

The aim of the work was to study the incidence of congenital malformations in the Republic of Belarus; assessment of the effectiveness analysis of prenatal diagnosis in reducing the frequency of birth of children with this pathology.

Results of the study. To carry out their own research and analysis of the incidence of congenital malformations was analyzed 60 cases with congenital malformations identified in 2015.

We have found that the greatest number of cases, according to the RSPC "Mother and Child", accounted for congenital heart disease (CHD), which accounted for 65.0% (39 cases of occurrence of 60) and multiple congenital malformations (chromosomal abnormality) – 11.6% (7 out of 60 cases of congenital malformations). Of the 39 cases of CHD accounted for most of the VSD, which accounted for 17 cases out of 39 (43.5%).

During the analysis, it was found that in 12 of the 60 cases identified chromosomal disease that was 18.3%. Most frequently occurring chromosomal abnormality was Down's syndrome – 11, 67%.

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THE ANALYSIS OF THE TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS IN 2006–2014

Tuberculosis (TB), which is caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is an infectious disease which predominantly infects the lungs. The problem of tuberculosis is that it forms very high levels of morbidity, disability and mortality, while at the same time is potentially preventable. That is why risk of acute illness is increased, which is connected with the threat of life for the chronically patients and the elder population.

The international targets for tuberculosis control, framed within the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals, are to ensure that by 2015 the global TB incidence rate is declining and the global TB prevalence and death rates for 1990 are halved. These targets are to be achieved by implementing WHO's Stop TB Strategy (founded on the core DOTS strategy), central to which is the prompt diagnosis of patients with active disease followed by supervised, short-course, combination chemotherapy.

Belarus is among the 27 high multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) burden countries in the world with the highest level ever recorded. In 2010–2011, a countrywide anti-TB drug resistance survey supported by WHO revealed 32%

and 76% of MDR-TB among new and previously treated smear/culture-positive TB cases, respectively.

The aim of this study was to analyze of the dynamics of tuberculosis incidence and mortality of the population of the Republic of Belarus.

The object of research is the data on tuberculosis incidence and mortality of children and adult population of the Republic of Belarus for the period 2006–2014.

Cases of TB (in all its forms) reported annually to Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus were used to calculate trends in incidence rate, the latter expressed as the number of cases notified annually in a given country per 100 000 population. The single outcome variable used in this analysis was thus the annual rate of change in the TB incidence rate.

The retrospective analysis of the tuberculosis incidence and mortality of the Republic of Belarus of the population for the period 2006–2014 was carried out.

It was shown the tendency to decrease of the tuberculosis incidence rate order for the period 2006–2014 ($R^2 = 0,96$). Among the rural population the active tuberculosis incidence rates were within 55,4–70,8 per 100 000 population. The minimum active tuberculosis incidence rate among urban population was recorded in 2014 (28.5 per 100,000 population), and the maximum – in 2006 (46.2 per 100,000 population).

The analysis of the dynamics of tuberculosis mortality showed that in 2006 among causes of death from tuberculosis bacteriologically confirmed TB cases took the first rank takes (75%), followed by not bacteriologically confirmed TB cases (8%), meningococcal infection (1%) tooks the third rank. In 2014 respiratory bacteriologically confirmed TB cases increased by 8 per cent, not confirmed bacteriologically TB cases decreased by 4 per cent. Meningococcal infection was increased by 1 per cent point and other forms of tuberculosis decreased by 5 per cent.

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DETERMINATION OF VITAN PESTICIDE TOXICITY CLASS AND PARAMETERS OF ITS TOXIC EFFECTS

Modern agricultural policy of the Republic of Belarus provides for the development of measures to increase agricultural production and gives high priority to the protection of chemical plant products, which possess high economic effect that provides a permanent increase in their manufacturing. Pesticides with its high biological activity may have a negative impact on the environment and pose a risk to human health. The assortment of plant chemical protection agents is annually updated in the world. It is constantly updated with more effective and less dangerous environmental agents. The company is actively searching for their optimal forms, convenient to store, their use and less dangerous for users. Particular attention is be-