

WORK OF MEDICAL STAFF IN PHYSIOTHERAPY ROOMS CONDITIONS.

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At the current stage of development of society, in the conditions of scientific and technological progress, the flow of incoming information is constantly increasing. The assimilation of this information and the effective development of new ideas require a significant activation of human mental activity. The need for highly qualified specialists is growing.

When analyzing the literature, special attention was paid to publications containing information on the hygienic conditions of knowledge workers, since medical workers are prominent representatives of this category of work. We also analyzed literary sources containing materials on the influence of various factors on physiological changes in the body, the intensity of the labor process, and the development of fatigue during work.

The working conditions of medical workers are characterized by a number of negative factors in the workplace, which are mainly observed in hospital organizations. During their professional activities, medical workers may be exposed to harmful and dangerous factors of a physical, chemical and biological nature, as well as a wide range of psychophysiological factors. A significant number of doctors experience visual fatigue, work in uncomfortable working positions, come into contact with sources of infection, toxic chemicals, work with sources of ionizing radiation and ultrasound.

Work-related factors that do not meet established hygiene standards are of greatest concern to healthcare workers. The electric field strength can reach hundreds of volts / meter. The energy flux density (EFD) when servicing stationary microwave devices is 300-600 $\mu\text{W} / \text{cm}^2$. When using portable devices, the radiation intensity does not exceed 23 $\mu\text{W} / \text{cm}^2$. The intensity of exposure of medical personnel depends on a number of conditions: the power of the device, the diameter of the electrodes and the distance between them, the method of their application, the shape and diameter of the microwave emitter, the radiation method, as well as the number of devices operating simultaneously. Magnetotherapy is widely used in physiotherapy - a treatment method in which the human body is exposed to a constant or variable low-frequency field.

The article describes a study of working conditions related to the use of electromagnetic radiation sources and the health of medical workers. Scientists have shown the importance of physiotherapy as a highly effective method of restorative medicine based on a questionnaire survey of 3105 patients. A positive result of treatment was noted by 92.1%, and complete satisfaction with treatment and service was noted by 90.4% of people. The temporary dosimetric indicators and treatment courses used in physical therapy are clinically reliable and

satisfy the majority of patients. The results of a sociological survey of patients on the quality of medical care are the most important component of its comprehensive assessment.

It was found that professional work in a physiotherapy room exposed to electromagnetic fields negatively affects the physical and psycho-emotional state of medical workers. According to the results of the study, a number of preventive measures were developed aimed at optimizing the working conditions of medical workers in physiotherapy rooms and preventing health problems.

According to the results of measurements of physical factors at the workplaces of medical workers of physiotherapy departments, it can be concluded that the complex harmful effects include insufficient air temperature in the workplace, artificial lighting, ionic composition of the air and electromagnetic fields. The calculated risk was 0.0975, which corresponds to an average risk. The results obtained indicate that, despite the fact that the level of exposure complies with regulatory documents, there is a risk that cannot be ignored.

Basically, among doctors and nurses, diseases of the musculoskeletal system prevail: cervicobrachial and lumbosacral radiculopathy, blood-borne infections: chronic viral hepatitis C, diseases of the auditory system: hearing loss, diseases of the respiratory system: bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis and nasopharyngolaryngitis. The results obtained were necessary for the implementation of planned measures to improve the working conditions of medical workers and reduce the risk of occupational diseases [4].

When studying the impact of harmful factors in the working environment on the health of medical workers, infectious (respiratory tuberculosis, renal tuberculosis, viral hepatitis B and C) and respiratory diseases occupy a leading place in the structure of chronic occupational diseases of medical workers. The conducted studies made it possible to determine the high prevalence of pathogens of respiratory infections, causative agents of Sonne and Flexner dysentery in infectious and tuberculosis hospitals among medical workers, who are poorly studied. It was found that medical workers are not sufficiently protected from diphtheria and tetanus. A study of the incidence of hepatitis B virus in medical workers of various profiles, depending on the degree of contact with blood, showed that among medical workers it is 2-3 times higher than the average for the population.

Conclusion:

Based on the data obtained on the level of harmful factors, an assessment of working conditions was carried out in terms of the harmfulness and danger of factors in the working environment of workers, the severity and intensity of the labor process. The parameters of the working environment and labor process were adjusted in accordance with the possible impact of these deviations from the current hygienic standards on the functional state and health of workers.

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