

MEDICO-SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF WORKERS OF SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIR INDUSTRIES

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INTRODUCTION

A leading role in maintaining the human population is lifestyle as a factor that determines the main trends in health. Under the influence of negative anthropogenic factors on population health in the preservation of the vital capacity contributes to health and social activity [1–4].

The aim

of this work was to determine the level of medico-social activity of workers of shipbuilding and ship-repair enterprises within the paradigm of the healthy lifestyle of the population.

The objectives were the assessment of medico-social activity of the population connected with health and health care, disease prevention, healthy lifestyle, hygienic and medical recommendations, compliance, satisfaction with quality of medical care of workers of the shipyards of Astrakhan.

Methods

In this study we used the methods of sociological survey and non-parametric statistics.

THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY

In the structure of workers of shipbuilding and ship-repair enterprises 95% represent industrial personnel, only 5% of employees is accounted for non-industrial personnel.

For industrial personnel a number of adverse production factors associated with the industrial activity were singled out, which are of combinatory character.

The first rank position among the groups of unfavorable factors of production were given to the cold climate, accounting for 10.61%, the second place — working with electrical installations (8,1%), the third factors included noise, workload, insufficient lighting (7,8%), the fourth — noise, microclimate, uncomfortable posture (6,7%) and noise, vibration, physical stress, intensity of work (6,7%), the fifth elevated temperature, overall vibration, industrial noise,



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physical stress, work at height (5,03%) and contact with synthetic detergents (5,03%), the sixth elevated temperature, the local vibration (4,75%), seventh — noise, welding aerosols, meteorological factors, awkward posture (4,19%).

For the non-production personnel a number of adverse factors, mostly monofactors, were detected.

The first place among the unfavorable factors for the non-production personnel was attributed to electromagnetic field wideband frequency spectrum and a combination of electromagnetic, electrostatic and alternating magnetic fields (27%), alkali and formalin — the second place (6%) and other factors (5% each) — the third place.

The estimated risk of disease occurrence among workers of the shipbuilding and ship-repair enterprises amounted to 0.8, which was accounted by the highest proportion of the workers being in direct contact with industrial hazards of a combined character.

Negative work environment and high risk of disease has necessitated a thorough analysis of the medical activity of employees of shipbuilding and ship-repair enterprises. In this regard, all the employees of these enterprises were divided into 2 groups: dealing with professional hazards and working without occupational exposures. The first group of workers was the lowest and accounted for 43%, the second — dominated, accounting for 57%.

Whereas among men those working with occupational hazards were more than without occupational hazards: 51% and 49% respectively

Among workers, women in contact with industrial hazards 30%, the remaining 70% were not subjected to production hazards.

Sociological survey for the evaluation of medical activity of employees of shipbuilding and ship-repair enterprises was carried out. Among 400 respondents 57.3% were women, 42.7% — men. The level of social-medical activity was high and came to 82.1%. Doctor attendance for prevention reached 75.8% among workers. 92.6% of the respondents complied voluntarily with the prescription. Less than half of the respondents was actively involved in sport or physical activity (42.6 per cent), while 57.4 per cent were not motivated for physical activity.

Among the respondents, 46.2% were treated in hospital one time per year, 31.2% two or more times a year, and 22.6% — less than once a year. More than half of the respondents (51.1%) chose the same hospital for treatment, and 48.9% were treated in other hospitals of the city. All respondents who were hospitalized, were satisfied with inpatient medical care. Suggestions of respondents to improve the quality of medical care in the hospital was as follows: 41.1% offered to raise the comfort level of the patient's stay in hospital, 24.7% of the considered it necessary to improve the nutrition of patients in hospital, 7.4% are believed necessary to improve the provision of medicines in the hospital, the 24.2% of respondents had no suggestions for improving the quality of hospital care, an important component of medical activity of the studied contingent workers in the shipbuilding and ship-repair enterprises was their participation in the periodic medical examinations, the main goal of periodic medical examinations at work — detection of early signs of occupational diseases or poisoning, and diseases, etiologically not related to the profession, but in which continued contact with the data of occupational hazard is a danger. As a result of the periodic medical examinations the first group of health were assigned the 61.8% of the patients, the second group is 2.8%, the third group and 31.9% for the fourth group and 3.5% of patients.

In the structure of pathological defeats of the workers of the shipbuilding and ship-repair enterprises took the first place diseases of the circulatory system (25,4%), the second — illnesses of digestive organs and symptoms and signs of deviation from the norm (for 16.9%, respectively), the third — diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (11%), fourth — diseases of the eye and adnexa and diseases of the endocrine system (10% respectively), the fifth — diseases of the genitourinary system (9.8%). In the past periodic medical examinations exacerbation of disease was 45% of workers, had 55%. Recommended treatment in a centre of occupational medicine, 44% of workers, outpatient treatment, 32% of workers rehabilitation — 15% of the employees, the Spa treatment — 5% employees, in-patient care — 4% of the employees. About high medical activity can be judged by a significant proportion of workers shipyards treated: 47% center for prevention, 30% of outpatient care, 15% rehabilitation, 4% stationary and sanatorium-resort treatment. Of group recommended to outpatient treatment actually received outpatient treatment 89% of workers. Among workers in the shipyards who received the medical examination to inpatient treatment 100% received inpatient treatment. From the group of workers of shipbuilding and ship-repair enterprises that have received a recommendation to undergo rehabilitation, 97% have been rehabilitated. From the group of workers of shipbuilding and ship-repair enterprises that have received a recommendation as a result of periodic medical examination to obtain a Spa treatment 70% passed Spa treatment, and 30% did not pass it.

From the group of workers of shipbuilding and ship-repair enterprises that have received a recommendation as a result of periodic medical examination to prophylactic treatment in the prevention centre, 100% received this treatment. The result of the passage of periodic medical examinations and recommendations according to the conclusions of the examination were evaluated the outcomes of therapeutic and preventive measures among workers of the shipbuilding and ship-repair enterprises. Thus, among the treated, 58% of workers had no change in health status, 39% reported improvement, 2% — recovery and 1% — deterioration. According to the results of periodic medical examinations, 61% of workers were in the first health group; 31.8% — in the third; 3.5% in the fourth and 2.8% the second.

Thus, the results of the study indicated a high level of medical-social activity of workers of the shipyard and identified reserves for its further growth.

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