1. SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

2. This study has looked into the respiratory symptoms and ventilatory function of saw mill workers in Jos the Plateau state capital, which is situated on the highland area of central Nigeria. This study has concurred with other similar studies that were conducted in other parts of this country.

3. Chest tightness, sputum production and cough were some of the predominant symptoms among the study subjects, other symptoms were sneeze, wheeze and allergy.

4. This study was able to relate the duration of exposure and dust concentration inhaled to the occurrence of symptoms with those that have prolonged period of exposure and greater concentration of dust inhaled presenting more with symptoms compared to those with less duration and less concentration of dust inhaled.

5. The category of working environment was also considered in this study which showed that, those in the milling and carpentry section had more respiratory symptom compared to those in the timber selling section, this finding is related to the amount of dust generated and the contact made with the dust particles which is more in the milling and carpentry section, this was also more evident in the concentration of dust measured at various section (wood selling...
4.4mg/m³, carpentry 20.6 mg/m³, milling 22.5mg/m³). The ventilatory function were also reduced in the study subjects than the control subjects this was evident by the decline in the FEV₁, PEFR and FEV₁/FVC ratio, similar decline was also observed when the study subjects was compared with the predicted values by Anyanwu CH.

6. This study also determined the pattern of impairment in the study subjects with obstructive pattern dominating (35%) compared to the restrictive pattern (5%).

7. Effect of altitude on lung volume was also noticed with these subjects having enhanced lung volumes, these are also comparable to similar studies done in high altitude region of the world.