

**DETECTION OF THE RESPIRATORY INSUFFICIENCY AMONG THE CHRONIC BRONCHITIS INVOLVED SUBJECT IN INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT (ABOUT 42 CASES)****M.S. Messadi***Faculty of Medicine, Dorban Hospital, Annaba, Algeria*

Spirometry testing is carried out jointly with the filling of questionnaires at 42 cases of chronic bronchitis (C.B.) detected with the course the investigation of prevalence into 561 adult male subjects in the industrial park of ANNABA (iron and steel industry and petrochemical industry), between October 1990 and Mars 1991, Aims: to determine the impact of industrial pollution on the dyspnea and the ventilatory function of the subjects tested. The means of F.V.C. and FEV1 observed on the predicted values are calculated by the table of Quanjer (average: ECCS) are compared between sujets working in industry and prone controls (p:NS); smoker subjects and not smoker (p:NS) prone B.C.+ and subjects not B.C. - (p: <0,05) dyspnea is most noted in industry, and more frequent among the B.C. 544,0:1 - p: <0,002) and it of most longer duration (4,5 / 1,5 years). Its intensity is narrowly correlated with the reduction in the ventilatory parameters and the increase in the age and of tobacco smoking. VEMS % decreases to a significant degree in the breathlessness subjects at exercise compared to the breathlessness subjects p= 3,68 The decline of FEV1 % are most noted among the subjects at the stage of Obstructive C.B and confirms the importance of the rank of dyspnea. This difference is more appreciable beyond the 40 years age (p= 2, 08) This study shows that among the subjects submitted to environment of professional exposure, having symptoms of C.B., there is a reduction in the ventilatory functional values