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Research Article

PARADONT DISEASE IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES WITH 3 YEARS OF WORK EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information that jobs and environmental pollution with various chemical dyes in many developed countries, including our country, have been proven to bring many pathological changes to the human body. This has been put into practice by many scholars. Under the insistence of a number of authors, the component of dyes used in dyeing-finishing workshops in textile enterprises is mainly organic compounds.

KEYWORDS

Substance, paradont, textile, employee, chemical.

INTRODUCTION

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It is known from several literature that chemical dyes in their composition contain about 70 species of 107 elements in the Mendeleev table of chemical elements [1,2,3,4]. These elements, in turn, are separated into organic and inorganic compounds. When using these compounds, it causes the environment to secrete a wide variety of substances. As a result of the inspections, it was found that textile combine paint – finishing workshops cause air pollution, mainly aerosols of paint substances [9,10,11]. These aerosol drops of dyes are the main cause of the origin of tumor diseases caused by direct ingress of workers into the skin, respiratory tract and digestive limb pathways [5,6,7,8].

The purpose of the study. Study of employees with 3 years of work experience with Paradont disease in the textile industry.

Research materials and methods. In many workers working in the textile industry, nokaries of dental hard tissue depend on the 1st working life and 2nd age groups of injuries. It is known from the literature that nokaries have a number of types of injuries-tartar, with an increase in the duration of work, the number of periodont diseases also increases. In contrast, periodont diseases develop to dystrophic inflammation and exacerbation to periodontopathy. A Paradont is a sum , complex of tissues in and around a tooth. In the case of the disease , it was recommended that these tissues be taken into account that one lesion goes to the other, or that all at once is diseased, taking them as a tissue sum - complex . Later, foreign scientists proposed to be called by various terms - “ paradensium“, “ paradont", etc . In modern times, it has been accepted to refer to paradont diseases as “ gingivitis“, “ paradontitis”, “ paradontosis”, “idiopathic diseases“, “paradontomas “ - each of these terms applies to its own tariff. To achieve the goal, we selected 300 of the working employees of the textile combine, which is located on the territory of the city of Yangiyol, who live in the city of Yangiyol.

Results of the study: Of these, 100 are healthy and 200 are labourers with periodont disease. We divide these working employees into 2 groups. Group 1 is healthy co-workers and forms a control group. Group 2 is the working co-workers with periodont disease. We divide 200 working employees with parodont disease into 2 more groups. We will study them for 6 months through a medical card, which is maintained by the nurse of the enterprise, as well as through the data of the Polyclinic.

Diagram 1

Grouping by age

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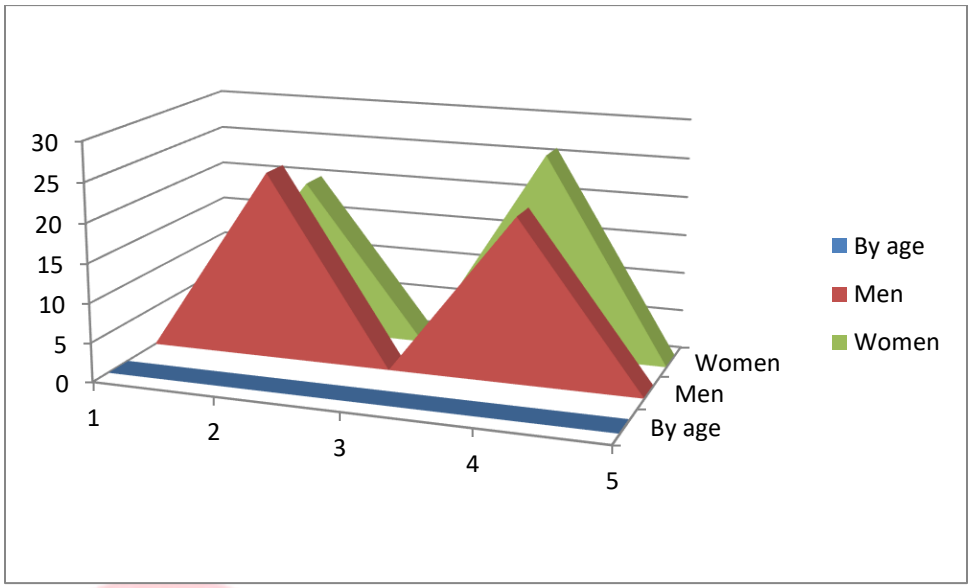

Just as we also study the employees of the control group for 6 months based on the information we receive from the medical card and Polyclinic, which is maintained by the nurse of the enterprise, changes in the dental system.

With an increase in work experience, the number of workers with periodontitis of moderate weight increased. The most common disease of the oral mucosa is keratosis, which is observed 6-10 times more often in the working group than in the control group.

It is observed among employees who work with chemical dyes. We can see a decrease in electrical excitation in the central teeth. Similar results have been noted for molars and molars (diagram 1). When control groups were examined, the same results were recorded on the shovel tooth, molar and food teeth, regardless of the anatomical shape of the teeth. It is also worth noting that as seniority increases, the emergence, development and exacerbation of periodontal disease among employees is increasing.

Diagram 2

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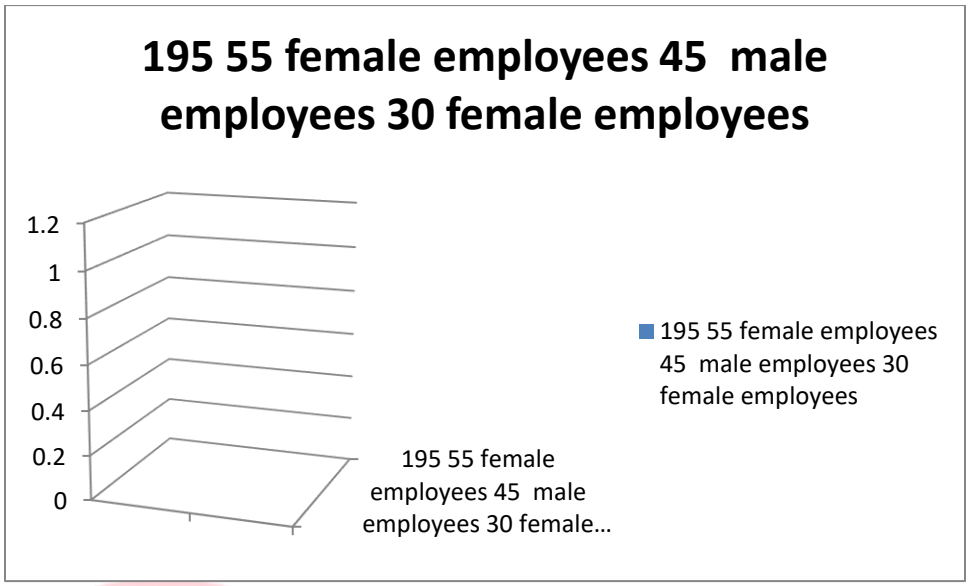

This was especially strongly manifested in employees who came into contact with chemical dyes. In addition to periodontal disease, workers in paint shops also suffered from leukoplakia, stomatitis and various inflammations in the oral cavity (Diagram 2). We learned about the health information of employees working in chemical enterprises from a medical card kept by a nurse working in factories. As a result of our observations, it became known that in a certain percentage of employees there, periodontal disease, its development, complications arose depending on seniority. Also in the oral cavity, along with periodontal disease, there was leukoplakia on the tongue, as well as stomatitis, inflammation of the gums, swelling, fragility of the teeth.

CONCLUSION

1.The information obtained expands the information about the anatomical and histological structure of the tooth and their changes with age.

2. The data obtained from mothers who work with chemical dyes about the salinity of the teeth of offspring will help to understand the changes that occur in the tooth when working with chemical dyes in the human body.

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