

Modern Ideas About Some Diseases of Livestock Workers (Literature Review)

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Abstract

Man interacts with the external environment that surrounds him. Water, air, plants, animal life, food products, habitat, clothing, noise, vibration, radiation, various drugs, biological preventive drugs, modern airliners, various toxic chemicals used against agricultural pests and others are the environment that surrounds a person. The listed factors directly affect a person's physical and mental health. Mutagenic (oncogenic, teratogenic) factors, which are increasing in the biosphere due to environmental pollution, cause an increase in hereditary diseases.

Factors affecting human health • 1. Environment - 20% • 2. Heredity - 20% • 3. Lifestyle - 50% • 4. Health care - 10%.

Keywords: Environment, lifestyle, physical and mental health, hereditary diseases, noise, vibration, radiation exposure.

Relevance of the Topic

Unfavorable working conditions in animal husbandry complexes are related to architectural planning and structural defects of their construction, insufficient improvement of zoo-veterinary and technological equipment, deficiencies in sanitary, veterinary and decontamination measures, most of the working conditions do not meet sanitary and hygienic requirements, microclimate does not meet sanitary and zootechnical standards. can be [T.V Panova]

According to D.O. Karimov (2014), 30.6 percent of workers' health was caused by the fear of losing their job, not to consult a doctor, secondly by financial difficulties (20.9 percent), in other cases, by lifestyle, etc.

The peculiarity of the work of workers in livestock complexes causes the emergence of various diseases among them [4].

Many studies have shown that livestock workers are at high risk of developing various inflammatory diseases. The presence of saprophytic microorganisms in the air of the working area is currently considered as an independent harmful biological factor in the working environment. At the same time, the structure of occupational disease is mainly based on the effect of various aerosols and allergens of chemical origin and practically reflects the negative effect of the biological factor [13].

The need for primary and secondary prevention of health disorders of livestock workers is related to the special urgency of the problems of organizing medical care.

This is due to the limitation of qualified medical care for rural residents, including professional pathological care [4].

Despite the reliable information about the health effects of saprophytic microorganisms polluting the air of production buildings, microbiological contamination of the working environment is still not given enough attention in the hygienic assessment of the working conditions of livestock workers. The structure of occupational disease is mainly formed due to various types of exposure to aerosols and allergens of chemical origin [6].

When comparing statistics on occupational diseases, it became clear that according to the International Labor Organization, 2.3 million men and women die every year from accidents and occupational diseases [5].

The types and intensive trends of diseases are very diverse. For example, in China in 2010, 27,240 occupational diseases were recorded, of which 23,812 were caused by dust exposure, in Argentina, 22,013 occupational diseases were recorded in 2010, mostly musculoskeletal injuries and respiratory diseases were observed, in Japan in 2011, 7,779 occupational diseases were recorded, among which injuries of the spine prevailed. In 2011, 5,920 occupational diseases were reported in Great Britain, the most common of which was pneumoconiosis. In the United States of America, 207.5 workers were infected with occupational diseases in 2011 [8].

According to R. Ya. Khamitova, (2000) statistics of occupational diseases do not determine the real occupational risk and damage to workers' health.

Currently, 12-13 thousand occupational diseases are registered in Russia every year. Analysis of the morbidity of livestock workers showed that it is formed by a certain group of respiratory diseases (40%), cardiovascular system (4.6%), musculoskeletal system (13.7%), skin and subcutaneous tissue. (4.6%), specific female pathologies (18.5%), other diseases (18.5%), which is higher than the average for the agro-industrial complex. The results of the survey showed that morbidity is directly related to unfavorable conditions [5,8,13,7].

The leading harmful factors for workers are livestock breeders - animal and plant origin (24% share in the complex of aerosol harmful factors) and biological factor (21.4%); then hard work, harmful substances and noise (14.3% each), then microclimate (11.4%) [10].

The method of assessing the risk of occupational diseases caused by the complex effect of factors specific to workers working in the livestock complex provides a diagnostic efficiency of up to 0.87 for bronchopulmonary diseases and 0.88 for predicting diseases of the genitourinary system[11].

According to the criterion of fatal and serious injuries in Russian agro-industrial production, the most damaging industry is animal husbandry (24.5% of the total number of deaths and 19.2% of the total number of seriously injured). More than 50% of workers (799 people) of the total number of deaths in the production of livestock

products are injured during the service of dairy herds of cattle, 6.8% during the service of young cattle, 4.8% during the feeding of livestock. The largest number of fatal accidents occurs due to unsatisfactory work organization (999 workers of the network died, or 65.7% of the total number of deaths over five years). Common reasons: lack of control by managers over compliance with production discipline - 403 (26.5 percent) deaths, lack of control by managers over the safe implementation of the production process - 223 (14.7 percent), hiring of unemployed persons those with appropriate training in labor protection - 118 (7.7%), violation of animal housing and care requirements - 104 (6.8%), employment of persons without appropriate professional training - 38 (2.5%) , violation of requirements for production buildings and areas - 26 (1.7%), lack of personal protective equipment - 15 (1.0%)[9].

Prosvernitsina S.A. According to (2008), the most common diseases in fodder sets are diseases of the upper respiratory tract, among which chronic diffuse bronchitis, chronic tonsillitis, allergic bronchospasm bronchitis, bronchial asthma, and pneumoconioses predominate.

Working conditions in the feed mill are characterized by a number of unfavorable factors affecting the condition of the oral cavity according to the type of occupational hazard. The main thing is dust: in the elevator - grain dust, in the production shop and granulated mixed feed shop - multicomponent dust [8].

The prevalence of caries among workers working at the fodder distribution and preparation point is 100%, 87.36% of non-carious lesions, 40.8% of gingivitis, and 39.66% of cases of periodontitis were detected. 12.64% of those examined at the enterprise have diseases of the mucous membrane [5].

Among agricultural workers with newly identified occupational diseases, the group of mechanists is leading, with a total share of more than 50%. The second place (40%) is cattle breeders of various specialties, among whom more (71.0%) are milkers and machine milking operators, ; 12.0% are cattle and pig breeding workers [3,2]

Peripheral diseases of the nervous and locomotor system (67.3%), they are formed under the influence of excessive tension of individual organs and systems against the background of heavy work. This is followed by diseases caused by physical factors, followed by general vibration disease (11.4%) and noise-induced hearing loss (6.1%). The next place is occupied by occupational diseases of the respiratory system (14.4%) and about 1.0% by occupational diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue [6,7].

G. G. As a result of research conducted by Otsenka (2008), among the diseases identified in men, circulatory system diseases are the first in 28.4%, locomotor system diseases are in second place in 20.4%, digestive system diseases are in 17.1%, respiratory system diseases are in second place. 7.1% and diseases of the nervous system 5.5%, diseases of organs in the first place in women are digestion 25.0%, the second - locomotor system 17.6%, the third - nervous system 14.6%, respiratory

system 12.7%, from 2.4 to 5.4% diseases of the endocrine system, as well as the genitourinary system.

Milking milk by hand on dairy farms is hard and tiring work that puts a strain on the arm and shoulder muscles. In addition, as a result of long-term uncomfortable squatting, the milker may suffer from occupational diseases, including neuromyositis, peripheral angioneurosis, tendovaginitis, and polyarthritis, along with a decrease in work ability.

It is a specific viral disease called "milker's nodule" that occurs on the fingers of milkers and passes through the udder glands of a sick cow during manual milking [GA Bezrukova, 2011].

As a result of the conducted research, 12.7% of lactating women rated their health as "good", 72.3% as "satisfactory", and 14.8% as "poor". But at the same time, 25% of working women do not care about their health, only 54.1% of women go to the doctor when they are sick [4,6].

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