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ensuring reproduction in planned manner", 5% of them think that they are aimed at the prevention of unplanned pregnancy.

Time of first sexual debut is 15.4 years; the experience of sexual intimacy had 80% of students, 30% of whom had two or three partners. Only 60% of students heard about infections, transmitted by sexual (ITS) way. It is noteworthy that 80% of respondents indicate that they do not have sufficient information about hormonal and intrauterine contraception. 100% of respondents felt the need to create family planning services for adolescents, where they could turn anonymously for information and advice. A large group of teenagers seek quite specific information: which is better to use a contraceptive method, where to get an abortion, how to check whether they have (ITS) or some gynecological pathology.

Conclusion: Actually, in Ukraine family planning methods are available for all categories of the population, that is why, lack of knowledge about such opportunities stops Ukrainian teenagers from their use and, therefore, preserves their reproductive health in a safe and civilized manner.

Key words: reproductive health, family planning, teenagers, sexual education

DEPENDENCE OF GENERALIZED INFECTIOUS-INFLAMMATORY DISEASES ON ECOLOGICAL FACTOR EFFECTS

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Field of Medicine: Pediatrics

Introduction: Examination of the body susceptibility to a cytotoxic action of xenobiotics improves early diagnostics of ecologically determined pathology, enables to forecast and find susceptibility of every child to milder or more severe course of the disease, and isolate risk groups of children who have to undergo medical correction and preventive measures.



Materials and methods: A comparative analysis to determine the causes of loss in the perinatal and neonatal periods of life depending on the geochemical characteristics of locations by means of “sandwich” method was conducted. By means of the retrospective analysis (for 10 years) 109 autopsy protocols of fetuses, stillborn and died newborns from mothers residing in the town of Chernivtsi were investigated.

Results: the analysis of distribution of perinatal and neonatal loss by the geochemical characteristics was indicative of the fact that in all the districts connected with a combined pollution of metals and radiation the loss was 3,4 times higher than that in the pure areas, and 2,6 times higher than that in the areas polluted only with heavy metals. A combined soil pollution with small doses of heavy metals and anthropogenic radionuclides promotes the formation and unfavourable course of generalized infectious-inflammatory diseases in the perinatal and neonatal periods and infancy. As to the pure area the following data were registered: odds ratio – 13,15 (95%CI 5,03-34,4); relative risk – 8,0 (95%CI 6,4-10,04); attributive risk – 37%. Concerning the district polluted with heavy metals: odds ratio – 2,33 (95%CI 1,3-4,3); relative risk – 1,8 (95%CI 1,4-2,3); attributive risk – 19%.

Conclusion: considering the data obtained we can suggest that a combined effect of xenobiotics on the organism of a pregnant woman and fetus promotes occurrence and lethal consequences of generalized infectious-inflammatory diseases.

Key words: xenobiotics, newborns, generalized infectious-inflammatory diseases.

HUNGRY BONE SYNDROME

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Introduction: "Hungry bone syndrome" is a phenomenon that occurs in patients following total parathyroidectomy for secondary hyperparathyroidism