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## **Title**

### ***Professional illnesses as a result of the effect of heavy metals and toxic Substances In miners from the mine lead-zinc ore "Sasa"***

## **Abstract**

*The exposure of the organism in an environment contaminated with heavy metals, is associated with many diseases, transient changes in the respiratory tract, lung function deteriorated, visits to emergency care and hospitalization.*

*The results of the research, conducted with miners working in „Sasa” the mine of lead-zinc ore, were focused towards validation of existing professional risk.*

*Most affected are the miners working jobs like mining, drilling head and ore („krupicari“), what was verified by analysis of the acute symptoms, for which we proved that are much more signified during the working ship of these jobs.*

*According to the time of exposure, with the workers in the experimental group, we found that the most spread is the working service of exposure from 1 to 5 years working at the same place, indicating that also a short span of exposure can be dangerous for some organs, depending the individual hypersensitivity to the organism itself.*

*The most common lung diseases in exposed workers are: chronic bronchitis and tracheitis, chronic obstructive lung disease, pneumoconiosis and silicosis.*

*Considering the harmful effect of lead on respiratory, hematopoietic, kidney and nervous system, we can rightfully say that it is a question of so called „**silent killer**”.*

**Key words:** inflammation, delirium, hospitalization, preventive measures, spirometry, xposure.



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Fig. 1 face of the miner

600

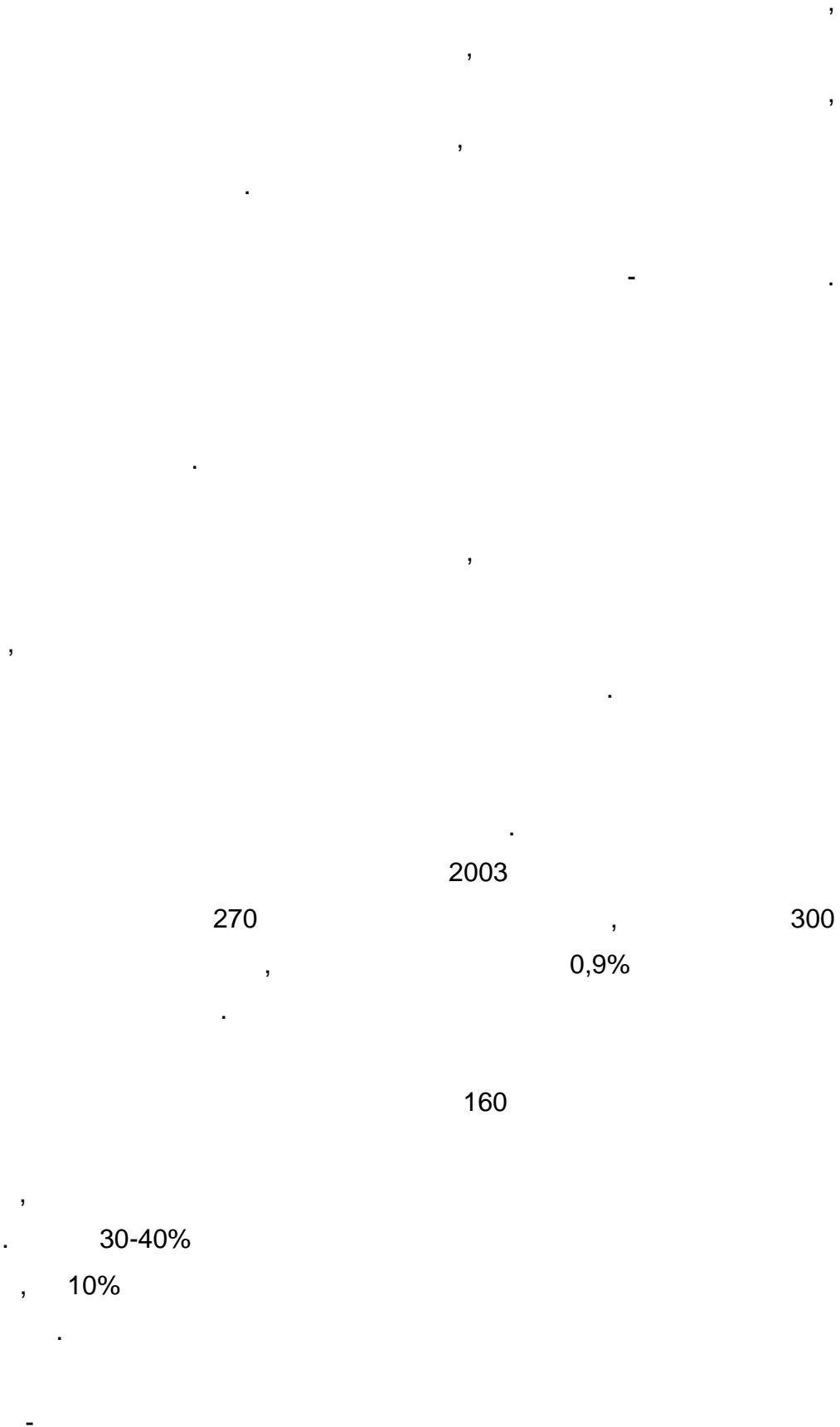
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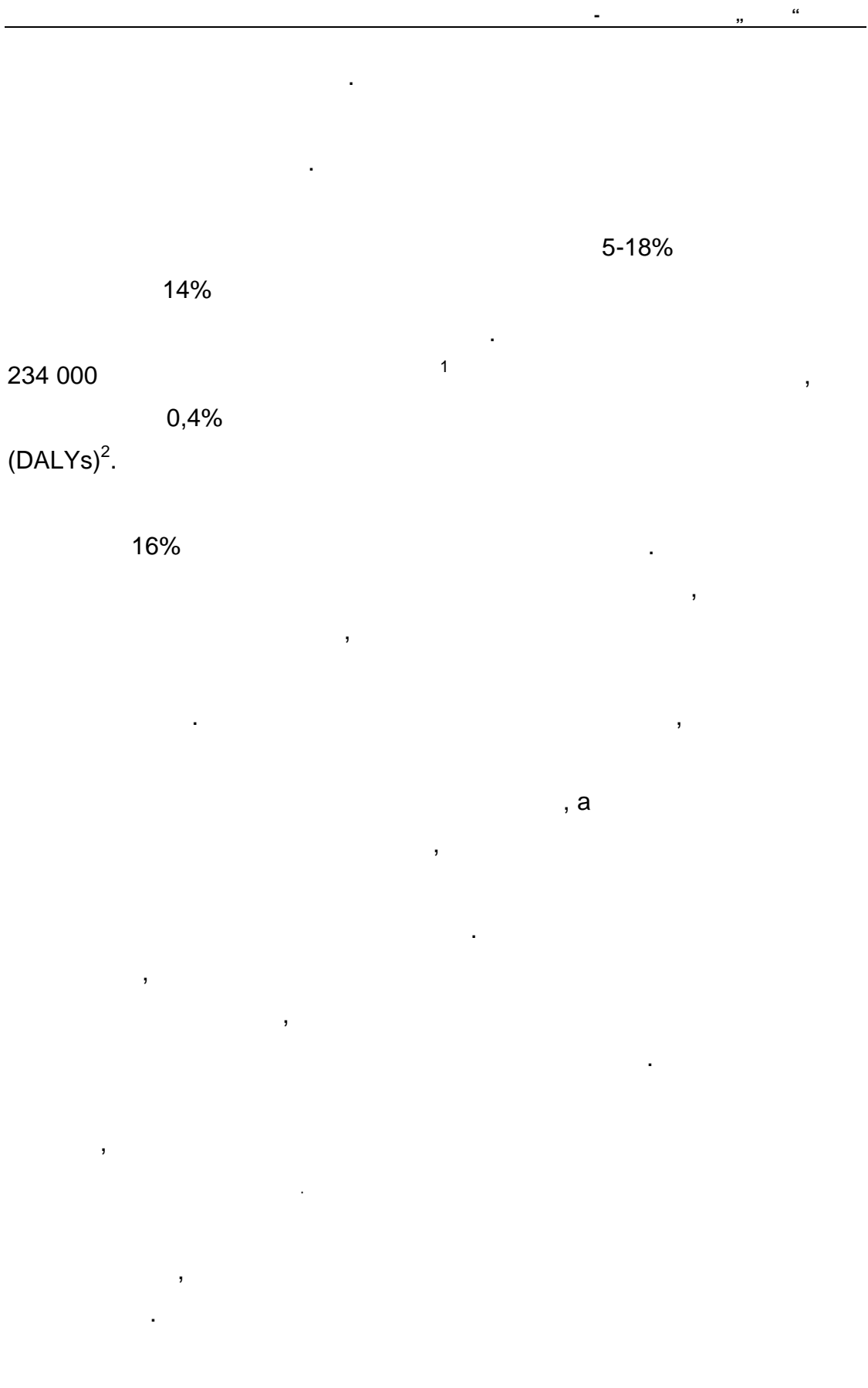
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1. (Introduction)






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<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>2</sup> Disability Adjusted Life Years



. 2

Fig. 2 An environmental black spots in the mines of Macedonia as the greatest polluters

“ ”

21

50%, 10%, 20m<sup>3</sup>/, 5m<sup>3</sup>/, 40%.

(, 2003).

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1.1.

(Pb)<sup>3</sup>.

327°C,

11,34,

82,

500°C.

2003).

7 000 5 000

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<sup>3</sup> Plumbium

( , 16  
1997 ).

**1.2.**

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*Ovidije, Justinijan, Plinije*

(460-577 . .),

„*De re metalika*“ (1566

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*Bernardo Ramazzin*

„*De morbis artificum diatrib*“

(1700)

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( , 1989).

**1.3.**

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1995			845 855
-	,		15 695
	16 792	.	
"	" 1996	465 000	-
.	53 561	-	,
			16 858
13 825	.		" "
			0,4%,
			100
100	.		



1.4.

150



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Fig. 3 Localization of Mine "Sasa"

1954

1960/61

29.11.1966

1979

1979

2003

1970 1980

625.000

1991

1990

625.000



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Fig. 4 Ore materials



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Fig. 5 The transport of workers to the shaft

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Fig. 6 Preparing for mining

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( , 2007).

( , 2007).

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( , 2008).

( , 2008).

( , 2008).

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(50-100 m<sup>2</sup>),  
( , 1989).

(4-5 l/min.)

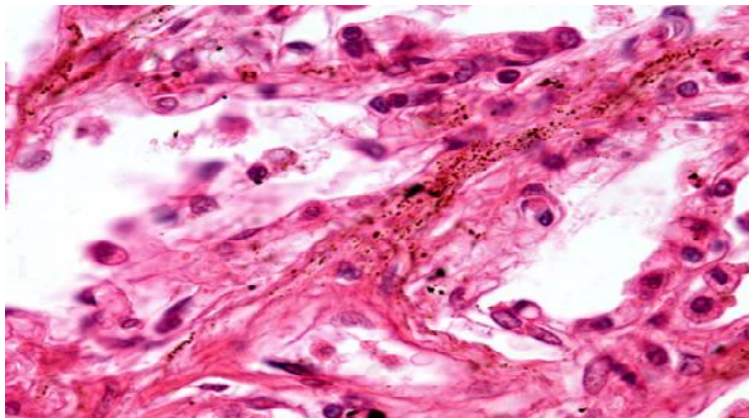
SH

## 1.6.

### 1.6.1.

( , 1997).

5%.



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Fig. 7 Silicosis of the lungs



( , 1993).

1.6.2.

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2.  
*deltoides*

*m. biceps, m.*

3.

*radialis* ( , ) ,

*n.*

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*n. Peroneus* .( , 2003).

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0,02%

( , 2008).

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*(Margo saturninus)*

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*damnoniorum, collica de Madrid* (collica pictonium, morbus collicus  
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*foetor ex ore,*

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( , 2008). DALK<sup>4</sup>

**1.6.6.**

**1.7.**

<sup>5</sup> (1993)

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( , 2007).

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( , 2007).



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**1.7.3.**

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**1.7.3.1.**

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1.7.3.2.

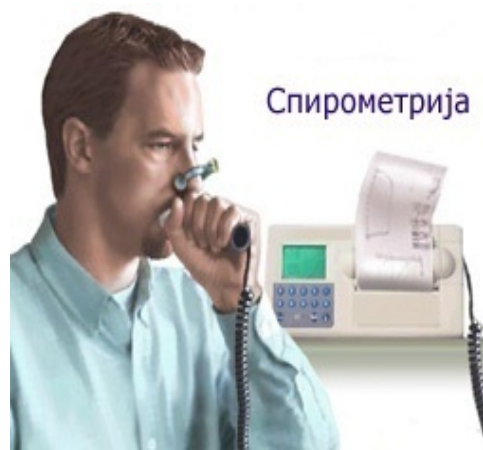
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27/88).

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. 9  
Fig. 9 RTG of lungs



. 8  
Fig. 8 Spirometry

2.

(Purpose of the specialized labor)

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(Materials and methods of work)

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1.

Table 1. Tabular representation of the experimental and control groups according to age

<b>20–25</b> .	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>26–30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>31–35</b> .	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>36–40</b> .	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>41–45</b> .	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>46–50</b> .	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>51–55</b> .	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>60</b>	<b>31</b>

4. ( Results )

680

„ „, 60%

3

2.

Table 2. Tabular overview of workers from the experimental group

<b>20-25</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>26-30</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>31-35</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>36-40</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>41-45</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>46-50</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>51-55</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>60</b>

: 20-25 1 , 26-30 8 , 31-35 13 , 36-40 15 , 41-45 15 , 46-50 6 , 51-55 2 .

36-40 15 41-45 15

25%.

3.

Table 3. Chart showing the workers of the experimental group according to time of exposure

	-
-	
1-5	21
6-10	20
11-15	10
16-20	6
21-25	3
	60

1-5 21 - 6-10  
20 , 11-15 10 ,  
16-20 6 3 21-25 .  
21 1-5

15

16

4.

Chart 4. View the control group by age

-	
20-25	1
26-30	1
31-35	4
36-40	11
41-45	7
46-50	6
51-55	1
	<b>31</b>

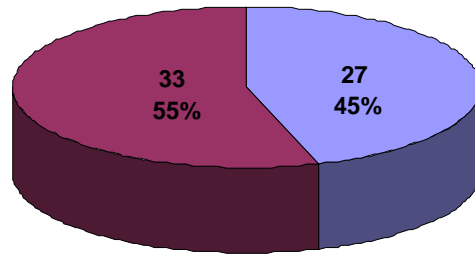
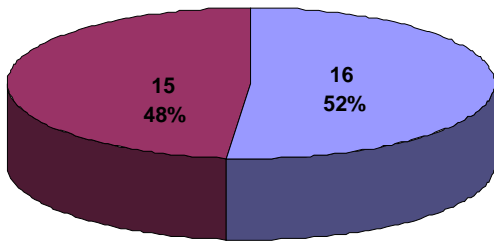
20-25 , 26-30 51-55 , 4 31-35  
, 11 36-46 , 7 41-45 6 46-  
50 . 11 36-46 .  
, 27 60  
33 .  
16 51,6%,  
15 48,4%.

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5.

Table 5. Review of people from the experimental and control groups according to smoking habit

	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>51,6%</b>
	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>48,4%</b>
	<b>60</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



6.

Table 6. View the jobs of workers from the experimental group

	16
	6
	9
	9
-	15
	5
	<b>60</b>



„ , 16  
“ , 6  
” “ ,  
9  
” “ , 15  
” “ 5

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7.

Table 7. Prevalence of acute symptoms during work shift of workers from the experimental group separately in smokers and nonsmokers

	<b>32</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>

39

-32

26,

14

12

8.

Table 8. Prevalence of acute symptoms during work shift of workers from the experimental and control group

(Symptoms)	(Total)	(Examined group)	(Control group)
(Cough)	38	32	6
(Irritation of the throat and nose)	22	21	1
(Dry throat)	29	26	3
(Irritation of eyes)	14	14	/
(Clogged nose)	12	12	/
(Secretion)	3	3	/
(Strangulation)	17	17	/

22, 38, 17, 29, 14, 3



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9.

Table 9. Prevalence of acute symptoms in smokers from the experimental and control group

	<b>42</b>	<b>- 27</b>	<b>- 16</b>
	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>/</b>
	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>/</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>/</b>
	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>/</b>

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10.

Table 10. Prevalence of acute symptoms during work shift among nonsmokers in the control and experimental group

	<b>48</b>	<b>-</b> <b>33</b>	<b>-</b> <b>15</b>
	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	
	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>/</b>
	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>/</b>
	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>/</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>/</b>
	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>/</b>

11.

Table 11. A review of acute symptoms during the work shift in the experimental group according to the workplace of the respondents

	11	2	6	12	4
	9	4	6	14	2
	7	4	4	9	4
	5	1	3	4	/
	12	2	2	9	5

” “, 11 , 9  
7  
5 , 12  
” “, 2  
4  
2  
3 , 4  
12  
14 , 9  
4 , 9  
” “  
”

12.

Table 12. Prevalence of chronic respiratory symptoms in the experimental and control group workers

	60		31	
		%		%
	44	73,4%	6	19,35%
	33	55%	7	22,5%
	21	35%	1	3,22%
	15	25%	1	3,22%
	13	21,6%	1	3,22%

44 , 33,  
21 , 15  
13 .

13.

Table 13. RTG changes in the lungs of workers from the experimental and control group

	<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

10

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14.

Table 14. A review of the blood group of people involved in the control and experimental group

	- 60	- 31
” “	15	11
” “	23	7
” “	12	9
” “	10	4

” “ 15  
11  
” “ 23  
7  
” “ 12  
9  
” “ 10  
4

15.

Table 15. A review of symptoms in the experimental group with the type of blood group

	60					
		%				
	44	73,4%	12	14	11	7
	33	55%	8	11	9	5
	21	35%	3	12	2	4
	15	25%	2	7	2	4
	13	21,6%	3	4	2	4

12 „ “  
, 8  
, 3  
, 2  
„ “, 14  
, 11  
12  
„ “, 11  
, 11 „ “  
, 9  
, „ “ 7  
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50-60%,

11

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<sup>10</sup> Distonia neurovegetativa

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5. ( Discussion )

“ (87%)  
13° C ( , 1998).  
” “  
11-17°C.  
” “  
( , 1998).  
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( , 1998).  
” “

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1-2 , ( - - ) ( , ) , ( , 1989).

10%.

( , 1998). ( , ) ( 18-20 ) ( , 1998). , , , , ( 8-10 ), (1989)

( , 1989).

2,13mg/m<sup>3</sup>,

32,3%,

2,31mg/m<sup>3</sup>

20%.

( , 1998).

264

1980-1989

41

16

80

( , 1998).

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11%,

( , 2005).

20

30

( , 1998).

- " 2009 380  
, 60 .

( , 2005).

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70%

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## 6. ( Conclusion )



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7. (References and used literature)

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4. , .. (2003),
5. , .. (1997),
6. , .. (2007),
7. , .. (2007),
8. , .. , .. (1989),
9. , .. (1993),
10. , .. (1989),
11. , .. , .. (2006),
12. , GALEN , (2006),
13. World Health Organization, (1989), Lead—environmental aspects Geneva, (Environmental Health Criteria, No. 85)
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18. <http://www.studiorum.org.mk/doc/preventivni%20pregledi.pdf>
19. <http://www.novamakedonija.com.mk/NewsDetal.asp?vest=42810957592&id=9&prilog=0&setlzdanie=21970>
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22. [http://toxicology.uga.edu/8930/Chronic\\_illness\\_and\\_pyrethroids.pdf](http://toxicology.uga.edu/8930/Chronic_illness_and_pyrethroids.pdf)
23. <http://star.vest.com.mk/default.asp?id=42395&idg=3&idb=638&rubrika=Revija>
24. [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)
25. [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)
26. [www.ministerstvozdravstvo.com.mk](http://www.ministerstvozdravstvo.com.mk)

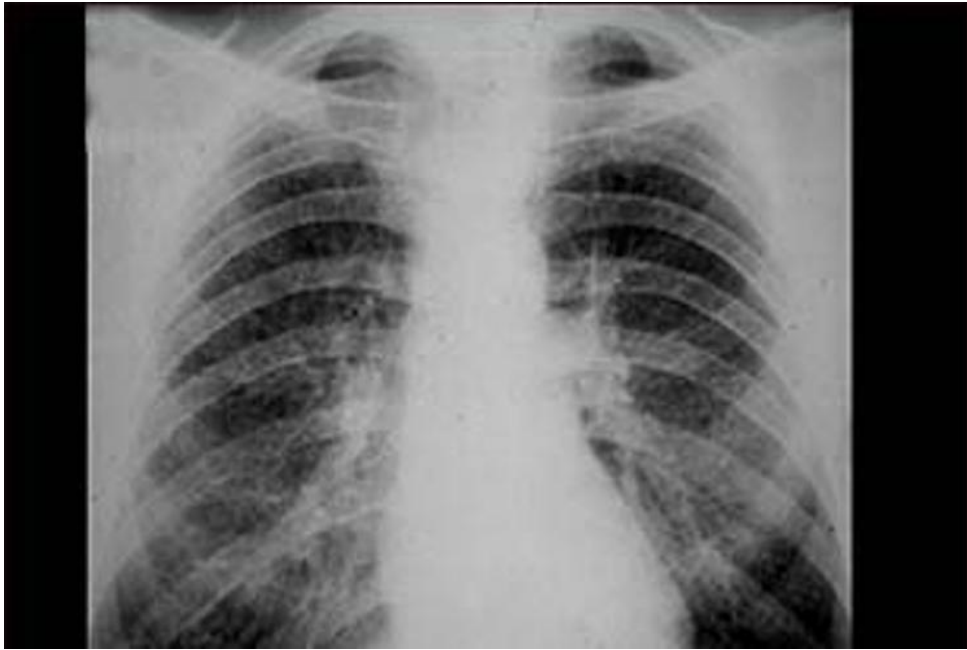


8. ( Accessories )

1.

Table 1. Review questionnaire that was used during data collection

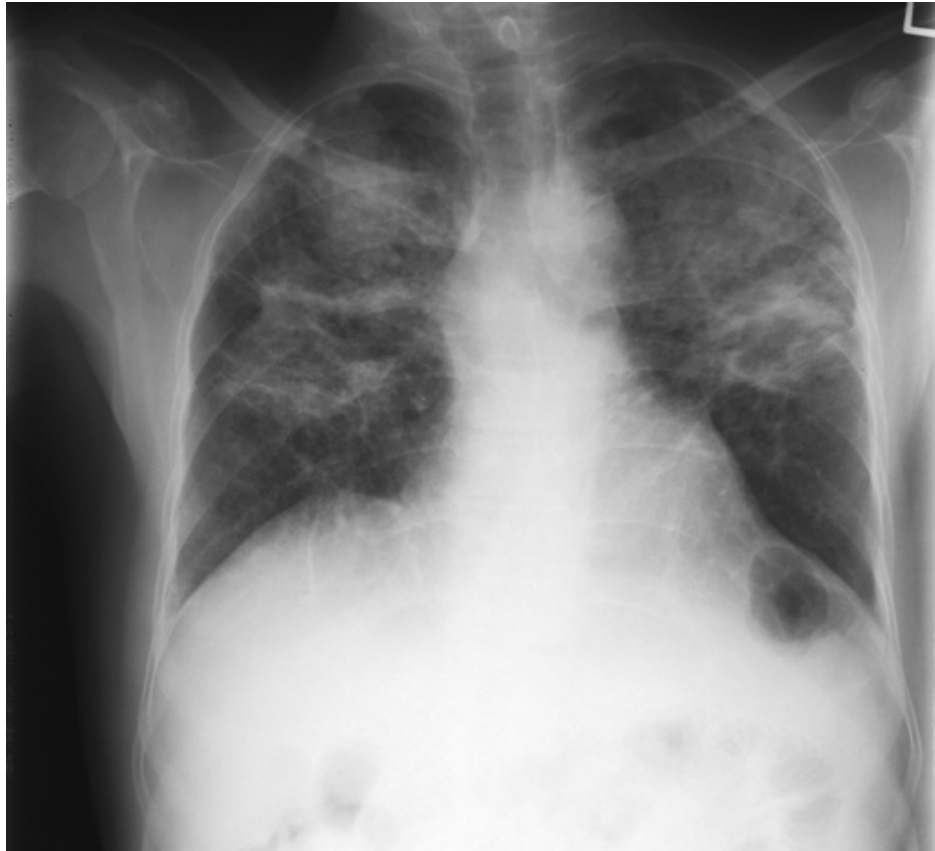
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	- _____
5.	_____
6.	( _____ ) _____
7.	_____
8.	( _____ ) _____
9.	RH _____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	.) .) .) .
	( _____ ):
-	- - -
-	- - -
-	- - -
-	- - -
14.	_____
15.	( _____ ,
	) _____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____



1. Pneumoconiosis



2. Pneumoconiosis



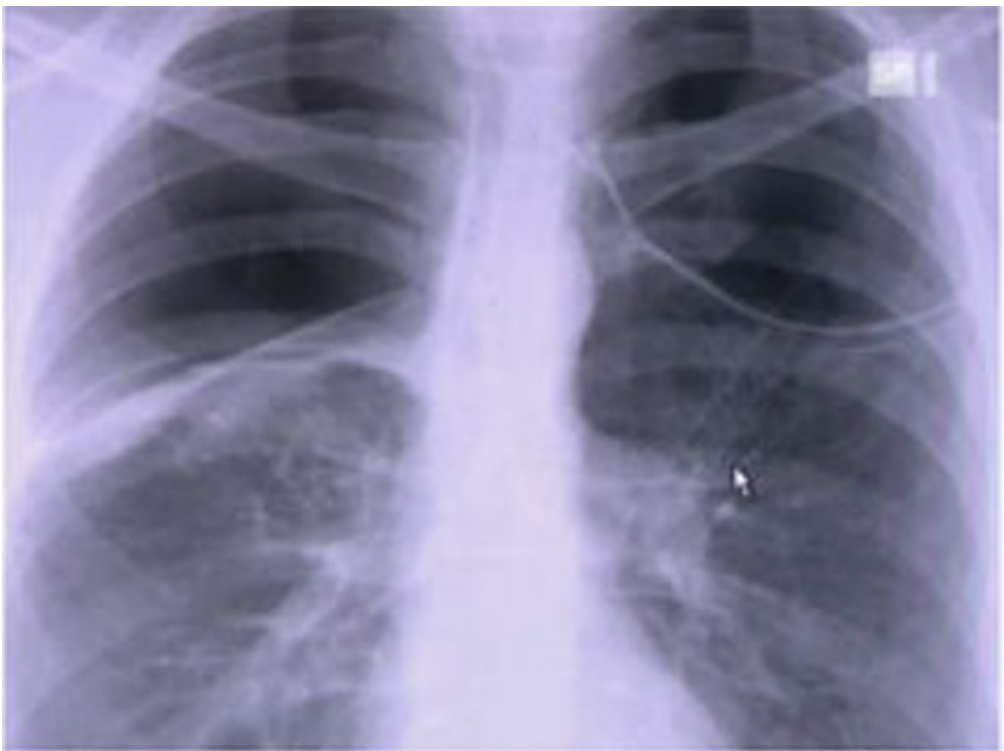
3. Silicosis



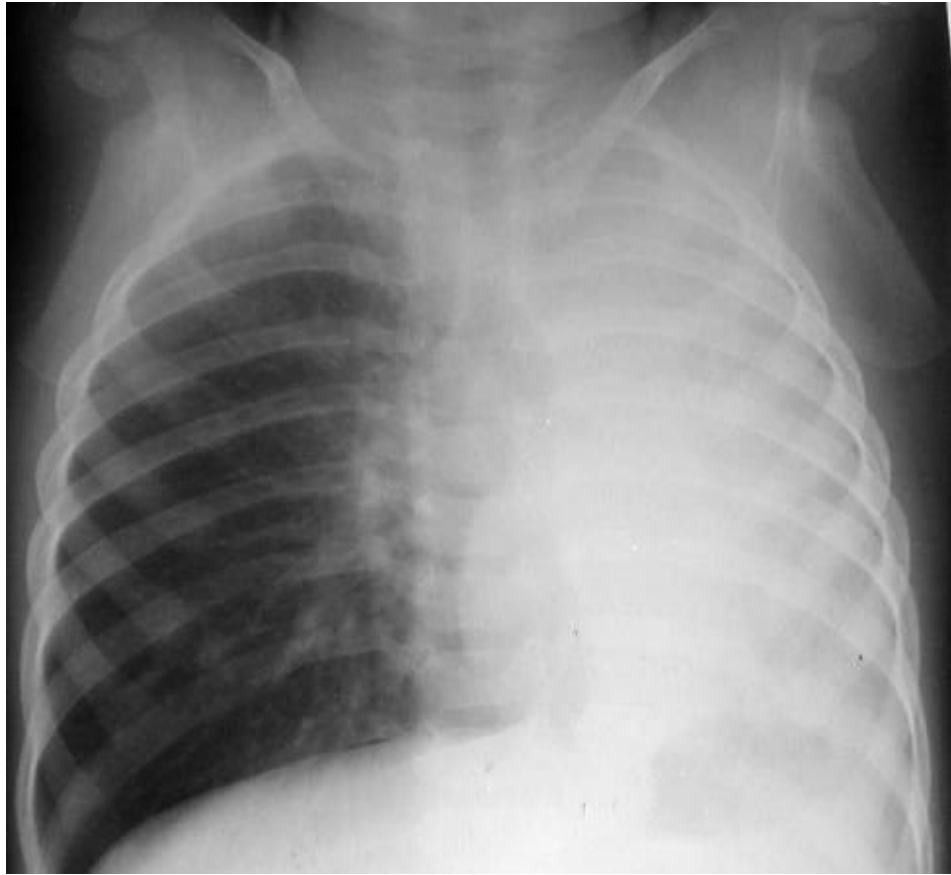
4. Emphisema pulmonum



5. Emphisema pulmonum



6. Emphisema pulmonum



7. Atelectasis



8. Atelectasis



9. Bronchitis chronica

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