

biological complexity. Students particularly positive about note schemes with clinical manifestations and methods of laboratory diagnosis of parasitic diseases. Also, our research indicates an increasing understanding of macroevolutionary concepts, microevolutionary processes as well.

UDC: 614.78:502/504](477.64-25)

MODERN ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL CITIES ZAPOROZHYE

Sokolovskaya I.A.

Zaporozhye State Medical University

Significant materials indicate changes in the levels and structure of the incidence of the population in ecologically disadvantaged areas such as Zaporozhye, including a 2-4-fold increase in the frequency of visits to medical institutions for respiratory, circulatory, skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases.

The objective was to study the features of environmental problems in industrial Zaporozhye and predict the danger to public health in certain conditions.

Hygienic studies of the ecological and hygienic situation (in the Zaporozhye region and the city) were conducted in the following areas: quality control of drinking water and water supply of the population; study of the state of atmospheric air in residential buildings, in the zone of influence of industrial enterprises and major highways; soil quality research in the residential area; conducting sanitary-epidemiological assessment of their hygienic significance and sanitary-epidemiological level.

In the river waters near Zaporozhye there are 2.4 maximum permissible standards of nitrates, in 4-5 times the presence of feces is exceeded, in 4-4.5 times the maximum permissible standards of petroleum products are exceeded. During 2013, laboratories of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of Zaporozhye Oblast conducted 13345 atmospheric air surveys (in 2012– 18447), 4.22% exceeded the maximum permissible concentrations (in 2012, these exceedances were 5.66%)

The ecological and hygienic situation in Zaporozhye is regarded as tense, which is due to the deterioration of the quality of atmospheric air,

drinking water, the soil of populated areas, the quality and nutritional value of the population, the social living conditions.

UDC 614.88: 616.9-002

PROPHYLAXIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE POPULATION DURING FLOODING OF LANDS

Tsymbal V.A.¹, Sokolovskaya I.A.²

¹Zaporizhzhya State Engineering Academy

²Zaporozhye State Medical University

This article contains data on infectious diseases that usually develop in natural emergencies. The object of the study was the sanitary and epidemiological consequences in the ecologically dangerous areas of Ukraine during the flooding of the land.

In this work the method of estimation of statistical data of archival materials of the epidemiological state of flooded territories and monitoring data of natural factors is used.

In Ukraine, there are conditions for the emergence of spas and epidemics of various infectious diseases, including particularly dangerous ones.

Flood-related disasters lead to massive casualties among the population. The number of ailments far exceeds the capacity of medical institutions to provide them with timely medical care.

The deterioration of sanitary-hygienic and sanitary-epidemiological steel during floods and flooding is accompanied by an increase in the number of somatic and infectious diseases.

The research solves an important scientific and practical task of increasing the ecological safety of citizens during flooding of land by introducing preventive anti-epidemic measures.