

HYGIENIC INDICATORS OF LABOR ACTIVITY OF LIVESTOCK COMPLEX WORKERS

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Annotation. Modern animal husbandry in complexes technological processes high level mechanization and Automation is also advanced work release technologies current reach with separate standing of animal husbandry development with one in line of workers work of the conditions theft as relevant remains _ This is the problem solution reach directly work safety provide and workers health protection to do with depends In particular , workers to health threat that puts situations reducing measures complex work exit.

Animal husbandry complexes workers to the organism effect doer factors heat, humidity, ammonia, carbonate anhydride and hydrogen of sulfide as well as dust appear to be

Research purpose: Modern animal husbandry in complexes working worker's health protection to do according to the work conditions for necessary has been known one microclimate create.

Material and methods:

Results of the research: Despite the automated and mechanized technology of cattle breeding, cleaning of rooms, removal of manure, preparation of soft fodder, cleaning of rooms, loading of manure onto conveyors, some processes of distribution of food to black cattle require workers. requires additional physical labor. Therefore, intensive muscle activity, certain technological processes cause high physical pressure on workers, forced bending of the body, upper and lower limbs, shoulder muscles, lumbar spine. When cleaning warehouses, distributing food to cattle, butchering cattle for meat, workers perform one type of action from one thousand to two thousand. In addition, a lot of physical effort is spent on providing veterinary services to animals, measuring them, vaccinating them, and castrating them[1,3].

It should be noted that workers who take care of large animals and distribute food travel 4-6 km per shift. When the employees of the main departments of the animal husbandry complex, the employees of the veterinary service, feel the responsibility for the strict maintenance of the established regimen, compliance with the schedule, and the responsibility for the health of the animals, there is a nervous and emotional pressure. As a result of direct contact with domestic animals, workers are exposed to various injuries and zoonosis diseases[5,6].

Production factors have a complex effect on livestock farm workers. Occupations exposed to chemicals and dust in production workplaces belong to class 2.0. Occupations related to the care of dairy and meat animals are an exception and are included in class 3.2 based on exposure to chemical factors. The severity of working conditions is considered as the main and primary factor in the production of jobs in most departments of the economy (class 3.1).

It can be concluded that the air of workplaces of livestock complex is mainly polluted by microorganisms, gases (hydrogen sulphite, ammonia, mercaptan), dust. As a result of the complex

effect of such harmful factors on the body of workers, pathologies of the upper respiratory organs, including allergic diseases, develop in them[1,5].

Animal husbandry in the complex worker - servants work medium level physical work type enters _ Some technological processes decrease mandatory in the situation high physical pressure under will be done. Above pathologies know none in line in worker's peripheral nerve system to diseases take coming can.

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