

In the course of the work:

1) The literature on the problem of blood donorship and its components in the world and in the Republic of Belarus was successfully analyzed. Also, the socioeconomic and medical significance of the institution of donorship were defined.

2) Blood groups, products from donor blood, aspects of their production and application, a range of problems which can be solved with the help of donor blood and products based on it were described.

3) Biological risks of donorship (blood-borne infections, post-transfusion reactions and complications in recipients, etc.) and ways of their diagnosis, as well as a decrease in occurrence, were characterized.

4) The data on the physiological changes in regular donors was given. Positive factors of donorship were also noted.

5) Risk groups and ways of risk reduction were identified in connection with donorship and use of blood and its products at all stages in different contingents.

Thus, transfusion medicine is inherently a multidisciplinary science: not only medical, biochemical, pharmaceutical, bioengineering, but also social issues, which illustrate the relationship between people, and also affect the interests of our entire society.

INCIDENCE OF CEREBRAL PALSY IN SOLIGORSK DISTRICT

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The object of research of this article are data on the children's neurological morbidity in the Soligorsk region for 2013–2015. For the research work was carried out with the journals of hospitalization of patients and selectively with the history of the disease of the neurological department of the Soligorsk CRH. Data on patients of children who are registered with a neurologist with cerebral palsy are analyzed. Comparative analysis of the incidence of cerebral palsy in Soligorsk and in the Republic of Belarus as a whole showed no significant differences in the quantitative indicators and in the dynamics of changes in morbidity.

Keywords: cerebral palsy, morbidity, age structure, neurological department.

One of the main problems of our time is the problem of infantile cerebral palsy. Children's cerebral palsy is a complex disease of the central nervous system, leading not only to motor disorders, but also causing delay or pathology of mental development, speech insufficiency, hearing and vision impairment, etc. The severity of disability in 20–35 % of patients is so significant, that they do not serve themselves, do not move, are uneducable. The problem of infantile cerebral palsy was the most urgent in recent decades, as the disease began to occur more often. The importance of the problem of cerebral palsy is also determined by the social significance of the disease, which entails severe disability.

The purpose of the work – the study of the incidence of cerebral palsy in children 0–17 years old in Soligorsk and the Soligorsk district. The paper presents an analysis of the structure of the incidence of infantile cerebral palsy by the example of the Soligorsk CRH for 2013–2015, the age structure of children with cerebral palsy of the neurological department in the period 2015–01.01.2016.

In the city of Soligorsk and Soligorsk district as of 01.01.2015, 26566 children live from 0 to 17 years inclusive. On the account of the neurologist is 275 people, incl. up to a year – 18. Diagnosis of cerebral palsy in the region of 63 children and adolescents (68 % of the number of children with disabilities with neurological diseases).

The leading form of cerebral palsy in Soligorsk district for the period 2013–2015 is double hemiplegia, which is 34 % of the total number of cases (for the period of 2015). Then there is a spastic diplegia – 28 % of the total number of cases. The hemiparetic and atonic-astatic forms of cerebral palsy are 26 % and 12 % inclusive.

Children from 1 to 15 years make up the majority of the total number of cases: 87 % as of 01.01.2016.

In 2014, 2015, all children with disabilities with neurological diseases, including cerebral palsy, underwent a course of rehabilitation every year, while 87 % of the patients experienced improvement in their health status.