

RISK FACTOR OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS IN AN INDUSTRIAL WORKPLACE IN ANNABA

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An epidemiologic study of transversal type by questionnaire between October 1990 and Mars 1991 made it possible to detect 42 cases of chronic bronchitis (B.C.) on 600 adult male workers in the industrial park of Annaba. Aims: to determine the incidence of airborne industrial nuisances in the genesis of the C.B.

Method: Cross sectionnal study of two samples of population drawn by random sampling: Prévalence of the C.B.: (10,3 %) in 400 workers in iron and steel industry and of the phosphate-enriched fertilizers and nitrogenized and (3,49%) in 200 pilot workers in nonindustrial medium recruited in the trade units of the same area

Results : the C.B. involved subjects are more numerous in industry (4,71: 1 - $p < 0,001$). After homogeinisation of the characteristics of any body with C.B. and the cases-control: quantified polluting air harmful effects in a total way are: Duration former and current occupations and work in polluted environment: N. S. former polluting occupations ($p = 0,00$) OR: 4,92 (2,43 - 10,04) polluted residence : (OR: 4,21) Emanation on the working station: of dust ($p = 0,00029$), and gas ($p = 0,15$) release of odors the working station: NS branch of industry in industrial perimeter: ($p = 0,02$) Tobacco smoking is evaluated by its consumed quantity (in Pack years) S ($p = 0,000$) and its older ($p = 0,1$) and Cough and expectoration are significantly higher among smokers This study reveals that exposure to dust and gases of fume is most noted in industrial environment and is retrieved among the cases of .C.B.