

in a conventionally pilot region and in the 2nd and 3rd research regions. The study of physical development of children included the specification of height and weight, chest circumference and excursion.

Results: Body length of boys of 7-10 years old in the research regions was 4,5 cm (3,44%) longer in comparison with the indicator of the boys in the pilot region, as for the girls, it was 4,3 cm (3,31%) longer. The average indicator of weight of children of the research regions also exceeded the indicators of the pilot region children: about 3,3 kg (11,93%) among the boys and 2,7 kg (10,17%) among the girls. Boys' chest excursion in the research regions was lower: 5,27 and 6,37 cm ($p<0,05$), and 5,12 and 6,07 ($p<0,05$) was the girls'. There are more disharmonically developed children in the research regions than in the pilot region (31,6%, 33,4% and 25,31% correspondingly).

Conclusion: Younger pupils from the polluted regions, the activation of growing processes, probable exceeding of the weight indicators, chest excursion decrease have been identified. It is known that in modern circumstances delayed and accelerated development of children should be considered as a factor of pathology.

EVALUATION OF THE HEALTH STATUS OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE LEADING METALLURGICAL ENTERPRISE

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The purpose and objectives of the study: To assess the health status of the employees of the leading metallurgical enterprise.

The methods and their application: The analysis of the health status of workers was conducted in accordance with the sick lists and reports about the causes of morbidity with temporary disability .

The obtained results: The analysis of morbidity with temporary disability (TD) found that at this enterprise the TD level during the analyzed period was $106,15\pm 4,34$ cases per 100 workers (above the average level), $1388,62\pm 70,9$ days of incapacity for work per 100 employees (the high level) and the average duration of the case was $13,08\pm 0,21$ days. It was found that in the structure of the TD by the number of cases in the percentage to the total number , the first ranking places at the enterprise were occupied by the respiratory system diseases (45,9 %), injuries and poisoning (11,6 %), the diseases of the musculoskeletal system, connective tissue (9,7%) and cardiovascular system (7 %), the diseases of the digestive system (6,5 %). The workers's morbidity structure didn't differ from the previous one in the percentage by the number of disability days.

In the workers's morbidity structure of the given metallurgical enterprise by the number of cases and disability days per 100 employees to the top five diseases belong the diseases of the respiratory system $48,68\pm 1,1$ and $421,8\pm 12,11$ respectively, on the second place are injuries and poisoning by the number of cases $12,33\pm 0,27$ per 100 employees and the number of days $259,49\pm 4,2$ per 100 employees, the diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue made up $10,28\pm 0,36$ and $142,46\pm 6,2$ respectively , the diseases of the cardiovascular system by the number of cases - $7,43\pm 0,35$, by the number of days - $121,9\pm 6,9$, on the fifth place are the diseases of the digestive system, which by the number of cases amounted to $6,85\pm 0,35$ per 100 employees, by the number of days per 100 employees - $113,89\pm 6,68$.