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TOPICAL ISSUES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN SCIENCE



**ABSTRACTS OF VI INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE
FEBRUARY 12-14, 2020**

**SOFIA
2020**

TOPICAL ISSUES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN SCIENCE

Abstracts of VI International Scientific and Practical Conference

Sofia, Bulgaria

12-14 February 2020

Sofia, Bulgaria

2020

UDC 001.1

BBK 91

The 6th International scientific and practical conference “Topical issues of the development of modern science” (February 12-14, 2020) Publishing House “ACCENT”, Sofia, Bulgaria. 2020. 1018 p.

ISBN 978-619-93537-5-2

The recommended citation for this publication is:

Ivanov I. Analysis of the phaunistic composition of Ukraine // Topical issues of the development of modern science. Abstracts of the 6th International scientific and practical conference. Publishing House “ACCENT”. Sofia, Bulgaria. 2020. Pp. 21-27. URL: <http://sci-conf.com.ua>.

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15.	KHAMITOVA F. A. APPLICATION OF AUTOPLASMA ENRICHED PLATELETS IN THE TREATMENT OF ODONTOGENIC INFECTION IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS.	82
16.	LEZHNINA M. V., SHARAVARA L. P. THE SCIENTIFIC JUSTIFICATION OF THE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM AND PROFESSIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.	86
17.	LYUTIY M. M. LEADERSHIP TRAITS AS AN INTEGRAL COMPONENT OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE LECTURER OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION.	91
18.	MEHTIYEV RAFAIL KERIM OGHLU, JAFAROVA SAIDA ALLAHVERDI KIZI, MEXTIYEV ALEKBER KERIM OGHLU. LATERAL SHEAR OF A PIECE-HOMOGENEOUS ELASTIC ENVIRONMENT IN THE CASE WHEN THE BINDER AND THE INCLUSIONS ARE LOWERED THROUGH DIRECT RACING CRACKS.	95
19.	MEHTIYEV RAFAIL KERIM OGHLU, JAFAROVA SAIDA ALLAHVERDI KIZI. INTERACTION OF A TWO-PERIODIC SYSTEM OF FOREIGN ELASTIC INCLUSIONS AND DIRECT LINEAR CRACKS IN LONGITUDINAL STRENGTH OF THE ENVIRONMENT.	101
20.	MUKOID R. M., PARKHOMENKO A. M., HRYSHECHKINA A. O. POSSIBILITIES OF USE OF ALL DIFFERENT SORTOTYPES FOR MALT PREPARATION.	112
21.	POLISHCHUK T. V., UMAN P. T. THE MODELING AND SOLVING APPLIED PROBLEMS OF MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS USING GEOGEBRA.	118
22.	POPOVICH E. S., SIROTENKO T. D., YERSHOVA UY. A. CONTENT OF CONCEPTS IN ADJECTIVES USED IN ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTIONS.	127
23.	PIDDUBNA A. A., HONCHARUK L. M., MAKOVIIICHUK K. Y. ACTUALITY OF DISCUSSION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL ADAPTATION ISSUES IN PATIENTS OF DIFFUSIVE TOXIC GOITER DURING THE LESSONS OF ENDOCRINOLOGY.	132
24.	PIDDUBNA A. A., HONCHARUK L. M., SHEVCHUK N. A. TEST CONTROL AS AN OPTIMIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS.	136
25.	RESHETKOV D., IVANOVA I. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF CONTAINER TERMINALS IN THE SEA PORTS OF UKRAINE.	141
26.	RYZHY M. S. GENERALIZED FIELDS OF SURFACES AND TRAJECTORIES OF CELESTIAL BODIES – A NEW CONCEPT OF THE MICROCOSM.	144

UDC: 613.6.02:334.716]:001.891.55

**THE SCIENTIFIC JUSTIFICATION OF THE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM AND
PROFESSIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES**

Lezhnina Maria Vladimirovna

Student

Sharavara Larisa Pavlovna

Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor

Zaporizhzhya State Medical University

Zaporozhye, Ukraine

Summary. In the context of the new ideology of preventative medicine, occupational safety should be seen as predicting and assessing risks and managing them. In recent years, under the guidance of international organizations, risk assessment has become widespread in countries around the world. The Professional risk data must be an organic component of the system of hygienic regulation for harmful production factors and be used as basic criteria to substantiate the maximum permissible risks and maximum permissible concentrations of harmful factors. Today the concept of risk is considered as the main mechanism of development and making decisions both internationally, nationally or regionally, as well as at the level of individual production almost worldwide and by almost every international organization.

Keywords: professional risk, professional risk management system.

The results. Methodology for assessing the risk of environmental factors on human health is a new, relatively young scientific direction. This includes two elements-risk Assessment and Risk Management. Risk assessment is a scientific analysis of the Genesis and extent of risk in a particular situation, while risk management is an analysis of the risk situation and the development of a solution aimed at minimizing it. There are four main elements (or stages) of the risk assessment procedure. The first is hazard identification, which is the stage of risk assessment, which is a

qualitative description of the possible adverse effects of environmental pollution in the area, region and which could be a potential source of health hazards. The second stage - exposure assessment - consists in determining by what ways, which the components of the environment, at which quantitative level, the time at which periodicity and total duration there is a real or expected effect of a particular harmful factor on the human population or this part. The third stage is the dependency assessment of the dose-response - the risk assessment stage, which consists in establishing or predicting the relationship between the dose or concentration of the harmful factor and the relative number of individuals with a quantitatively defined severity of a qualitatively defined adverse effect. The final stage involves risk characteristics, namely evaluation and possible adverse effects identified in health; the assessment of the risk of carcinogenic effects, the establishment of the risk factor for the development of toxic effects, the analysis and description of uncertainties associated with the assessment and summarizing all the information for the risk assessment. It is important to note, that transport in western countries adopted methods to assess risk in Ukraine is quite difficult. This is due to climate and geographical differences, inconsistencies in the ways and methods of collecting information, the fundamental differences in the methods of setting standards and the resulting differences in acceptable levels of action. These circumstances require special scientific and practical research in our country to develop applicable techniques, their modification, and training [1, p. 638; 2, p. 633].

Over the years, there has been an increase in interest in the nature of various types of risks, which have become the subject of labor activity for many professionals in various fields of employment. At the moment there are many risks, but more and more attention is being paid to such varieties as civilization, technogenic, political, modernization. In this case, the risk can be studied in the application to different objects, subjects, conditions, for example, the risk-individual, risk-occupational group, risk-population of the whole territory. The study of the topic of occupational risks is quite relevant in our time, because it is widespread, which is explained by the high level of development of industrial labor. From year to year the circle of threats

for the human professional activity not only decreases but as statistic evidences constantly expands and the effects of it become more and more weighty and exacting in human and economic positions[3, p. 269; 4, p. 74].

This view is followed by the scientists in industrial development countries, for example specialists of The International Labor Organization and The World Health Organization select over 150 classes of professional risks and about 1000 it kinds that are the real danger for 2000 different professions. But it is considered that this classification is incomplete and contains only some aspects of safety and hygiene of labor.

As for the assessment of professional hazards they mean the system of procedures which implies the assessment of labor conditions, the assessment of injury hazards, the assessment of employees' protections by means of individual protection, the assessment of individual professional hazards of employees and determination of integral level of professional hazards in the organization. The use of different types of technologies, techniques, chemical and biological substances, various types of energy and radiation is the result of the fact that almost all people's life spheres, including production contain a lot of types of hazards. Nowadays a complete exclusion of unfavorable factors from the production environment is impossible. This is practically impossible even in those industries where advanced process technologies, advanced equipment, high production culture, excellent medical care are implemented. And even more so, this is not achievable at domestic enterprises in the conditions of economic crisis, backward technology and outdated equipment. Therefore, determining the factors of occupational risks, scientific studies of their effects on employees, monitoring health and safety at workplaces, careful study of accidents and occupational diseases at the state level, as well as addressing other issues, is included in the list of occupational risk assessment tasks [5, p. 137, 6, p. 15].

In this regard, the study of various aspects of occupational risk has taken one of the main places of global problems of humanity. A large number of scientific laboratories, medical and biological centers, think tanks and insurance institutions in

industrialized countries are studying and evaluating risk factors, analyzing their impact on humans, developing methods of protection and forms of compensation for their consequences. Systematic study of occupational risks is one of the most important functions of international specialized organizations of the UN system: the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Social Security Association and several others. The ratification of ILO Convention № 148 «On the Protection of Workers against Occupational Risk Caused by Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration at Work» should be recognized as a presence of the existence of a professional risk problem in Ukraine. Also a significant component of the legal framework on occupational pathology is the provisions and orders of the Social Insurance Fund for Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases in Ukraine.

Conclusions. Thus, the complete exclusion of occupational risk in industrial enterprises is impossible and requires, on the one hand, the assessment and determination of its acceptable levels and on the other - taking measures to eliminate excessive or unacceptable risk. In addition to monitoring the state of the production environment and the work process, it is necessary to assess worker's health and efficiency, to establish an interconnection between the state of working conditions and the likelihood of damaging effects.

Data on occupational hazards should become an integral component of hygienic regulation of harmful factors and be used as the main criteria in justifying the maximum allowable risk and maximum permissible concentrations of harmful factors.

Today, the concept of risk in almost all countries of the world and international organizations is considered as the main mechanism of developing and making management decisions, at the international, national or regional levels, as well as at the level of individual production, so the problem of the study of professional risks at industrial enterprises of Ukraine is undoubtedly relevant.

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