2.Клиническая медицина

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**OCCUPATIONAL SKIN DISEASES (HARMFUL FACTORS)**

Occupational diseases are diseases that arise from the adverse effects of one or more harmful production factors at work places.

A harmful production factor (HPF) is a factor associated with working at a workplace. An HPF could lead to the development of occupational diseases. Furthermore, HPFs also lead to the increased frequency of such diseases, the worsening of the course of the disease, an unfavorable outcome of the disease, a temporary or permanent decline in working capacity and also a disturbance in the health of the offspring of workers.

There are a number of types of HPFs. These include physical, chemical, psychophysiological and biological harmful production factors. **Physical factors** include unfavorable microclimates, vibration, noise, infra- and ultrasound, non-ionizing radiation (electromagnetic, geomagnetic, ultraviolet, infrared, laser radiation, etc.) and ionizing radiation and also dust. **Chemical factors** include a variety of chemicals in different states - gaseous, liquid, solid. **Psychophysiological factors** include physical overload (that is, the severity of labor) and neuropsychic overload (that is, the intensity of labor). **Biological factors** include living organisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, plants, animals) and products of their vital activity [3,4]

Occupational diseases can arise due to adverse effects of any of the listed harmful production factors. Under the influence of physical harmful production factors, such occupational diseases as vibration disease, radiation sickness, heat strokes and sunstrokes, skin burns, corneal and retinal burns (from laser radiation), cataracts, endarteritis, and others arise. Chemical harmful production factors cause acute and chronic poisoning. Acute poisoning develops on the first day after a single exposure (or exposure throughout the day) to a harmful production factor. Chronic poisoning occurs as a result of prolonged exposure to a harmful production factor. Occupational poisonings include poisoning with lead, mercury, manganese, carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, chlorine, aromatic compounds together with other hydrocarbons and many other substances and compounds. Chemical factors can cause occupational skin diseases - dermatitis (photodermatitis), eczema, acne, melanoderma, onychia, paronychia, etc.

Heavy physical activity leads to diseases of the musculoskeletal system and peripheral nervous system (eg. hand polyneuropathy, osteoarthritis, bursitis). Neuropsychic overloads provoke occupational (or professional) neuroses that occur in workers of certain professions. Under the influence of biological harmful production factors, the following diseases can develop: brucellosis, glanders, tuberculosis, ornithosis, viral hepatitis, AIDS, scabies, syphilis, dysbacteriosis, mycoses. There are also oncological occupational diseases: neoplasms of the skin (hyperkeratosis, epithelioma, papilloma, leukokeratosis), diseases of the oral cavity, respiratory organs, liver, stomach, bladder, bones and blood such as leukemia. Occupational diseases may also include allergic ones: conjunctivitis, rhinitis, rhinopharyngitis, bronchial asthma, asthmatic bronchitis, dermatitis, eczema, toxicoderma and urticaria. The peculiarity of occupational diseases is the frequent occurrence of several diseases in one worker. Chronic diseases are more common than acute diseases [1,2]

The most numerous group of occupational skin diseases are dermatoses of chemical etiology. In the past 10 years, working conditions in the workplace have improved. Skin diseases arising from the effects of strong obligate stimuli (chemical burns) have been found to be rare. There is an increase, however, in allergic dermatoses caused by exposure to chemical substances, physical factors and plant agents (that is, agricultural production). These arise because the skin is the first barrier that protects the human body from the adverse effects of the environment.

The development, clinical picture, course and outcome of occupational dermatosis is strongly influenced by: 1) the nature of the harmful factor, 2) its potency, 3) the duration of its effect, 4) the inherent or acquired predisposition of the skin to the disease (mono- and polyvalent sensitization of the skin) 5) individual skin properties, 6) congenital or acquired protective factors of the body, 7) skin tenderness, associated with age, sex, etc 8) congenital or acquired skin diseases - ichthyosis, neurodermatitis, eczema. 9) general health: diabetes, alcoholism, kidney disease, 10) general hygienic working and living conditions (room temperature, air humidity).

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**ПРОФЕСІЙНІ ЗАХВОРЮВАННЯ ШКІРИ (ШКІДЛИВІ ФАКТОРИ)**

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Стаття присвячена шкідливим виробничим факторам при професійних захворюваннях шкіри. Шкідливий виробничий фактор - це фактор, який пов'язаний з роботою на виробництві, який може призвести до розвитку професійних захворювань, тимчасовому чи стійкому зниженню працездатності і навіть до погіршення здоров'я потомства. До шкідливих виробничих факторів відносяться: фізичні, хімічні, психофізіологічні і біологічні шкідливі фактори. Серед професійних захворювань шкіри частіше зустрічаються дерматози хімічної етіології. На розвиток професійних дерматозів впливають різноманітні фактори: характер, сила, тривалість дії шкідливого агента, індивідуальні властивості шкіри, загальний стан хворого, сенсибілізація шкірного покрову і т.д.

Ключові слова: професійні захворювання шкіри, шкідливі виробничі фактори

**OCCUPATIONAL SKIN DISEASES (HARMFUL FACTORS)**

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Article is devoted to occupational hazards in patients with professional skin diseases. Occupational hazards include physical, chemical, psychophysiological and biological factors. Chemically caused dermatoses are the most common. Professional skin diseases depend on different factors: character of agent, concentration, duration of action, individual skin characteristics, general patient’s condition and skin sensitization etc.

Key words: occupational skin diseases, harmful factors