



Analysis of the Causes of Employee Injury

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the role of the means and equipment of production in labor protection along with the personal qualities of a person, the effectiveness of the development and implementation of the most effective methods of labor protection, and gives recommendations based on the results obtained.

KEYWORDS: labor protection, ability to work, sensory analyzers, occupational disease, mental state, vision, fatigue.

INTRODUCTION

Labor is a social category before everyone else. Labor is an activity that is done to generate consumption values. From the physiological side, this is the function of the human organism, and each of such a function is the expenditure of the human brain, nerves, muscles, sensory organs, etc., whatever its content and form. In the process of Labor, the organism studies the change in life functions by the physiology of Labor.

In the process of labor, all the functions of the body change dramatically, namely, muscle activity, redox processes, etc. Before the start of work, only as soon as you arrive at work, the functions of a person change accordingly. Usually the pulse accelerates, and in a minute the amount spent increases. In this conditional reflex change of functions, the "mechanisms of functioning" of the higher nervous activity come to action. The working effects of the pustle of large hemispheres bring the body from a calm state, to an active one. or sharply exacerbate the activity, which so far passes under internal influences. Beijing will continue to influence the authorities that have launched the PUST village of large hemispheres.

The International Labor Organization has been focusing the attention of the world community on the problems that need to be addressed in labor protection and the culture of labor protection and the reduction of accidents and occupational diseases in production.

In production, injury events can occur due to unintentional spills of moving parts of machinery and machinery, gear mechanisms, hot surfaces, toxic chemicals that use electric current, alkali and other toxic substances, unhindered operation in workplaces, or as a result of non-roiya to labor safety regulations [1,2].

In addition, the normal load of a person should not exceed 40-60% compared to the maximum load, that is, when the load exceeds the limit, there is a decrease in working capacity.

Scientific research shows that the moment of the onset of the period of the phenomenon of fatigue during the shift to the upper point and its duration depend on the nature of the work, working conditions and the physical development of the worker[2]. These periods are considered physiological and psychological critical points of labor activity. During the same period, it is possible to observe the most pronounced changes in the psychic function, it is during this time that most accidents occur. Reducing the state of fatigue can be achieved if short breaks in the work process and active rest are planned [3,4].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The mechanization and automation of production processes and work displaces a lot of manual labor, but in industry and agriculture there are a number of professions in which Labor will be associated with excessive tension of muscles and individual organs . Excessive tension is caused by the long pressure that it is necessary to perform small quick movements, being constantly in a certain pose in the same position[4,5].

Factors that increase workers ' risk of accidents can be divided into two large groups:

Factors of the first group include: constant functional changes in the human nervous system or other organs, when the disease has a verb or a state close to that[2]. Inside these, a number of severe pathological changes are distinguished, although these do not lead to a

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complete loss of working capacity, but affect behavior and increase risk.

The psychological factors that belong to the second group include: factors that appear during a certain period of the work process and affect a person's behavior in a short period of time, calculated in hours or minutes. These include factors such as inexperience, carelessness and fatigue.

The issues of the state, causes, socio-economic consequences of injuries in production, medical profile, rehabilitation insurance, accounting, improving personnel skills have been studied and scientifically based medical, pedagogical methods have been developed[5,6].

In acute injuries, external factors prevail, and fatigue, cumulative injuries are usually caused by a combination of internal and external risk factors [2,7].

Prevention of injury should include several areas: organizational, material and technical, biomedical, psychological. Each of them provides great opportunities for the Prevention of injuries of risk factors, quick and effective treatment, recovery after them and increasing the effectiveness of sports training.

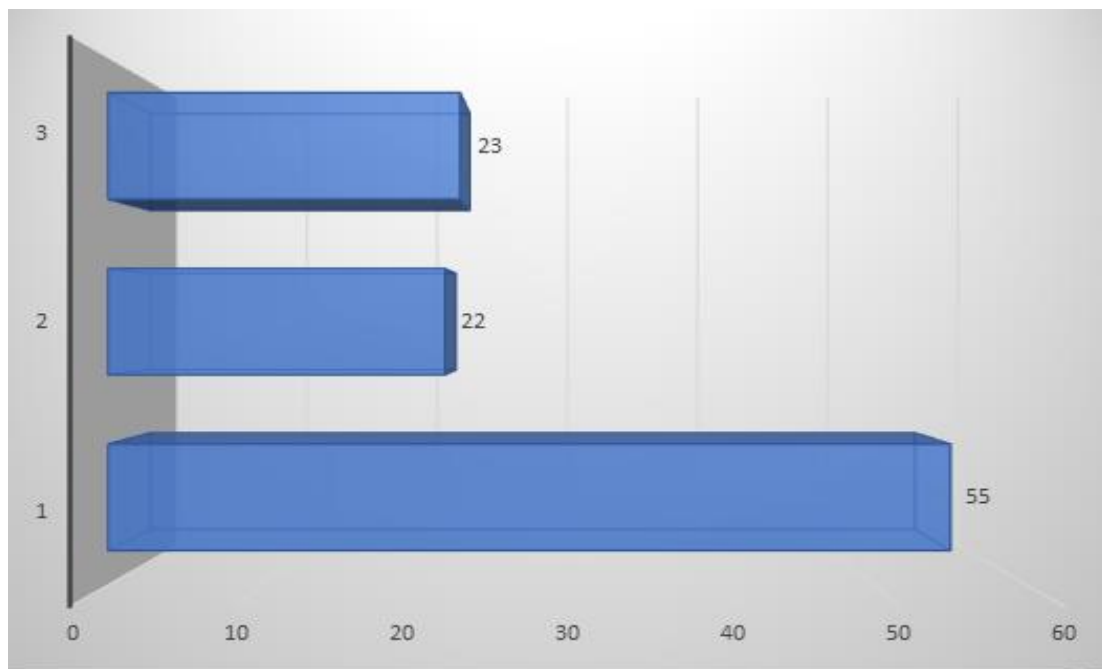
Prevention of injuries in production requires, first of all, a detailed study of the causes and conditions of the injury[7]. Even a small wound should be analyzed by the doctor and the victim himself (active prevention) so that later the exact cause can be eliminated and the possibility of

recurrence [8]. A serious problem of the human factor in modern production is the so-called Fatigue, which occurs as a result of microtraumas and precisely damages tissues. [9,10].

At the same time, any trauma is the result of the activity of the entire biochemical chain, therefore, it is necessary to study the entire chain, which makes it possible to objectively determine its element, which creates a dysfunction that forms the basis of damage [11,12].

An important factor in the Prevention of injury is the ability to act correctly in cases of a sharp deterioration in activity-severe fatigue, pain, loss of the ability to control the situation. Particular attention should be paid to work in conditions of fatigue, when muscle functionality is significantly reduced, which can lead to fatigue disorders. In particular, the appearance of fatigue is about 15% of the injuries that occur [7].

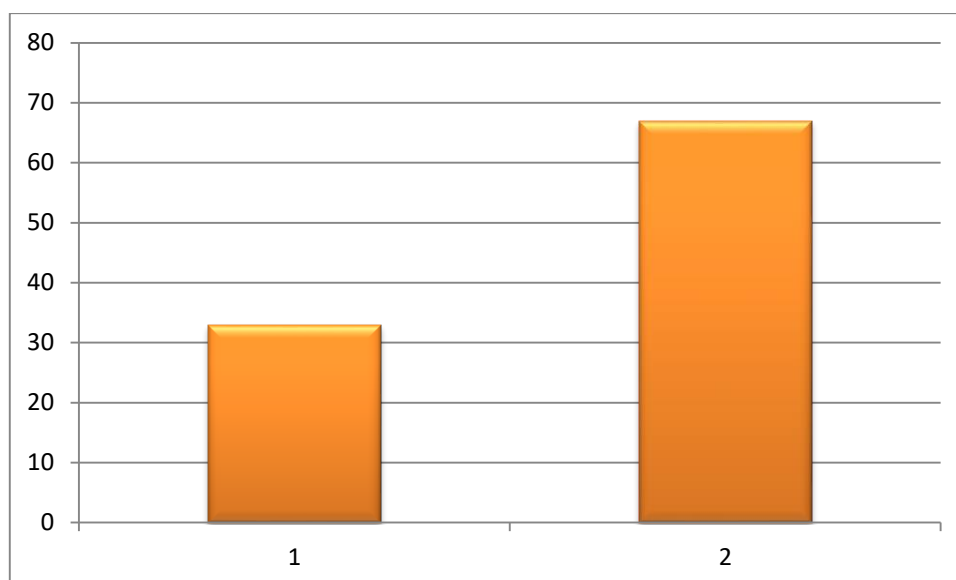
As can be seen from the analysis of the results obtained, this information was taken into account when choosing, developing and introducing recommendations on how to prevent damage and mitigate the consequences. The processes, places, circumstances in which the injury occurred and the reasons for their occurrence, the use of personal protective equipment were analyzed separately, and diagrams were developed on their basis (see fig.2).



1-during careful uncontrolled; 2-apathy in production; 3-in closed structures.

1-figure. Condition and place where the injury occurred

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1-workers using the protection tool-33%;
2-workers who do not use the protective agent-66%.

2-figure. Use of personal protective equipment

Taking into account the fact that a person is the main force in the development of society and in the management of production, maintaining its safety and health is an important factor on the path of social progress. It is necessary to solve the problem of ensuring the safety of machinery at production enterprises, ending labor performed by heavy manual force and implementing measures to completely eliminate occupational diseases, after all, Labor should not only become a means of living, but also remain a requirement of life. An important role is played by the issue of protection from harmful and dangerous factors in production.

CONCLUSION

The direct application of the method of coefficients based on accident statistics introduced in the practice of labor protection in production to the study of the situation with sports injuries does not allow obtaining accurate results.

It is necessary to develop and introduce into practice a unified electronic system of documents for the study, registration and accounting statistics of injuries and occupational diseases.

It is necessary to strengthen the attention of employers and employees to prevent incidents in connection with labor activity and other types of damage to the health of employees associated with the performance of labor duties,

In order to strengthen social partnership in the conduct of public control over the observance of labor regulations, and to find a solution in cooperation with the study of problems, it is necessary to conduct a week of labor protection.

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