

# Severe Consequences of the Development of Periodontal Disease in the Example of Employees Working in Light Industrial Plants

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**Annotation.** The article provides information about employees working in light industry production factories and periodontal disease, its development, spread, as well as its serious consequences.

**Key words:** employee, periodontist, disease, male, female.

Many scientists have studied many diseases encountered by employees working in light industrial production factories (4,5,7,8). As an example, we can say that the disease of frostbite of the hands, the filling of the lungs with various dust compounds are among them (1,2,3,4).

**The purpose of the study.** The serious consequences of the development of periodontal disease are studied by the example of employees working in light industrial plants.

**Research materials and methods.** Employees working in light industry factories were selected as the object of the research. 255 employees were selected. During the selection of employees, employees who were in contact with chemical compounds and those who were not in contact were selected. In addition, we divided these employees into two groups by gender: male and female. There were 103 employees who were not in contact with chemical compounds. 152 employees were in contact with chemical compounds.

**The results of the study.** We studied the periods during which all selected employees were treated at the hospital. According to this, they were divided into the following groups: employees who were partially treated, employees who were fully treated, employees who were treated for the first time, employees who were treated for the second time.

Of the 103 employees who were not in contact with chemical compounds, 38 are women and 65 are men. 53 out of 152 employees who come into contact with chemical compounds are female employees, and 99 are male employees. Along with periodontal disease, oral cavity infections, tongue leukoplakia, and various stomatitis were also common among them ( Table 1)

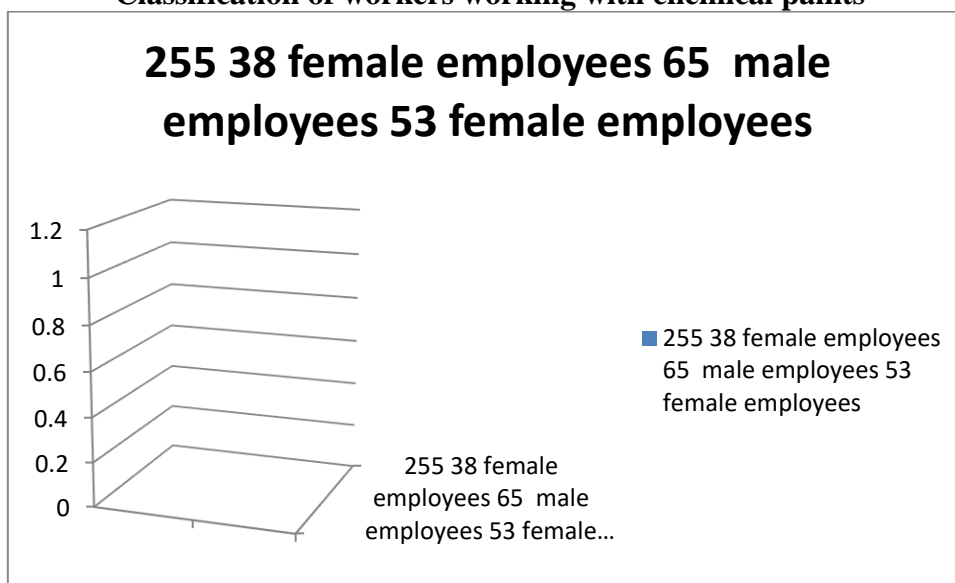
**Table 1**  
**Employees working with chemical paints**

<b>Number of employees</b>	<b>Employees who are not in contact with chemical paints</b>		<b>Employees in contact with chemical paints</b>	
255	103		152	
	38 female employees	65 male employees	53 female employees	99 female employees

Observed among employees working with chemical paints. We can see a decrease in electrical excitation in the central teeth. Similar results were reported for molars and molars. When the control groups were examined, regardless of the anatomical shape of the teeth, the same results were noted in the spade tooth and in the molar and food teeth.

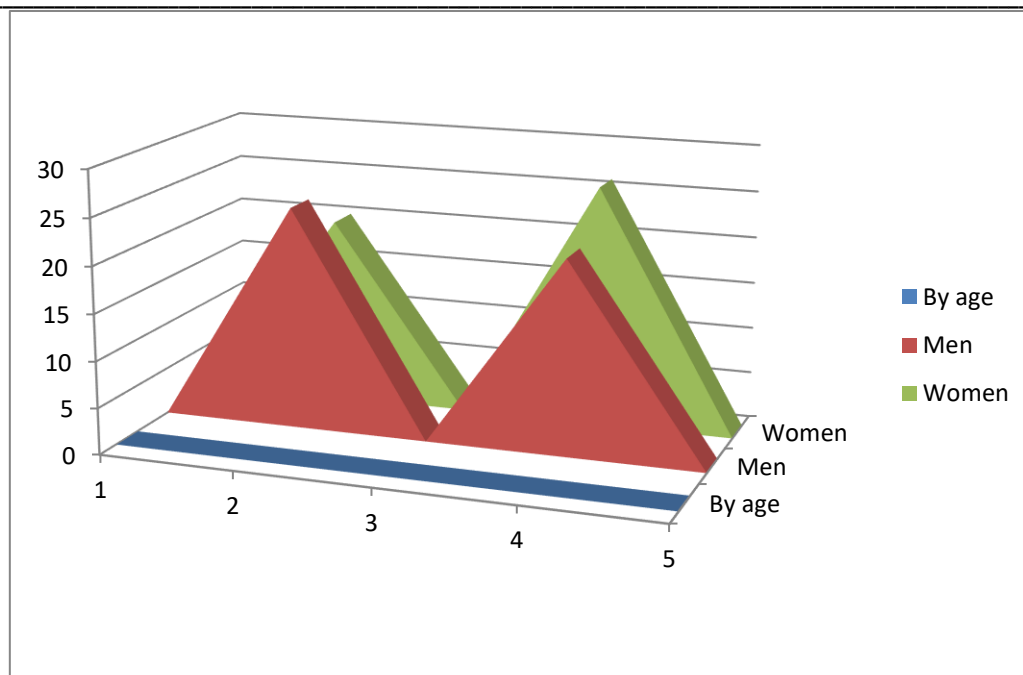
It is also worth noting that as the length of service increases, the occurrence, development and exacerbation of periodontal disease among employees increases. This was especially strongly manifested in employees who were in contact with chemical paints. Along with periodontal disease, workers of paint shops also suffered from leukoplakia, stomatitis, and various inflammations in the oral cavity. We learned the information about the medical condition of the employees working in the chemical plants from the medical card kept by the nurse working in the factories. As a result of our observations, it was found that periodontal disease, its development, and complications occurred in a certain percentage of the employees there, depending on the length of service. Also, in the oral cavity, together with periodontal disease, there were cases of leukoplakia on the tongue, as well as stomatitis, inflammation of the gums, swelling, brittleness of the teeth (Diagram 1)

**Diagram 1**  
**Classification of workers working with chemical paints**



When the medical cards were reviewed, the circumstances of the treatment of the employees were studied. According to it, employees were divided into the following categories. That is, the employees who carried out the initial treatment and re-treatment. In addition, it was divided into groups of fully treated and partially treated employees. The incidence of periodontal disease was higher in employees with long working experience and contact with chemical dyes. This is because they breathed more chemical dyes in the air than other workers. It was found that periodontal and various diseases of the oral cavity are found in relatively low percentages among employees who have little work experience and are not in contact with chemical dyes (Diagram 2).

**Diagram 2**  
**Gender differences in chemical paint workers**



We learned the information about the medical condition of the employees working in the chemical plants from the medical card kept by the nurse working in the factories. As a result of our observations, it was found that periodontal disease, its development, and complications occurred in a certain percentage of the employees there, depending on the length of service.

The number of workers with periodontitis of moderate severity with increasing work experience increased. The most common disease of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity is keratosis, in the working group observed 6-10 times more than the control group.

**Conclusion. 1.** The incidence and development of periodontal disease in workers exposed to chemical dyes was up to 4 times higher than that of workers not exposed to chemical dyes.

2. In conclusion, we can say that periodontal disease was relatively rare in patients who were fully treated in the hospital, and we can see that its outbreaks are decreasing.

3. Not only periodontal disease, but also inflammation of the oral cavity, leukoplakia, and stomatitis were found in certain percentages among the employees of paint shops.

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