

**Conclusions:** 1. The clinical DPF, PMA, OHI-V and DCI indexes characterizing the oral health status differ statistically significantly in HD and DB patients from persons without the specified pathology. In CP patients and persons without this pathology there is no statistically significant differences of the given clinical indexes established.

2. Separate laboratorial characteristics of oral liquid (stickiness, phosphor, total and active calcium, sodium, potassium, hydroxyapatite solubility product) differ statistically significantly in HD and DB patients and persons without the specified somatic pathology.

3. A method of HD and DB screening at a stomatological attendance has been developed. On the basis of clinical indexes' values defining with their further ranging the persons with a significant or high risk of the presence of the studied pathology stand out. For the persons referred to a risk group by this method the total calcium and sodium (and sodium  $\text{Na}^{++}$ ) content in the oral cavity are determined in the laboratory. The content of total calcium less than 0,06 g/l, and sodium – more than 0,2 g/l is typical for HD patients, while the content of total calcium more than 0,07 g/l is common for DB patients.

To the evidence based medicine opinion a clinical-laboratorial characteristic of oral cavity organs and tissues status in hypertensive disease, diabetes and chronic pyelonephritis patients has been given. It has been proved that in the patients with the studied pathology there are statistically significant differences of the oral cavity status index characteristic and physicochemical properties of oral liquid from analogous parameters of the research participants without the studied pathology. It has been proved that the clinical indexes characterizing the oral cavity health status are statistically significantly different in hypertensive disease and diabetes patients.

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#### **MORBIDITY WITH TEMPORARY DISABILITY IN COAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY WORKERS**

Shternis T.A., Guryanova N.O.  
*Kemerovo State Medical Academy, Faculty of Public  
Health and Public Health Services  
Kemerovo, Russia*

The Kemerovo Region – is the region with a developed coal mining and chemical industries, thus the problem of workers' health formation in these branches is a topical one for public health service of Kuzbass. The purpose of the research is to study morbidity with temporary disability (MTD) of coalminers and workers of chemical enterprises (WCE) (2000-2006). The information about the MTD was got by

the method of excerption from disability certificates. The statistical treatment was carried out with use of application program package STATISTICA 6.0. The highest MTD case rate ( $1435,2 \pm 0,01\%$  against  $915,8 \pm 5,0\%$ ;  $P < 0,001$ ) and disease duration ( $20,0 \pm 0,3$  days against  $14,0 \pm 2,1$  days;  $P < 0,001$ ) are registered in coal producers' workers. Respiratory diseases rank first within the MTD of coalminers and WCE structure ( $31,1 \pm 1,4\%$  and  $29,1 \pm 1,8\%$ ), the apparatus system and connective tissue diseases take the second place ( $24,9 \pm 1,3\%$  и  $19,4 \pm 1,6\%$ ). Within the coalminers' MTD structure the third place is taken by traumas, intoxications –  $20,6 \pm 1,2\%$ , at chemical productions – blood circulatory system diseases –  $11,6 \pm 1,3\%$ , that is connected with the specificity of the productions. The prophylaxis remains one of the priority principles of the National public health service, so, a special topicality is acquired by the development of prophylactic and rehabilitation programs for coalminers, which seems to be practical only after the in-depth study of health status and life quality of the given social group. A perspective direction is an individual integrated assessment of the disease rise risk depending on the affecting factors totality, that will allow forming groups of dispensary observation and carry out dedicated medical and preventive measures in them.

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#### **CONDITION OF COAL INDUSTRY WORKERS' HEALTH**

Shternis T.A., Guryanova N.O.  
*Kemerovo State Medical Academy, Faculty of Public  
Health and Public Health Services  
Kemerovo, Russia*

The progressing RF population health deterioration is the fact of common knowledge, that is to the full extent referred also to coal enterprises workers. Taking into account the functioning Concept of the Presidential Program “Health of Working Population” the problems of coalminers' health preservation and promotion are gaining the priority-oriented value. The purpose of the given research has been the study of coal industry workers' total morbidity (TM). The data excerption from workers' disability certificates for the period from 1985 to 2006 was carried out. The ratings were processed using variance analysis methods on personal computer with MS EXCEL and STATISTICA 6.0 application program package. The authenticity of the got factors was estimated using the T-criterion of Student. The post-event analysis of the Kuzbass coalminers' health status testified that the TM had increased by 119,1%, from  $1677,8 \pm 49,6\%$