

HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT OF WORKING CONDITIONS OF INFECTIONISTS DOCTORS (On the example of the Republic of Karakalpakstan)

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Abstract

The work of medical workers is one of the important, complex and responsible types of human activity. The result of the activity of medical workers - the health of the population, is largely determined by working conditions and their health. The problem of maintaining the health of the working population is the basis of the social policy of the state. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and labor legislation provide for the rights of employees to safe working conditions, to receive information about the existing risk of damage to health, and the employer's obligation to ensure the safety of employees and inform them about the existing risk of damage to health in the workplace, as well as to carry out measures to preserve and strengthen the health of workers. The above fully applies to medical workers. [4].

Introduction

Target research: studies and hygienic assessment of working conditions of infectious disease doctors.

Material and methods: The selection of research methods will be determined depending on the tasks set, but in all cases proven methods will be used to ensure reliable data:

- a study of the social structure (social and living conditions, lifestyle) of infectious disease doctors will be conducted on the basis of a survey-questionnaire compiled taking into account the experience of similar studies;
- the health status of infectious disease doctors is planned to be assessed in two research options: based on the analysis of medical examination materials, based on self-analysis based on survey data;

The results of the study and their discussion: For the first time in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is planned to publish scientific papers devoted to health issues of infectious disease doctors.

As is known, the health status of people is influenced by many factors, one of which is the productive activity of people. Research has shown that an increase in morbidity, the development of neuroses, and an increase in traumatic injuries is connected with the professional suitability of workers. Professional suitability means not only successful mastery of a profession and efficiency during training, but also further achievement of professional skills in the entry jobs. [1] In particular, there was a The Tashkent Medical Academy was created, and



an important innovation was the training in medical universities of students with higher education. In 2012, more than 72 thousand doctors and about 300 thousand mid-level medical workers worked in the system of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, providing medical services to the population at the level of world standards [2].

Currently, the number of doctors in the Republic of Uzbekistan is 91.9 thousand people, of which 44.3 thousand (47.7% of the total number of doctors) are women. The provision of doctors per 10,000 population is 27.1.

The number of mid-level medical personnel amounted to 365.6 thousand people, including women - 333.4 thousand people (91.2% of the total number of mid-level medical personnel).

The provision of mid-level medical personnel per 10,000 population is 107.8 [2].

It is clear that compared to 2012, the number of doctors has increased by 19.9%.

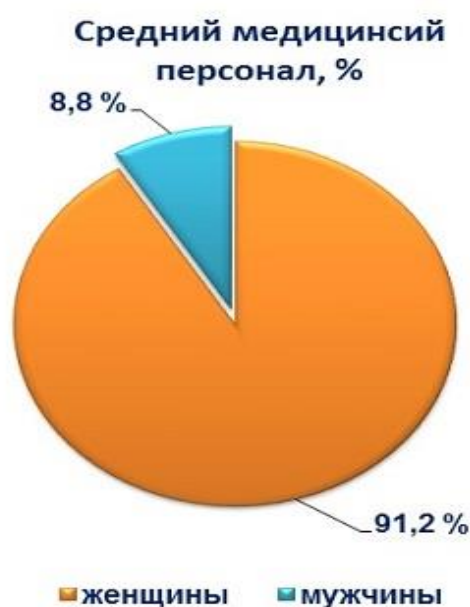


Fig. 1. Mid-level medical personnel, %.

In this regard, the study and assessment of the health status of medical workers is relevant today. A total of 30 infectious disease doctors were surveyed, of which 24 (80%) were from the Republican Children's Infectious Disease Hospital of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 2 (6.66%) from the infectious disease department of the Beruni district medical association, and 4 (13.4%) from the infectious disease department of the Amu Darya district medical association.

A distinctive feature of the Amu Darya District Central Hospital is that it is a mixed-type healthcare facility and the Central District Hospital houses departments of various profiles (therapeutic, cardiology, surgical, pediatric, infectious diseases, trauma and neurology departments, maternity ward, emergency medical care department and paid rehabilitation department).

The majority of respondents, 21 (70%), were women and 9 (30%) were men (Fig. 2).



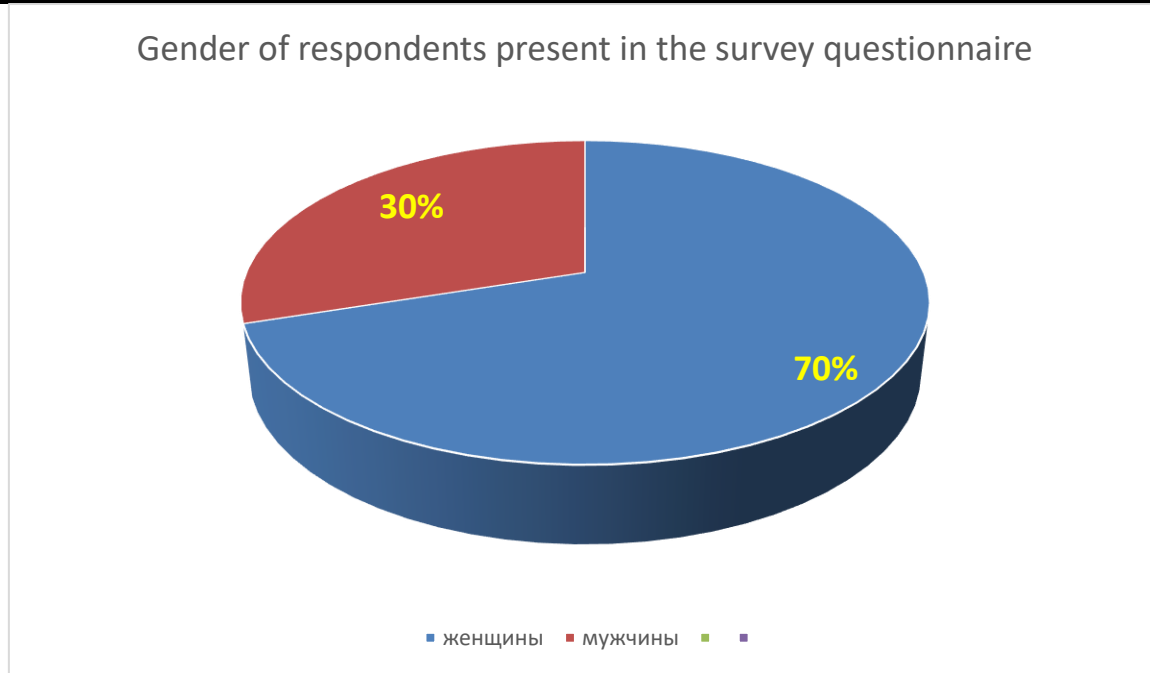


Fig. 2. Gender of respondents present in the survey, %.

Of the respondents, the following are qualified: 9.6% of respondents have the highest category, 33.3% have the 1st and 2nd degree category, and 23.8% of respondents do not have a category. Interesting information was obtained when analyzing the total length of service in this specialty (Fig. 2). The data presented in Fig. 2 indicate that the majority of respondents have a solid total length of service - 30 years or more.

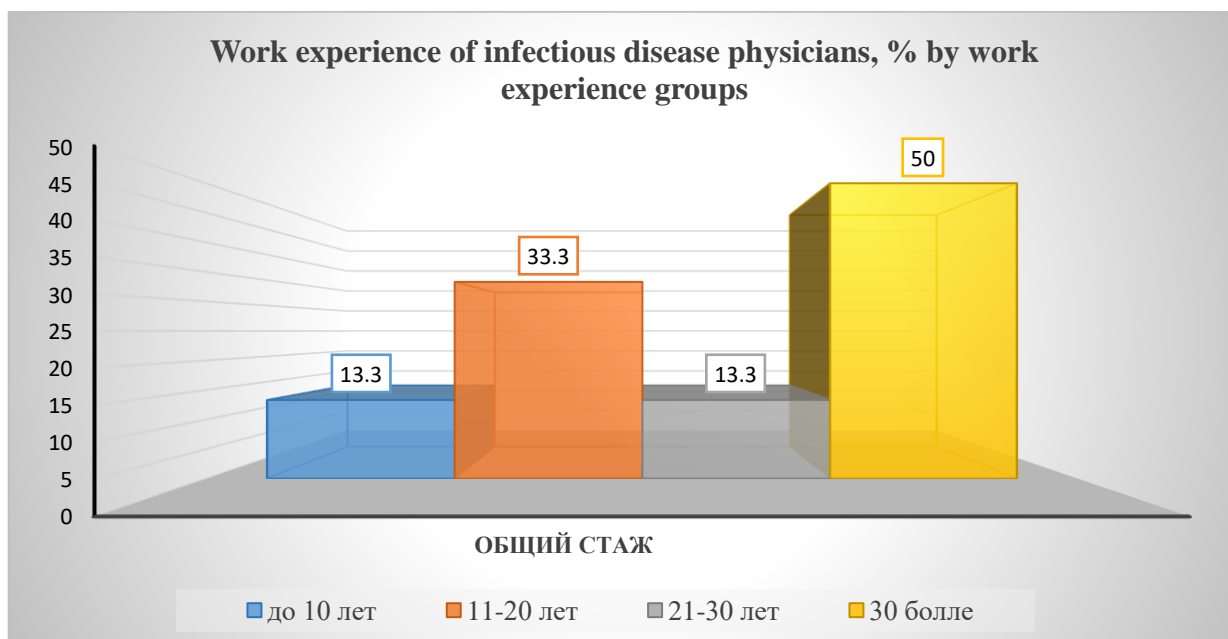


Fig. 3. Work experience of the studied contingent, in % of the number of respondents.



The calculated average age of respondents ranged from 34 to 70 years. The calculated average age of respondents was 48.9 ± 3.4 years, but people aged 31-40 years (33.3%) and 51-60 years (33.3%) predominated. Persons 41-50 years old and over 60 years old make up 16.6%, respectively, and there were no people younger than 30 years old among the respondents (Fig. 3.).

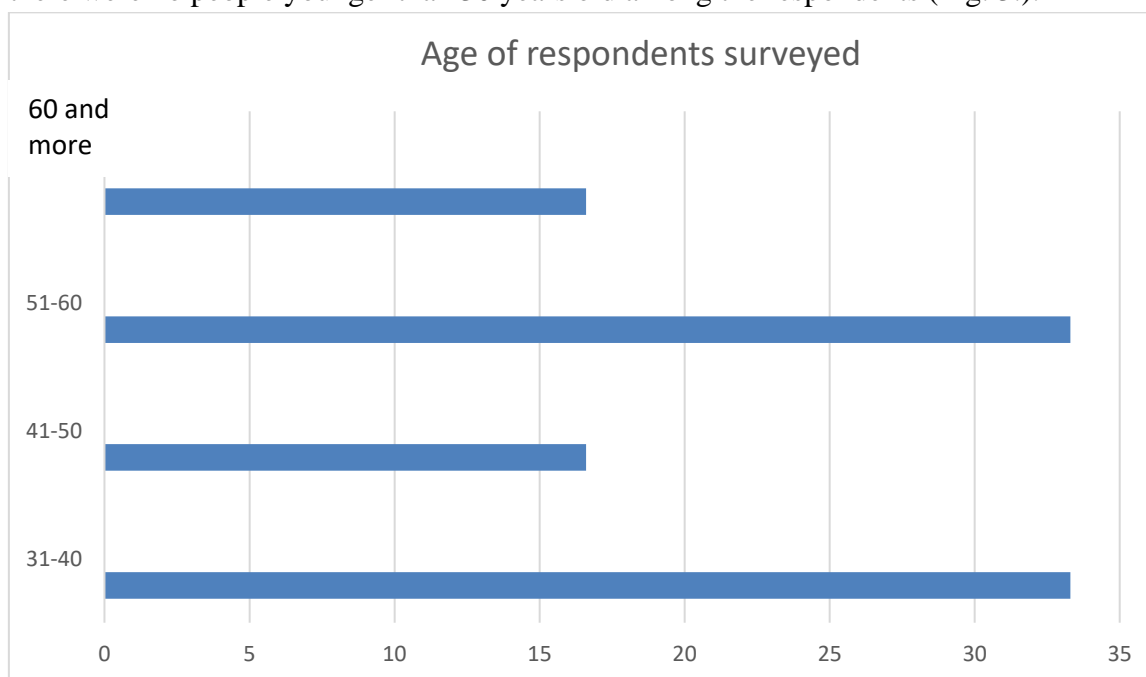


Fig. 4. Age of respondents under study, %.

The majority of respondents are successful, family-oriented people (90.4%), with 1-3 (51.1%) and even 4 or more (36.9%) children. Only 1% do not have a family or children.

Conclusion:

The study showed that for the majority of respondents (50%), their work in public hospitals is not the main source of family income; more than 40% of respondents have additional work in private clinics, and therefore more than 60% of respondents do not consider themselves fully socially protected.

So, the work activity of medical workers is associated with the influence of a variety of harmful and (or) hazardous production factors. Modern development of medicine, increasing the technical equipment of medical institutions, introducing more advanced technological processes, modern equipment, equipment, tools, The development of new drugs and the development of new methods of diagnosis and treatment have posed new tasks for preserving the health of doctors and preventing their possible diseases.

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