CONCLUSION

1. Lung function tests in cotton workers were affected adversely due to broncho-constrictor effect of cotton dust.

2. They were found to be influenced by advanced age, concentration of dust, period of exposure and cigarette smoking.

3. Blow and card room workers were more affected compared to comber and ring workers, due to higher concentration of dust in blow and card rooms compared to that in comber and ring rooms.

4. Smoking affects lung function tests adversely. However, effect of smoking on lungs was influenced by genetic and environmental factors.

5. Total lung compliance, MEFR and MBC were found to be most sensitive indexes compared to FVC, FEV₁%, RV and RV TLC ratio. While FRC and TLC were found to be not sensitive indexes in relation to changes produced in lung function tests in textile workers by factors like advanced age, dust concentration, period of exposure and smoking.

6. Fall in FEV₁, after workshift on Monday was found to be increased with increase in age, in concentration of dust, in period of exposure and in byssinosis grades. It was found to be increased in smokers compared to that in non smokers.
7. Lung function tests were found to be deteriorated further as byssinosis was advanced from grade-72 to grade-II.

8. Incidence of byssinosis was found to be increased with increase in age, in concentration of dust, and in period of exposure. Prevalence of byssinosis was higher in smokers compared to that in non-smokers. Incidence of byssinosis was found to be increased with increased consumption of cigarettes.

9. Broncho-constriction produced by cotton dust was more severe compared to that of wool-dust. Therefore, wool-dust is proved to be less harmful than that of cotton dust.