



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ СТОМАТОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ
ИНСТИТУТ**

**САМАРКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**V МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
«СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ
ОХРАНЫ ЗДОРОВЬЯ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ»**

ВСЕМИРНЫЙ ДЕНЬ ЗДОРОВЬЯ



ТАШКЕНТ

color. In the third stage, erosion of the enamel appears, the crown of the tooth is destroyed, the occlusion becomes abnormal. With a constant consumption of drinking water with a high fluorine content, even skeletal fluorosis (generalized osteosclerosis, ossification of the ligaments, especially intercostal, cartilage) can develop, which leads to restriction of mobility. It can affect the nervous system and internal organs (heart, kidney, liver, etc.).

Conclusion: The conducted studies allowed establishing that in our republic the requirements for the content of fluoride in drinking water satisfy the physiological need of the human body. As in the Republic of Uzbekistan, according to the requirements of State standard 950-2011 "Drinking Water", the fluorine content in drinking water is 0.7 mg/l.

DUST AS A HARMFUL PRODUCTION FACTOR IN THE PRODUCTION OF CERAMIC PRODUCTS

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Ceramics include products made by sintering various types of clay with mineral impurities. The term "ceramics" comes from the Greek word "keramos", which translates clay [1,3]. Since ancient times, ceramic products have been called products molded from clay and burned on fire. The variety of ceramic products is very wide. These are various items of utensils, exquisite vases, figurines, paintings, candlesticks, teapots and other decor items [2].

The purpose of the study: a hygienic assessment of the working conditions of workers in the production of ceramic products with the further development of preventive measures according to the assessment of the development of production-related pathology among workers in ceramic products.

Materials and methods of research: we examined the amount of dust in the air of the working area at the main workplaces by the aspiration method using an electric aspirator device. The concentration of dust in the air of the working area was determined according to GOST 12.1.005-88 SSBT "General sanitary and hygienic requirements for the air of the working area."

Own research: the labor process in the production of ceramic products is diverse in nature, from work at the control panel to hard and monotonous physical labor. The occupational hazard of ceramic production is the dust of raw materials (kaolin, clay and other dusty materials), which are distinguished by a high degree of dispersion. Dust contains dust particles less than 2 microns in size 42.3%, from 2 to 5 microns - 34.0%, from 5 to 10 microns - 15.6% and 10 microns or more - 8.1%. A high concentration of dust is formed during grinding, crushing, loading clay from a conveyor onto a drum from a height. At the workplaces of crushers-grinders, the concentration of dust exceeded the MPC by 10 times. In the cold period of the year in the main ceramic workshops, the dust concentration is less than in the warm period of the year by 3-4 mg/m³. What is connected with the high relative humidity of the air,

characteristic of this period of the year. Air pollution with dust is also observed in all operations of processing raw materials (crushing, grinding, screening). At the permanent workplaces of the crusher-grinder, the dust concentration averaged $22.2 \pm 0.19 \text{ mg/m}^3$, which exceeded the MPC (2 mg/m^3) by 11 times. When stamping in special presses at permanent workplaces of the presser, the concentration of dust on average reaches $20.7 \pm 0.17 \text{ mg/m}^3$, which is 5 times higher than the MPC. One of the main causes of air pollution with dust in the studied industries is insufficient sealing of equipment: crushers, mills, elevators, bunkers, etc., as well as their improper operation, which allows powdered material to fall from a great height, the operation of equipment under high pressure, which increases knocking the dust out of it. The dust content at the remaining stages of the technological process in ceramic production at the presser's workplace is 5-6 times higher than the MPC. At the rest of the workplaces, the dust content is recorded within the normal range. When glaze is applied to dried products, an aerosol of lead in a concentration of $0.03\text{-}0.05 \text{ mg/m}^3$ and vapors of fatty hydrocarbons in a small concentration enter the air of the working area.

Conclusion: Based on the results of the research, we have given recommendations for improving the working conditions of workers.

ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ НАССР СИСТЕМЫ В ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ ХЛЕБОБУЛОЧНЫХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ

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Введение. Потенциальное влияние деятельности по производству продовольственного сырья на безопасность и пригодность пищевых продуктов следует иметь в виду постоянно. В частности, это включает в себя выявление конкретных моментов в этой деятельности, когда может существовать высокая вероятность загрязнения, и принятие конкретных мер по минимизации такой вероятности. Помочь в принятии таких мер может метод на основе НАССР (Hazards Analysis and Critical Control Point) Комиссии Кодекса Алиментариус [1,2]. НАССР нужно применять по всей пищевой цепочке от производства продовольственного сырья до конечного потребления, и при внедрении этой системы следует руководствоваться научными данными, подтверждающими наличие рисков для здоровья человека. Кроме того, применение систем НАССР может явиться подспорьем в проведении проверок регулирующими органами и способствовать развитию международной торговли посредством повышения доверия к безопасности пищевых продуктов.

К ВОПРОСУ ОБ АЛИМЕНТАРНЫХ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЯХ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КОГНИТИВНЫХ ФУНКЦИЙ МОЗГА ОДАРЕННЫХ ДЕТЕЙ	
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