

trauma (5.1 %). The greatest proportion of patients with bad habits lived in ecologically unfavorable areas of the megalopolis.

**Conclusions.** Psoriasis refers to diseases with a multifactorial etiology. The main trigger factors include infectious and parasitic diseases, stress and psychosomatic factors, bad habits and malnutrition, medication, metabolic disorders. Alcohol intoxication and smoking increase the risk of psoriasis, contribute to the generalization of the process.

### LIST OF REFERENCE:

1. E. N. Belyaev, V. I. Chiburaev, M. V. Fokin. (2002). Social and hygienic monitoring in solving strategic problems of the environment and public health. Hygiene and sanitation. - No. 3. - P. 9-12.

### PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN INDUSTRIAL CITIES

*Kondratenko AA, 6 year, I-Medical Faculty, Kirsanova EV, Candidate of Medical Science, Associate Professor  
Zaporozhye State Medical University  
Zaporozhye, Ukraine*

*Scientific adviser: Candidate of medical science, associate professor Kirsanova EV  
Department of General Hygiene and Ecology*

**Relevance.** Children are the future. Therefore, the preservation and strengthening of their health is one of the most important and urgent problems of medicine. According to WHO, the health of 20-30% depends on the ecological state.[1] Especially significant levels of pollution are observed in cities with metallurgical production.

**Goals and objectives.** To evaluate and study the changes in the state of health of children living in cities of technogenic pollution (on the example of Zaporozhye).

**Materials and methods.** A medical examination of children of school age of the 1st and 2nd group of health was carried out to study physical development in 3 districts of the Zaporozhye. The physical development was carried out according to anthropometric data: length and weight, chest circumference (CCF), chest rite.

**Results and discussion.** Assessment of the level of physical development by the length of the body showed that the boys of the study areas averaged 4.5 cm (3.44%) more compared to the control group, in girls - 4.3 cm (3.31%). The average values of the body mass index of the children of the study areas also exceeded those of the boys: an average of 3.3 kg (11.93%), girls 2.7 kg (10.17%). According to CCF, the average increase was 1.8 cm (2.75%), for girls - 2.8 cm (4.44%). The index of the chest rite in the boys of the study area is 5.27 cm, the control is 6.37 cm ( $p < 0.05$ ), in girls, respectively, 5.12 and 6.07 cm ( $p < 0.05$ ).

In the I and II study areas, more disharmoniously developed children were identified (31.6%, 33.4% and 25.31%, respectively).

**Conclusions.** In schoolchildren living in the contaminated areas, revealed activation of growth processes, increase in body weight, CCF, decreased chest rite. These differences were observed in boys and girls of all age periods. The revealed deviations, in our opinion, can be a manifestation of the disturbances in the regulatory mechanisms of the organism at the metabolic level that take place when the adaptation mechanisms are disrupted.[2]

### LIST OF REFERENCE:

1. А.С. Степановских / Экология: Учебник для ВУЗов - М: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2001 – 703 с.  
2. <http://www.scienceforum.ru/2013/9/2797>