American Journal Of Biomedical Science & Pharmaceutical Innovation
(ISSN – 2771-2753)
VOLUME 04 ISSUE 07 PAGES: 28-32
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY

Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

Journal Website: https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajbspi

Research Article

ASSESMENT OF TEMPERATURE INDICATORS OF FORENSIC MEDICAL STAFF DURING WORK PROCESS

Submission Date: July 03, 2024, Accepted Date: July 08, 2024,
Published Date: July 13, 2024
Crossref doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/ajbspi/Volume04Issue07-04

Makhmanazarov G`afur Akhnazarovich
Assistant of the department of Hygiene, Samarkand State Medical University, Uzbekistan

To`khtarov Bakhrom Eshnazarovich
Head of the department of general hygiene and ecology doctor of medical sciences professor, Samarkand State Medical University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Specific features of microclimatic factors that have a positive and negative impact on the organism are of great importance in studying the work process forensic medical staff. The factors that caused the specific structure of the work process of the forensic medical staff, the inconvenience of the constructions of the equipment and devices that provide the temperature in different work situations, and the imperfection of the materials of the chemical preparation were determined.

KEYWORDS

Staff of forensic medical expertise, workflow, working condition, temperature, meteorometer, microclimate factors, work process in rooms, sanitary epidemiology tranquility.

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the problem: economic reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan led to the emergence of new types and modern medical facilities with modern equipment. Currently, there are state institutions of this profile that differ from each other in terms of the scope of service of forensic medical personnel, the level of technical equipment (new and modern and high-quality devices, the latest techniques

American Journal Of Biomedical Science & Pharmaceutical Innovation
(ISSN – 2771-2753)
VOLUME 04 ISSUE 07 PAGES: 28-32
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

and technologies in medical institutions) within the field of medicine. Today, in connection with the new forms of organization of modern working conditions, hygienic information about the health risk factors and condition of those who work with corpses (medical workers, doctors, nurses, paramedics and junior medical personnel) is scarce and incomplete, which determined the relevance of the research.

The purpose of the study. To study the effect of microclimatic factors on temperature in the work process of Samarkand Region Forensic Medical Expertise employees and to develop preventive measures. It is to eliminate negative factors that may occur as a result of temperature changes.

METHODS

The temperature of the microclimatic factors affecting the working process of the Forensic Medical Expertise employees of Samarkand region (doctors, nurses and junior medical staff) is evaluated. Temperature during the work process in the green areas and rooms of the employees of the Samarkand Regional Forensic Expertise.

The questionnaire and microclimate determining meteorometer (Samarkand City Sanitation, Epidemiology, Public Health Department, Sanitation and Hygiene Laboratory) were used.

As a monitored group, the employees of the Forensic Medical Expertise of Samarkand region (doctors, middle and junior medical staff) and their colleagues working in state institutions were taken. The study was primarily conducted in the workplace on the basis of a questionnaire.

The number of forensic medical personnel to be checked was 27 people. Formed groups were different in terms of age, sex, work activity and somatic condition. Inspection of medical personnel was conducted at the beginning and at the end of the work day. In order to assess the severity of the work of corpse workers and the presence of stress, an accurate load observation of working time was carried out, taking into account two options for the organization of work. In this, the effect of the seasonal conditions on the normal activity was studied, in particular: medical and diagnostic examinations, medical documentation, walking in the room, taking analysis for the laboratory while standing, the effect of the microclimate on the organism during production was studied, and 27 chronometric questionnaires were analyzed.

Atmospheric temperature was determined using a meteorometer. To determine the reliability of the difference between the average values, the values of the norms of the temperature in the departments of the treatment and prevention institutions were used and a correlation analysis was conducted. Research results and their discussion Analysis of the results of statistical research allowed to determine that in the group of medical experts of the institutions, the effect of temperature on mental work ability decreases, fatigue occurs in the peripheral part of the body, which

American Journal Of Biomedical Science & Pharmaceutical Innovation
(ISSN – 2771-2753)
VOLUME 04 ISSUE 07 PAGES: 28-32
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

shows the difficulty of adapting to the work load during the day.

RESULTS

According to the results of the study, it was found that at the end of the working day, low stability of attention due to changes in the temperature of the doctors working with dead bodies at their workplaces, depending on the season, is manifested at a much higher level compared to the time spent on the test by senior and junior medical workers (respectively 20.8±2.8 and 16.2±1.15) ($p<0.05$). Forensic workers compared to other workers had significantly lower numbers, that is, 18.9±2.39 and 16.6±2.33 at the beginning of the day, respectively, and 21.7±2.17 and 20.2±2.11 at the end of the day, respectively. The temperature in the rooms differed significantly.

By the end of the working day, the decrease in labor activity in the middle group of 3 compared medical workers was determined by the example of a simple calculation operation. When the survey was conducted, the indicator of the work volume of the groups among forensic medical workers was normal at the beginning of the day, and at the end it was significantly worse (respectively 23.3 ± 3.7 and 251.7 ± 1.8). functional status and hearing also differed significantly.

It was worse in the group of medical workers, which is confirmed by a significant decrease in pulse rate from 87.3 ± 5.8 to 6.8 ± 0.3 by the end of the working day when the Meteorological analysis was carried out from five points of each room ($p<0.05$).

At the end of the working day, the cases of coldness for the body were clearly manifested in the room due to severe fatigue and severe cold in the winter. This was clearly observed when compared to their paramedic counterparts, but clearly identified in the reliable Meteorometer.

A significant decrease in dynamometry during the working day, in our opinion, proves the obvious fatigue of mortuary workers as a result of working with outdated, non-ergonomic equipment, which requires high physiological costs.

In the subjective assessment of the state of health by forensic medical personnel using the questionnaire method, among the complaints reported by medical personnel regarding their health, neurotic disorders, large differences in air temperature in the seasons, pathologies of the digestive system, circulatory system, musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, sensory organs. it was found that the complaints indicating the existence prevailed. However, the proportion of medical staff who subjectively recorded these complaints was higher in the sub-group of medical staff than in the junior medical staff group.

Among the doctors of this field, the effect of temperature on the body was especially pronounced in the group of medical workers working with corpses and preparations (77.8% and 88.1% and 79.4%, respectively). The number of people whose health was

American Journal Of Biomedical Science & Pharmaceutical Innovation
(ISSN – 2771-2753)
VOLUME 04 ISSUE 07 PAGES: 28-32
OCLC – 1121105677
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

assessed as "poor" among forensic medical workers was 17.6%, and among junior medical workers it was 20.0%.

CONCLUSION

Prophylactic measures should be developed for the influence of microclimatic factors on temperature in the work process of the employees of the Forensic Medical Expertise of Samarkand region.

A comparative analysis of the workload parameters of doctors and senior medical staff and junior medical staff, their functional status in the dynamics of workload showed that the work of senior medical staff is less dangerous than the work of middle and junior medical staff. Introduction of a modern heating system and transfer to a centralized heating system. Providing corridors with a central heating system.

REFERENCES

1. Амиров Н.Х., Берхеева З.М, Гарипова Р.В. Оценка профессионального риска нарушений здоровья у медицинских работников по результатам периодического медицинского осмотра // Вестник современной клинической медицины. - 2014. - Т. 7. № 2. - С. 10-14.
2. Арефьев М. Л. Эндоскопические методы исследования в танатологической практике // Судебная медицина. - 2017. - Т. 3. № 2. - С. 24.
3. Бабаев, А. Б. Санитарно-гигиеническая характеристика условий труда врачей судебно-медицинской экспертизы в Республике Таджикистан / А. Б. Бабаев, С. Х. Фозилова // Вестник Авиценны. – 2013. – № 2(55). – С. 134-138.
4. Бадамшина, Г. Г. Актуальные вопросы оценки условий труда медицинских работников по уровню биологического фактора / Г. Г. Бадамшина, В. Б. Зиатдинов, Л. М. Фатхутдинова // Медицина труда и промышленная экология. – 2019. – Т. 59. – № 9. – С. 551.
5. Бектасова М.В., Капцов В.А., Шепарев А.А. Социально-гигиеническое исследование заболеваемости, образа жизни, условий труда медицинского персонала лечебных учреждений на примере Приморского края // Путь науки. - 2014. - № 6. - С. 109-111.
6. Боговская, Е. А. К вопросу о предупреждении возникновения профессиональных заболеваний у лиц, участвующих в организации и производстве судебно-медицинских экспертиз / Е. А. Боговская // Судебная медицина. – 2019. – Т. 5. – № S1. – С. 26-27.
7. Владимиров А. В. Особенности туберкулезной эпидемии среди медицинских работников, осуществляющих прозекторскую деятельность, в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе - Югре / А. В. Владимиров, Е. А. Ревякин, Ю. А. Шкарпеткин, Л. Л. Тарасенко // Вестник СурГУ. Медицина. – 2018. – № 4(38). – С. 52-55.
8. Власов, А. Ю. Трупные явления ("Жизнь трупа"): часть II / А. Ю. Власов // Известия высших

American Journal Of Biomedical Science & Pharmaceutical Innovation
(ISSN – 2771-2753)
VOLUME 04 ISSUE 07 PAGES: 28-32
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

учебных заведений. Уральский регион. – 2018. – № 3. – С. 128-149.

9. Воробьева, А. Г. Профессиональные заболевания медицинских работников от воздействия физических факторов, а также заболевания токсико-химической этиологии / А. Г. Воробьева, Е. В. Лямзина // Молодежный инновационный вестник. – 2018. – Т. 7. – № S1. – С. 339-340.
10. Гатиятуллина, Л. Л. Факторы, влияющие на здоровье медицинских работников / Л. Л. Гатиятуллина // Казанский медицинский журнал. – 2016. – Т. 97. – № 3. – С. 426-431.
11. Гумеров, Т. Ю. Разработка функционального продукта для питания лиц, работающих во вредных условиях труда / Т. Ю. Гумеров, А. Р. Усманова // Пищевые системы. – 2021. – Т. 4. – № 3S. – С. 61-66.
12. Maxmanazarov G‘.A., O‘ZBEKISTONDA SIL KASALLIGINING EPIDEMIOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI/“KLINIK VA PROFILAKTIK TIBBIYOT JURNALI” 2022 44-48
13. Махманазаров Ғофир Ахназарович., ҚАНДОЛАТ МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИНИНГ ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДА ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШНИ ТАШКИЛЛАШТИРИШ/Vol. 1 No. 7 (2023): INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY 2023 58-61 https://uzresearchers.com/index.php/ijrs/issue/view/30
14. Аминов З.З. , Наимова З.С., Гаппарова Г.Н., Курбонов Х.Р. , Махманазаров Г.А. ВЛИЯНИЕ ВЫБРОСОВ АММОФОСНОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА НА СОСТОЯНИЕ ЗДОРОВЬЯ ДЕТЕЙ И ПОДРОСТКОВ/ «Науки о здоровье» 2019 57-61 https://cyberleninka.ru/journal/n/academy