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This issue of Scientific Collection «InterConf» contains the International Scientific and Practical Conference. The conference provides an interdisciplinary forum for researchers, practitioners and scholars to present and discuss the most recent innovations and developments in modern science. The aim of conference is to enable academics, researchers, practitioners and college students to publish their research findings, ideas, developments, and innovations.

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ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONALITY OF POPULATION HEALTH OF INHABITANTS OF MOUNTAINOUS TERRITORIES OF CHERNIVTSI REGION

The state of the environment is an integral indicator that objectively reflects the state of population health and sustainable development of territories in general. The importance of surface water and atmospheric air is important. Identification of pathogenic bacteria in water is one of the main problems in assessing the safety of the environment for human health and the ecosystem in general.

The research was conducted on the territory of the foothills and mountainous part of Chernivtsi region, which is part of the Pokutsko-Bukovynian Carpathians region. This region is characterized by features of landscape, climate, and socio-economic development. Air and water samples were taken four times at the reference points for further instrumental and laboratory studies. Microbiological evaluation of selected samples of surface water and air was performed by conventional methods of culture on nutrient media. The results of the experiments are statistically processed.

A number of indicative microorganisms have been detected in the air of the mountain region. Among them Sarcina lutea, Sarcina rosea (yellow sarcin, orange sarcin) - a microorganism of the genus Sarcin, chemoorganotrophic anaerobic gram-positive cocci, conditionally pathogenic, found on the skin, stomach and large

intestine. Based on the obtained indicators of air pollution per unit area, we proposed a scale of pollution of the study area. High level of pollution (I-II) is characteristic around the urbanized areas of the region, in particular around the regional center - Chernivtsi, Storozhynets, town. Vashkivtsi. Mountainous and foothill areas are characterized by low (III) and minimum (IV) levels of air pollution, which can be explained by the percentage of afforestation (gas flow area) and the intensity of economic activity and transport infrastructure development.

Assessment of sanitary and microbiological status of surface waters shows that in the territories of economic and urban landscapes in surface waters significantly increases the content of suspended solids, increases chemical oxygen consumption (ChOC), biochemical oxygen consumption (BOC) and total microbial count compared to the reference protected areas. In most cases, there is a direct correlation ($r = 0.95$) between the indicators of biological ChOC, BOC and the value of microbiological indicators. The protected area of the Vyzhnytskyi National Nature Park was chosen as the reference territory, where the regime of strict protection has been observed for more than 20 years, and where a specific mountain-forest ecosystem has been formed during this time. Despite the fact that the sanitary-hygienic and microbiological indicators of protected areas were clean enough for them, the solution of a number of organizational issues remains relevant, which will ensure further balanced sustainable development of these areas.

Morbidity and mortality rates according to the Main Department of Statistics in Chernivtsi region for 2014-2018 indicate a low level of morbidity of the population of mountainous areas of Chernivtsi region for malignant neoplasms and the number of HIV-infected people. However, these mountain areas are characterized by high mortality of children under one year and the incidence of tuberculosis, which can be explained, in our opinion, the level of socio-economic development, infrastructure development and level of health care. Among the main causes of mortality in the foothills and mountainous areas are: cardiovascular disease (CVD-61,8%), cancer (ONCO – 11,6%) and respiratory diseases (STD – 8,9%). There is a close correlation between the population health of the population of the study region and the quality of the environment.