

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ORAL MUCOSA CONDITION IN EMPLOYEES OF PRODUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE NAVOIAZOT ENTERPRISE

Ibragimova Fyeruza I Ikromovna

Bukhara State Medical Institute, PRepublic Vof Uzbekistan, Bukhara

Nazarov Uligbek Kahramonovich

*DSc ., Professor of the Departmentsof Orthopedic Dentistry Tyumen State Medical
University.Tyumen.Russia*

Bragin Alexander Vitalievich

MD, Professor, Head of the Department of Orthopedic and Surgical Dentistry

Annotation: In this study, a comparative analysis of the condition of the oral mucosa of employees of the Navoiazot industrial enterprise and employees of its administrative department was carried out. The aim of the study was to identify the influence of occupational factors on the health of the oral mucosa. As part of the study, clinical examinations were conducted, including visual examination and the use of modern diagnostic methods to assess the condition of the oral mucosa in two groups of participants. Data analysis showed differences in the frequency and nature of oral mucosal lesions between industrial workers and administrative staff. Industrial workers were more likely to have such pathologies as leukoplakia, erosions, ulcers, hyperplasia and inflammatory diseases, which are associated with exposure to chemical agents and other industrial factors. At the same time, the frequency of detected pathologies was significantly lower for administration employees. The results of the study can be used to develop preventive measures and improve working conditions at an industrial enterprise, which in turn can contribute to improving the overall health of employees and improving their quality of life.

Keywords: Oral mucosa, Professional factors, Industrial enterprise, "Navoiazot", Pathology of the oral cavity, Prevention, Working conditions.

Relevance

The health of the oral mucosa plays an important role in the overall state of the body and directly affects the quality of life of a person. In modern industrial environments, workers are often exposed to various chemicals, dust, and other potentially harmful factors. These factors can lead to the development of various pathologies of the oral mucosa, such as leukoplakia, erosions, ulcers, hyperplasia and inflammatory diseases. Investigation of the oral mucosa of employees of the Navoiazot industrial enterprise and employees of its administrative department is important for identifying potential risks and developing effective prevention measures.

The relevance of this study is determined by the need to ensure safe working conditions and protect the health of employees in industrial production. Detection and prevention of diseases of the oral mucosa can help improve the overall health of employees and reduce the level of occupational diseases. This is especially important in light of the fact that many pathologies of the oral mucosa can be precancerous conditions and require timely diagnosis and treatment.

In addition, the results of the study can be useful for developing regulatory documents and recommendations on occupational health and oral hygiene. Conducting such studies helps to raise awareness among employees about possible risks and the importance of following the rules of personal hygiene and the use of personal protective equipment.

The study is also relevant in the context of the general trend towards improving working conditions and improving safety standards in the workplace. Given the constant growth of industrial production, it is important to take into account all possible risks and factors affecting the health of employees, and take timely measures to minimize them. The obtained data can become the basis for further scientific research and development of effective strategies for the prevention and treatment of diseases of the oral mucosa in industrial workers.

Purpose of the study: The purpose of this study is to assess and compare the condition of the oral mucosa of employees of the Navoiyazot industrial enterprise and employees of its administrative department. The study is aimed at identifying the impact of occupational factors on the health of the oral mucosa and developing recommendations for the prevention of identified pathologies.

Materials and methods: 100 people participated in the study, divided into two groups of 50 people each. The first group included employees of Navoiyazot's production departments, and the second group included employees of the administrative department. The following methods were used to assess the condition of the oral mucosa:

It was performed by a dentist using standard dental instruments to detect visible pathologies of the oral mucosa.

This included the use of a dental probe and a mirror for detailed examination and diagnosis of the oral mucosa.

If necessary, tissue samples were taken for histological examination in cases of suspected precancerous or malignant changes.

Cytological and microbiological tests aimed at detecting inflammatory and infectious processes in the oral mucosa were included.

All participants completed a questionnaire containing questions about their health status, working conditions, bad habits, and general oral hygiene. The questionnaire also included questions about the length of work experience and the nature of the job.

The data obtained were analyzed using the SPSS software. Descriptive statistics, as well as parametric and nonparametric tests were used to assess the significance of differences between groups.

The results of the study made it possible to determine the frequency and nature of lesions of the oral mucosa in both groups, as well as to identify the main occupational factors affecting the health of the mucous membrane.

Results

The results of the study showed significant differences in the condition of the oral mucosa between employees of the Navoiyazot industrial enterprise and administrative employees. More frequent and diverse

mucosal lesions, including leukoplakia, erosions, ulcers, hyperplasia, and inflammatory diseases, have been identified in production workers. Leukoplakia was diagnosed in 20% of industrial workers, while it was not detected in administrative employees. Erosions and ulcers were observed in 30% of production workers versus 10% of administrative employees. Hyperplasia and inflammatory diseases were detected in 25% and 40% of production workers, respectively, compared to 5% and 10% of administrative employees.

Statistical analysis of the data showed significant differences in the frequency of detected pathologies between the two groups ($p < 0.05$). Production workers in contact with chemicals and exposed to other industrial factors showed significantly higher rates of lesions of the oral mucosa.

The survey of participants confirmed the relationship between occupational factors and the condition of the oral mucosa. Production workers had more frequent complaints of discomfort and diseases of the oral cavity, which correlated with their work experience and the nature of the work performed.

The results obtained emphasize the need to develop and implement effective preventive measures aimed at reducing the impact of harmful factors on the health of the oral mucosa of industrial enterprise employees.

Conclusion

The study revealed significant differences in the condition of the oral mucosa between employees of the Navoiyazot industrial enterprise and employees of its administrative department. The results showed that occupational factors, such as exposure to chemicals and other harmful production agents, significantly affect the health of the oral mucosa of production workers. They were more often diagnosed with pathologies such as leukoplakia, erosions, ulcers, hyperplasia and inflammatory diseases, which indicates high risks associated with their professional activities.

Based on the obtained data, it is possible to recommend regular preventive examinations and medical monitoring of employees of production workshops for early detection and treatment of pathologies of the oral mucosa. It is also important to develop and implement measures to improve working conditions, including the use of personal protective equipment, improved workplace ventilation, and oral hygiene training programs.

The results of the study highlight the need for an integrated approach to protecting the health of industrial workers. Further research in this area will help to study in more detail the mechanisms of occupational factors affecting the oral mucosa and develop more effective preventive measures aimed at preserving and improving the health of employees. This, in turn, can contribute to improving the quality of life and reducing morbidity among employees of the Navoiyazot industrial enterprise.

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