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RISK FACTORS AFFECTING WORKERS OF LIVESTOCK COMPLEXES AND PREVENTION OF RESPIRATORY DISEASES OCCURRING DURING PRODUCTION

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Abstract

The article analyzes the main occupational risk factors for the development of upper respiratory tract diseases among workers in livestock complexes, the dynamics and structure of upper respiratory tract diseases, the hygienic principles of occupational health risk management for this category of workers are based on scientific recommendations for the primary and secondary prevention of upper respiratory tract diseases.

Key words

livestock workers, occupational health risk factors, primary and secondary prevention.

In the last decade, respiratory diseases (RPD) caused by environmental factors, including industrial diseases during production, have become increasingly relevant - they are of medical and social importance worldwide. According to WHO experts, in 2023, 75 million deaths, 11.9 million (17.5 percent) respiratory diseases, 14.9 million Covid-19 (4.7 million - chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, 2.5 million - pneumonia; 1,3 million - tuberculosis; asthma 180,000, acute respiratory infections 1.3 million, 2.3 million - lung cancer).

As of January 1, 2022, the highest rate of diseases diagnosed in our Republic for the first time is caused by respiratory diseases. 13,000 people out of 100,000 people this disease is observed.

8.8% of those who died in 2023 are below the working age, 24.6% are of working age, and 66.6% are older than working age. In 2022, 20 percent of all deaths occurred in individuals under the age of 20, 24.6 percent in the age group of 20 to 59 years, and 55.4 percent in the age group of 60 years and older. done Thus, a significant (2.3 times) reduction in the percentage of deaths among children and young people and a slight increase in the percentage of the elderly was observed.

World Statistics estimates that around 2.3 million men and women die each year as a result of industrial accidents or work-related diseases - an average of 6,000 worldwide every day. Worldwide, approximately 340 million industrial accidents and 160 million occupational diseases are registered annually. World statistics regularly updates this data, changes in this data indicate an increase in the number of accidents and deterioration of health.

Relevance of the problem . The distribution, etiology, pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of respiratory diseases caused by working conditions in livestock complexes have not yet been fully studied.

Results of scientific work: Currently, the main technological processes of production in livestock complexes are animal feeding and watering, manure removal, milking, veterinary treatment, cleaning and disinfection of buildings and equipment. The preparation of feed for livestock is carried out in separate feed processing shops, and distribution to livestock is manual and partially automated[1,3,12].

As a result of the conducted scientific research, it was shown that the working conditions of the workers of the animal husbandry complex showed that the labor process in animal husbandry is very

intensive. The operational workload in performing the main types of work is 92-96% of the shift time and indicates that the rest mode is not properly distributed among the workers.

When analyzing the intensity of working conditions in livestock complexes, the following was found: 88-90% among workers who take care of dairy and meat cows, 75-78% among workers who take care of calves, 45-55% among milkmen, 72-79% in the workshop for preparing fodder, 72-79% in butchers of poultry houses. 35-40%, 65-70% among workers who clean livestock rooms, 60-75% among employees of the veterinary department[12,15,18].

Livestock complexes use most technology to feed black cattle, clean rooms, remove manure, Although preparation of soft feed, milking of cows is automated and mechanized, cleaning of rooms, loading of manure on a conveyor, some processes of distribution of food to black cattle require a lot of physical labor from workers. So, intensive muscle activity, some technological processes cause high physical pressure on the upper and lower limbs, shoulder muscles, and lumbar spine. In cleaning machine rooms, distributing food to cattle, cutting cattle intended for meat, workers perform one kind of movement from one thousand to two thousand. In addition, a lot of physical effort is spent on providing veterinary services to animals, measuring them, vaccinating them, and castrating them[6,7,12].

It should be noted that workers who take care of large animals and distribute food travel 4-6 km per shift. Workers of the main departments of the animal husbandry complex, employees of the veterinary service strictly maintain the established regime. When you feel responsible for the established setting, compliance with the schedule, animal health, emotional pressure appears again. As a result of direct communication with domestic animals, workers are exposed to various injuries and zoonoses diseases[15,16,17].

In the assessment of working conditions, the following indicators are used to assess the severity and tension of the labor process, that is, in the assessment of the severity of the work: the stereotype of the work movement, the work position, the number of bends during the shift, the number of movements in space, static tension[8,9,10].

The tension of the labor process: monotony of work, sensory strain, intellectual strain, strain on the vision analyzer, work time, evaluation.

The indicators of the severity of working conditions are based on the assessment of working conditions, depending on the technological process, the mass of the load lifted during the working day, the working position, the amount of stereotyped movements, the bending position of the body, and taking into account the movements in the workplace[5,16,18].

When assessing the severity of the work process in the beef and meat cattle care building, the results of the following factors, i.e., chemical factors, dustiness, microbial contamination level, noise, microclimate, bending level of work and severity level were evaluated in a generalized order and the results were presented, the overall severity level included in class 3.2.

The working conditions of the employees of the Omulta feed preparation shop and the maternity ward are also included in class 3.2. Working conditions of workers of milkers and cleaners of poultry houses and barns are included in class 3.1. The degree of severity of labor conditions of laboratory assistants, veterinarians, guards and accountants is included in class 2.0.

Care of dairy and meat animals, maternity workers, milkers, poultry workers, feed preparation shop workers, and barn dusters, when assessing the severity of the work process based on the results of chemical factors, grade 3.1, according to dustiness, grade 2.0, according to noise It is included in 3.1 class, 2.0 class according to microclimate indicators, 2 class according to labor intensity[10,18].

Lab assistants, veterinarians, guards and accountants are included in class 2 when the severity of the work process is evaluated according to the results of chemical factors, dustiness, microbial contamination, noise, microclimate, the level of labor intensity and the level of severity.

At the same time, in certain workplaces, noise is reflected as the main harmful factor.

Based on the above data, it can be concluded that the air of the workplaces of the livestock complex is mainly polluted by microorganisms, gases (hydrogen sulphite, ammonia, methylmercaptan), dust. As a result of the complex effect of such harmful factors on the body of workers, they develop pathologies of the upper respiratory organs, including allergic diseases.

Animal husbandry in the complex worker - servants work medium level physical work type enters

Some technological processes decrease fed mandatory in the situation high physical pressure under will be done . Above pathologies with one in line in workers peripheral nervous system to diseases take coming can.

So by doing today's time animal husbandry in the complex worker employees mex n ati 3.1 and 3.2 classes belongs to harmful work condition with depends occupations type enters

So and animal husbandry complexes working workers work conditions hygienic features analysis to do valid to the rules according to of workers breath get system to the situation effect doer and the following harmful work release factors to determine enable gives professional of diseases development take will come.

In the herdsmen dust factor , work in place of air complicated composition and microclimate inconvenience , worker organism individual sensitivity , organic dust and allergic reactions to microflora as a result developing as well as dust chemical and mechanical component part and his fibrogenic effect big important have

Temporarily work ability loss with depends common illness in the composition cattle breeders between high breath members diseases work conditions and of workers professional to the experience looking significant degree turning around stands working in animal husbandry complexes, diseases of respiratory organs (30.4%), injuries caused by external causes, poisoning and some other consequences (8.7 %), diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (18.8%), diseases of the nervous system (10.4%) , diseases of the digestive system (12.8%) , diseases of the circulatory system (9.2%) did [14,15,17] .

Among the diseases structure, temporary loss of work ability with respiratory diseases 68.2 ± 1.15 case was 491.04 days and the average duration of one case for respiratory diseases was 7.2 days. Among respiratory diseases, the most frequent nosological forms of illness of workers with temporary loss of working capacity are ARVI, acute respiratory infections, acute pharyngitis and acute tonsillitis (angina) 34.7 ± 1.14 and 32, respectively, in the main workplaces than in the control group. $.6 \pm 1.12$, pharyngitis 19.2 ± 0.66 and 22.5 ± 0.8 , laryngitis 20.3 ± 0.78 and 19.9 ± 0.68 , chronic otitis 25.8 ± 0.9 and 24.8 ± 0.86) was noted (pictures 1-2).

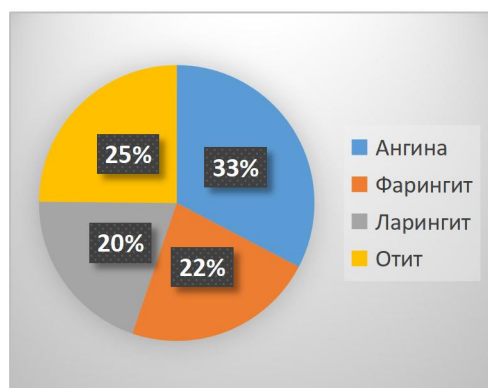
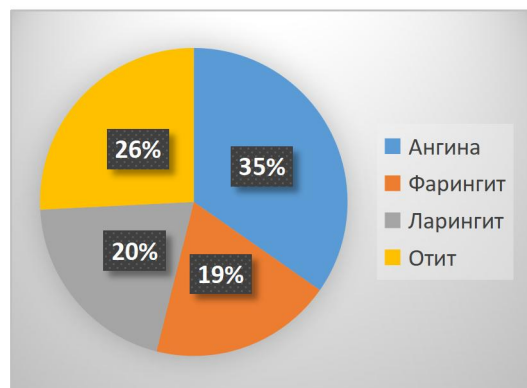


Figure 1 Upper respiratory tract diseases among workers in the main group Figure 2 Upper respiratory tract diseases among workers in the control group

The incidence of angina was observed to be high among milkmaids (24.5%), poultry workers (18.6%), animal feed production workers (16.4%) and barn cleaners (40.2). Diseases of pharyngitis and laryngitis were also recorded mainly in the workers of the departments named above[6,8,9,12].

It should be noted that the constant high level of noise (90.6 ± 6.1) and exposure to workers for 5.5 hours a day in the feed production workshop resulted in a high incidence of otitis media in workers (25.8 ± 3.4). it was observed that their level often exceeds the REK.

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