

Occupational Diseases, their Causes

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Annotation: In the current situation one of the important tasks is to protect the health of the population working in the various institutions, enterprises, organizations that exist in our republic, and its solution is related to solving ecological, socio-economic, medical, biological and other tasks. Timely detection of occupational diseases and their prevention are of great importance in solving these issues.

Keywords: occupational diseases, disability biological factors, physical stress, physical factors, industrial aerosols, toxico-chemical, ethics.

Occupational diseases -diseases that always belong to work related to certain harmful effects of occupational factors, and also occur several times faster when working under the influence of these harmful factors than in other conditions[1,2]. In the appointment of temporary incapacity for work and disability pensions, the diseases specified in the "List of Occupational Diseases" approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 249 of May 11, 1994 and No. 300 of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan of June 6, 2000 Diseases in the list of occupational diseases approved by Order No. If an employee contracts a disease specified in the list, even if he works in a profession or industry not directly specified in the list, this disease is considered an occupational disease[3].

List of occupational diseases:

1. Diseases caused by biological factors.
2. Diseases caused by physical stress
3. Diseases caused by physical factors.
4. Diseases caused by industrial aerosols and dust.
5. Diseases caused by toxic-chemical factors.

An employee works in one or another labor team. For its operation, regulatory conditions must be created according to the requirements of the current labor legislation. Despite this, we witness various diseases occurring in all professions[4]. Incompatible factors that have a negative effect on the human body appear in several forms: chemical (lead, mercury, manganese, benzene, chromium beryllium and other substances), dusts found in production (silicon, copper "mir", various physical factors found in the enterprise environment (strong noise, vibration, radioactive substances, ionizing (radioactive), infrared and ultraviolet rays, electromagnetic waves, ultrasound, temperature exceeding the norm, high relative humidity, atmospheric pressure) and biological factors (microbial, virus) can cause occupational diseases. (The list of dangerous and harmful substances that we are referring to is approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.

200 of July 10, 2012 "On the Procedure for Medical Examination of Employees listed in Annex 1 of the Regulation)[5,6].

In the prevention of occupational diseases, health care carried out in treatment facilities owned by the enterprise, provision of special preventive food, careful control of working conditions, initial and periodic medical examination at the time of employment are of great importance.

It should not be forgotten that there are specific aspects of medical ethics and deontology in the study, diagnosis and treatment of occupational diseases[7].

Ethics- this is one of the ancient branches of philosophy. The modern interpretation of the concept of "ethics" is that it is a science that studies manners (decency, morality) and its development, essence, and specific laws.

The term "deontology" is derived from the Greek word "deontos" and means conscientious duty, necessary, necessity, obligation, must, and "logos" means science, knowledge, word, awareness, and professional-ethical, exemplary behavior. means a set of character norms[8].

Physician deontology is the "heart" of medicine, the wisdom of a savior. It is important that certain problems specific to professional ethics and doctor's deontology in medical practice appear before the development of occupational diseases. These problems may appear when an employee entering a manufacturing enterprise first visits the doctor of the medical sanitary department or regional medical institution for a medical examination[9,10]. Often, it is necessary for the employee to have information about the harmful products produced and used in the enterprise, and how these harmful factors affect their health, what diseases they can cause. can ask the doctor a number of questions about specific protective equipment at the enterprise, regular technical safety measures, regularly organized periodical medical examinations, proper nutrition and rest, alcohol consumption and it is clear as day that abstinence from smoking promotes employee health [13;14;15].

The information collected by the future employee about the harmful factors in the enterprise creates conditions for him to pay more attention to his personal life. On the one hand, this ensures the control of his health, early detection of signs of occupational diseases, on the other hand, on the contrary, suspicious persons, various signs of connection of the symptoms of various diseases that appeared during the work period to the profession and harmful factors in the enterprise appear. makes it possible [10;11;12]. Many benefits have been introduced to workers suffering from occupational diseases on the basis of legal and regulatory documents, in particular, a good amount of benefits paid in case of long-term loss of working capacity and money paid in case of loss of health due to the fault of the enterprise and other possibilities are provided.

In the science of professional pathology (the study of occupational diseases), it is impossible to make a mistake in making a conclusion of the primary diagnosis of an occupational disease. Recognizing that the disease is related to the patient's profession is an important aspect in the practice of professional pathology.

With the assumption (suspicion) that "occupational disease has developed", sending a sick worker to a professional pathologist-doctor for consultation, and then sending him to a specialized republican professional pathology center should be fully justified.

Initial periodical, periodic medical examinations that determine the health status of the future worker are in accordance with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 200 of July

10, 2012 "Medical examination of employees is correct (employees specified in Article 214 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan)[11,12,13,14].

With the help of the initial medical examination, general diseases are identified, which are not recommended to interact with inappropriate professional factors at the workplace of the future employee, and a workplace suitable for his health is recommended.

Periodic and periodic medical examinations, systematic monitoring of workers' health, identification of primary symptoms that appear in the worker's body under the influence of general somatic diseases and inappropriate professional factors that prevent the continuation of work (medical obstruction) , recommending treatment measures, helps to improve working conditions.

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