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Tecnicatura Superior en Higiene y Seguridad

Primer parcial de Inglés II

Nombre y Apellido:

1. **Lea el siguiente texto: Industrial hygiene, occupational safety and respiratory symptoms in the Pakistani cotton industry**

(I)Approximately 60 million workers are employed in the textile industry globally1 and the figure for Pakistan is 15 million, drawing nearly 30–35% of the 49 million unskilled work force.2 Workers in the textile industry are exposed to airborne dust containing infectious, allergic and toxic substances.3 Hazardous effects in the cotton industry, particularly on the respiratory tract, were reported 300 years ago.4 A specific respiratory syndrome in that industry was called byssinosis and Schilling5 first classified byssinosis based on respiratory symptoms. Organic cotton dust contains endotoxins that are believed to cause most of the symptoms, 6 disturbed lung functions, 7 8 organic dust toxic syndrome9 and obstructive pattern of lung diseases having features of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.10 There is still unprotected and persistent exposure to cotton dust, endotoxins and different ergonomic hazards in the Pakistani cotton industry, resulting in severe public health problems.11

**(II)** Working conditions in the developing world are often very poor and the textile industry is not an exception to this rule. Increasing awareness of consumers through civil society campaigns has contributed to some relevant improvements, especially in large factories delivering directly to the European and American markets. However, working conditions in smaller factories that either produce for the local market or are employed by the large factories in case of higher demand are not well known, although a high proportion of the workers are employed in these small enterprises.

**(III**) A comprehensive study of this setting is not an easy task. This study set out to examine 800 workers by questionnaire and to investigate occupational exposure to airborne dust, endotoxins and other work-related risk factors in a sample of 47 industrial plants. Working conditions and safety measures in the selected plants were rated by trained researchers and dust was measured and analyzed for endotoxin and pesticides. Thus, this is the first study to examine working conditions, occupational hygiene and safety, especially of workers in small factories, with a focus on small weaving factories, the so-called ‘power looms’. Although each power loom is small in size, in total a huge number of workers are affected.

1. ¿A que están expuestos los trabajadores de la industria textil?
2. ¿Qué elemento contiene el polvo de algodón orgánico?
3. Mencione los tipos de síndromes respiratorios del texto.
4. ¿Cuántos trabajadores están empleados en la industria textil en Pakistán?
5. Mencione las enfermedades respiratorias a causa de la exposición a la endotoxina.
6. ¿Cómo pueden mejorarse las condiciones de trabajo según el texto?
7. Traduzca los párrafos (II) y (III).