

2.2, and only 71% of them is ready to start changing their habits, whereas 29% do not.

Besides, the last question was “What ecological habits we can instill in younger generation?” The most spread answers were to throw trash in a bin, to give up using plastic bags and plastic in general, reuse, reduce and recycle.

Thus, summarizing the results of my poll. I came to conclusion that in general people are fully conversant with today’s ecological issues and are ready to contribute in the solutions. I hope that after being a part of my questionnaire those people will think over their lifestyle and bring some positive changes.

We may think that we have nothing to do with the Amazon rainforest, but it is not only about deforestation and climate change, it is about us and what kind of humans we are. After all, we have no other planet to move.

Conclusion. Therefore, with the help of this work I tried to show the impact of people’s actions and raise awareness among human beings. I hope the materials used have been helpful towards enlarging your knowledge about my topic.

We can win the biggest battles in the smallest moments. Whether it is making changes in your lifestyle or calling on world leaders to come together and act to protect nature, we all have a role to play in the fight for wildlife, people and our planet.

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MORBIDITY ANALYSIS IN THE PATHOLOGY OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM AMONG CHILDREN IN THE VITEBSK REGION

Maria Trofimova

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

Digestive system diseases represent a relevant medical and social problem worldwide. The lifestyle of modern people doesn’t allow to pay due attention to balanced diet, which leads to the fact that diseases of the digestive system are consistently among the most common in the morbidity pattern. The lack of a proper comprehensive approach to prevention and treatment of gastrointestinal tract organs pathology often leads to the chronicity of the disease, its recurrent course, and the emergence of complications, which adds significance to the issue.

The prevalence of the disease is influenced by many factors: non-compliance with the diet, bad food quality, neuropsychic overload, bad habits, unsatisfactory living conditions, environmental conditions, microclimate, etc.

Typical signs of gastrointestinal tract pathology are pain, heartburn, belching, bloating, nausea, vomiting, problems with stool. Less frequently there can be dysphagia, pathological impurities in the stool (mucus, blood, undigested food), bitterness in the mouth, etc. Everyone has encountered such problems throughout their life, however not everyone seeks for medical help, therefore, the actual prevalence of digestive system diseases is higher than the official statistics.

The aim is to study the prevalence of the digestive system pathology in the Vitebsk region.

Material and methods. Data of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus, data of the Vitebsk Regional Center for Hygiene, Epidemiology and Public Health were used for the article. Analysis of the patients' reference to primary healthcare facilities was made.

Findings and their discussion. Reference to the ambulatory unit of the patients (up to 18 years old) with gastrointestinal tract complaints takes the second place in the frequency of occurrence after infectious diseases. This allows us to estimate the prevalence of pathology and appreciate the importance of a comprehensive approach in the treatment of the acute process, thus preventing the chronization and preventing the recurrence of the disease. The morbidity pattern of the digestive system disease is dominated by the pathology of the upper gastrointestinal tract: gastroesophageal reflux disease, gastritis, and gastric ulcer. These diagnoses are most common among adolescents. In children of the first years of life the most common pathology of the digestive system is dysbiosis and secondary lactase deficiency. Sexual differences in the incidence of disease are insignificant.

Digestive system diseases among the total disease incidence in children (0-14 years old) in 2014 comprised 25.2 per 1000 children, in 2018 it changed to 23.3 per 1000 children. The firstly established incidence of digestive system disease in children (0-14 years old) in 2014 was 1.01% of all diseases (the 7th place in primary morbidity pattern), and in 2018 it was 0.9% (which also results in the 7th place in primary morbidity pattern.) In adolescents (15-17 years old) the picture was the following: the total incidence in 2014 was 51.9 per 1000 adolescents, and in 2018 it was 54.5 per 1000 adolescents.

After the analysis of the total morbidity among different age groups of children for 2017 (according to the data of the Vitebsk Regional Center for Hygiene, Epidemiology and Public Health) the following results were obtained:

2017	1-4 y.o.	5-7 y.o.	10-14 y.o.	15-17 y.o.
Total morbidity	2095,9	1618,3	1625,7	1736,9
Digestive system diseases	7,7	19,8	34,8	59,6

Thus, a significant increase in the incidence rate of digestive system pathology corresponding to older age was found, which can be attributed to the influence of preschool and school environment factors. This demonstrates the multifactorial nature of the pathology.

Considering the structure of the primary disability of children, digestive system diseases amounted to 1.1% in 2014 (11th place among the causes of primary disability among children), and comprised 1.7% in 2019 (10th place).

Background indicators of digestive system pathology incidence during the period from 2008 to 2017 in the administrative territories of the Vitebsk region were in the range between 5.6 and 66.3. The average regional level of the background indicator is 20.8. The highest rates were recorded in the Tolochin district – 66.3, Dokshitsy district – 49.5, Verkhnedvinsk district – 56.5; the lowest rates in the Senno district – 5.6, Liozno district – 6.5.

Regarding the total disease incidence among the adults (over 18 y.o.) in the republic, in 2014 digestive system diseases were diagnosed in 83.1 per 1000 adults (6th place in the overall morbidity pattern), and 82.1 per 1000 adults in 2018 (also 6th place).

Conclusion. Thus, given the prevalence of digestive system diseases, due attention to this problem is required. Considering the fact that many chronic diseases begin to occur in childhood, the importance of timely detection, treatment and prevention of diseases from childhood becomes clear. The issue of preventing this type of disease is among of the most significant ones. And correctly provided care in the initial stages is one of the keys to preventing from the transition of an acute disease into a chronic one. A variety of factors affecting the occurrence and course of diseases of the digestive system requires a diversified approach to solving the problem. Improving the quality of nutrition, educational work in relation to food hygiene, creating a healthy lifestyle, improving living standards, reducing stress factors, amelioration of the environmental situation are issues that require constant monitoring and improvement.

USING PULMONARY FRESHWATER MOLLUSKS IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORK OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

Maria Vishnevskaya, Galina Tsapko

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

There are currently a large number of studies on the effects of environmental factors on mollusks and the focus is on assessing survival, growth and behavioral responses [2, 4]. However, biochemical studies, related to metabolic changes in these test organisms are not enough.