

## HEALTH - STATUS - ENVIRONMENT PHYSIC FACTORS RELATION, BASIS FOR NEW PROPHYLAXIS CONCEPTS ELABORATION

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### INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study was to praise the relationship between the works environment where coexists more physic factors (noise, light, microclimate), the health of the workers in that specific environment, the frequency of the accidents in the work place and the eventually appearance of some diseases connected by the profession.

### MATERIAL AND METIHODS

We used a complex methodology concerning both the environmental physical factors evaluation (level of noise, lightning. and microclimate) and the effects of those factors on the human body (evaluation of hearing and visual). We also investigated the health status of employees and those subjective perceptions of environmental factors.

### RESULTS

We studied a group of 62 female workers (tailors). The microclimate parameters were higher than the maximal admitted limits in good relation with the subjective perception of the employees as the most stressful physic factor of working environment. We found that the light corresponded in quantity and quality with the legal admitted values. The workers not mentioned the light as a disturbing factor. The level of noise exposure was perceived second disturbing factor. On the subjective scale perception, after the microclimate the visual tests results showed an important visual strain, determinate both by the workload and the absence of corrective eyeglasses in 68 cases of workers with refraction disturbance. The audiometric examination revealed a hearing loss in 24% workers though the professional exposure to noise was below the maximal admitted limit. The dermatological and locomotor diseases were on the first places from the number of days of illness absence point of view. That could be considered a characteristic of this workplace.

### DISCUTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

From job analysis of the work place: that we studied resulted that the organism strain is different in different moments of activity conforming to the specific operations. At the neuro-psychological level the focused attention strain is on the first place for following the visual detail. The results of study allowed to us to elaborate a prophylactic program that could be applied in any similar work places. Ours references concerned first the microclimate: to assure the thermal comfort in the workplace. From the medical point of view we recommend a periodical eyes examination. The preventive otoacoustic examination will be done for an early diagnosis of diseases and their adequate therapy. We considered as necessary the dermatological examination before employment and periodically after. Not at least is important an adequate organization of the activity to avoid the overload periods. The protection cloths must be made with non-allergic materials in a way that could not incommode, but to confer the thermal comfort.