

The thesis is mainly focused on the development of individual frequency occupational diseases in women in the years 1996-2007. Occupational health for women includes two concepts: an occupational disease (NzP) and threat occupational diseases (GFP). Number of occupational diseases in women in the years 1996-2007 gradually decreased. While in 1996 there were 978 reported occupational diseases, in 2007 it was only 538th. The proportion of women as a percentage of the total number of occupational diseases was in these years an average of 39%. Occupational diseases are divided into six chapters. Chapter I includes diseases caused by chemical substances. Since 2000, does not exceed number of these diseases 10 per year. II. chapter provides an occupational disease caused by physical factors. Incidence of this chapter, unlike other chapters since 2003, rising. In 2004, 2006 and 2007 the number of NzP reported in the first place. The most commonly occurs in women with syndrome carpal tunnel. III. chapter includes an occupational disease related to respiratory lung, pleura and peritoneum. In women, most often asthma allergic diseases and respiratory tract. IV. chapter provides occupational skin disease. In the years 1996-2007 was almost every year in second place in the number of recognized NzP. V. The chapter covers occupational diseases Infectious and parasitic. The most common scabies infection each year. In the period 1996-2003, this chapter in the number of NzP reported in the first place. The incidence of disease IV. and Chapter V. 1996-2007 showed a steady decline. The VI. Chapters include professional failure voice. In the years to a total of 38 reported cases, which this chapter ranks among the least frequent.