Method of in vitro fertilization (IVF) today is an effective method of treating infertility and it helps even in the most hopeless situations. One of the causes of pregnancy complications after the use of IVF is multiple pregnancy, which occurs more often after art than in the population. Multiple pregnancy can be considered a model of fetoplacental insufficiency, and the number of complications for mother, fetus and newborn, it belongs to the high risk pregnancy. Multiple pregnancy in IVF occurs more frequently than in the population and is associated with the transfer into the uterus of more than one embryo. The aim of this work was to study the health status and pregnancy outcomes of the patients of the IVF program at the various etiological factors of infertility.

The following tasks are solved:
- the state of women's health IVF program is studied
- the outcomes of single and multiple pregnancies after IVF are analyzed. Material studies provided data on patients suffering from infertility. The studies were carried out on the basis of the RSPC "Mother and Child".

The results of the study: analysis of the health status of 35 women with infertility and their 48 children born through IVF, which in turn were divided into 2 groups. The first group included 23 women whose pregnancy ended with the birth of a single child as a result of IVF.

In the II group there were 12 women with multiple pregnancies after IVF and 25 children. It was found that risk factors for reproductive health disorders in women are age, obstetric anamnesis, endocrine pathology, inflammatory diseases of the pelvic organs. The leading cause of infertility in women entering the IVF program, was endometriosis (24%) and endocrine infertility (24%). In the duration of infertility, the methodology is used for carrying 2–3 embryos, increasing the likelihood of multiple pregnancy after IVF: 7–9 years in 100% of cases and for a period of 12 years – 50%, respectively. When evaluating the health status of infants in groups I and II of the IVF program found that in II-nd group, the frequency of low birthweight children was higher by 44% than in the first group – 4%. In women of group II ECO the number of extremely premature (less than 1500 g) children was higher than in the I-th group (20% and 4.35%). At term pregnancy, number of children II-nd group with low body weight at birth (12%), in the I-th group is not observed. The number of newborn children II-nd group with asphyxia was more than newborn children of the I–th group (24% and 4.3%).
Neurological disorders post hypoxic condition, syndrome, cerebral ischemia, syndrome of minimal brain dysfunction in the II-nd group is 2.5 times more than in the I-th group (56% and 21.7%).

Thus, multiple pregnancy after IVF is more risky than a singleton pregnancy.

The result of this research is to support the transfer of a single embryo, which allows to minimize the risk of complications of multiple pregnancy.

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**A QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE NUTRIENT COMPOSITION OF THE STUDENTS’ DIET**

The problem of healthy nutrition is one of the most important nowadays, especially for students that is specific professional group characterized by specific conditions of work and life (chronic sleep deprivation, infringement of a mode of day and rest, nutrition and intensive information load, etc.). In addition, the age of 18–20 can be characterized by the incompleteness of the processes of growth and development of an organism in such way that everything together can promotethe formation of the premorbid states and, in some cases turning into pathological processes or exacerbate existing disease. For example, it can lead to negative consequences for the Central nervous system (mental breakdowns), digestive tract (gastritis, peptic ulcer disease), cardiovascular system (hypertension) and it may contribute to the development of obesity and diabetes of the 2nd type, which increases the risk of atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, and related complications such as heart attack and stroke.

The objective of the work is to assess the nutrient composition of the students’ dieting.

The object of the research are the students aged 18–20 from different Universities of Belarus. The study involved 27 people. The male sample consisted of 7 people, female included 20.

The method of 24-hour reproduction of a daily diet for 3 days, one of which was a holiday, was applied to a study of the actual nutrition (during the spring period). Everyone surveyed kept the diary of food within 3 days, writing down the name and quantity of the eaten dishes and products after each meal. When carrying out a research special attention was paid to the sources of proteins, fats and carbohydrates.

Qualitative analysis of the consumed food showed that receipt of proteins happens generally at the expense of animal products (the main source of irreplaceable amino acids) which are chicken dishes, dairy products, eggs. Respondents practically didn't take in vegetable protein (in isolated cases it was buckwheat cereal and