

## **Ocena diagnostyki chorób zawodowych narządu głosu w I i II instancji na materiale IMP i ZŚ w Sosnowcu w latach 2002-2005**

The assessment of diagnostics of occupational voice diseases in the first and second instance on material from IMP and ZS in Sosnowiec in the years 2002-2005

Małgorzata. Góra, Ewa Dąbrowska-Jastrzębska, Anna Bronder

### **SUMMARY**

**Introduction:** An amendment of the Polish Occupational Diseases Certification Act of 2002 has essentially influenced on the procedures of diagnosis and certification.

**Aim:** The aim of the study was to assess the diagnostics of occupational vocal organ disorders in the first and second instance. The clinical diagnosis of the first and second instance certification units were analyzed.

**Material and methods:** The study covered 500 cases selected randomly from 921 teachers which applied to IMP and ZŚ in Sosnowiec in the years 2002-2005 in order to diagnose the occupational disease. In this group 298 patients were examined according to rules forced until the amendment act and 202 patients according to recommended procedures.

**Results:** Among examined patients the most numerous group constituted teachers from primary school aged from 50 to 60 years, 35-years of seniority, specializes in elementary teaching and the Polish language. More than 80% of studied patients began the certification procedure concerning occupational larynx diseases to 5 years from stopping the exposure. Occupational disease was recognized in 71 patients, which was 14.2% of studied population. The most frequent occupational pathology, was vocal folds paralysis (7.9%), hypertrophy of the vocal folds was found rarely (16.6%) and vocal nodules were found most rarely (4.2%). According to old rules 18.5% of appeals were positively considered, i. e. 55 patients from 298 teachers, whereas according to new rules 7.9% of appeals, i. e. 16 patients from 202 teachers.

**Conclusion:** Specifying the diagnostic criteria of teachers' occupational diseases certification have made the significant impact on a consensus of decisions issued by the first and second instances. There was the statistically significant difference between frequency of the clinical diagnosis authorizing to pronounce the occupational disease according to old rules and according to rules which came into force from 2002.

**Hasła indeksowe:** nauczyciele, **choroby** zawodowe, orzeczenie o chorobie zawodowej

**Key words:** teachers, occupational diseases, occupational diseases certifications.