Leamon and Murphy, 1995 ; Leclercq, 2002)
Impossibility to implement actions preventing the contact between an harmful element and the employee (replacing a carcinogenic substance or installing a housing around machine moving parts for example)	Impossibility of actions in terms of protection/prevention at the level closest to the injury in the accident or pathology genesis (Leclercq et al., 2010)
Impossibility to use a priori risks assessment methods based on identifying elements subjected to regulations or instructions, especially intrinsically harmful elements	A priori risk assessment difficult (Leclercq et al., 2010)