

CERTAIN FACTORS CAUSING EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

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Abstract. At present, cases of hearing impairment make up 12% of the world's population. It is known that these upper respiratory organs and the hearing organ play a primary protective role, performing a protective function against the external environment and adequately responding to it. These organs of the upper respiratory tract consist of strong reflex zones, which serve to maintain the normal functioning of the sense organs and maintain homeostasis in the body[1].

Key words: respiratory organs, external environment, ear, throat and nose diseases, infectious agents, national economy, in industry, agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

For many years, among the diseases, diseases of the respiratory organs have been taking the leading place. These include diseases of the upper respiratory tract and auditory organs. According to the statistics provided by the countries of the world and the CIS, there is a trend of increasing ear, throat and nose diseases from year to year. At present, cases of hearing impairment make up 12% of the world's population.

It is known that these upper respiratory organs and the hearing organ play a primary protective role, performing a protective function against the external environment and adequately responding to it[2,3,4]. These organs of the upper respiratory tract consist of strong reflex zones, which serve to maintain the normal functioning of the sense organs and maintain homeostasis in the body. Ear, throat and nose diseases are common diseases among the social and age-sex groups of the population in countries and continents of different geographic latitudes. One of the main medical problems is that instead of decreasing the transition of acute inflammatory diseases to chronic form, it is even increasing in some cases[5,6,7]. It is known that ear, throat and nose diseases are observed more often in autumn and spring and appear together with viral periodic diseases. Deterioration of the ecological situation reduces the protective power of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs and causes an increase in the spread of these diseases.

In the pathogenesis of these diseases, in addition to infectious agents, the immune system in the mucous membranes of the ear, throat and nose, as well as the general and local reaction of humoral and cellular immunity, play a leading role[8,9,10].

The working conditions of workers in different professions are considered as a factor causing the formation of acute and chronic types of these diseases, and have a great impact on the quality of life of workers, its duration, and the state of working ability[11,12]. According to the information provided by some researchers on the results of preventive examinations among workers working in occupationally harmful conditions, they found that the number of ear, throat and nose diseases increases by 28% up to 5 years and by 65% in 10 years as the working experience of workers increases. In production, diseases of

these members are one of the main causes of temporary incapacity for work and negatively affect the productivity of the work team.

The last decade of the 20th century and the current period are characterized by the fact that fundamental reforms are being carried out in the socio-economic spheres of the country and society, and one of its priority directions is the development of production in all sectors of the national economy, in industry, agriculture, and others [13,14,15]. Modern enterprises for the production of a large number of various products are being established, and new modern, technologically improved lines are being launched in them. Such drastic changes taking place in the society require a new approach to the organization of production, implementation of preventive measures [16] to reduce the impact of harmful factors that cause various diseases.

CONCLUSION

Quality management of medical care is the basis of current reforms in the field of medicine. It is necessary to maintain and strengthen the health of workers working in production, to increase their working capacity and to improve the quality of life of workers, to regularly monitor the indicators of morbidity, especially the level of ear, throat and nose diseases, to identify them early in preventive examinations and to implement effective treatment and prevention measures. It is important to study the structure of ear, throat and nose diseases, the level of prevalence of these diseases by age and sex groups, as well as the dependence of work experience and the organization of work regime on their occurrence.

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