

in the age group 20–30, the highest candidosis sick rate – in the age group 25–40. Meanwhile, 93–100 % of patients are female. If analysed per 10000 people, the trichomoniasis sick rate of rural population is by 40 % higher than with urban population, the chlamydiosis sick rate of rural population is by 50 % higher than with urban population, and the candidosis sick rate of rural population is by 17 % lower than with urban population.

THE ANALYSIS OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF EYE DISORDERS MORBIDITY OF THE CHILD POPULATION OF NOVOGRUDOK CITY

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There is a steady tendency towards an increase in the incidence rate of the eye and its adnexa in both adults and children in the Republic of Belarus. Ophthalmic pathology has one of the leading positions in the structure of morbidity.

Keywords: analysis, child population, morbidity, eye.

Additional health risk factors associated with the use of modern devices was formed in recent years, which is directly related to the growth of ophthalmic pathology. Therefore, the analysis of the incidence rate of the eye and its adnexa using quantitative methods of evaluation has both relevant and prognostic interest.

The purpose of the study is to carry out a quantitative analysis of the eye disorders morbidity in the child population of Novogrudok.

The object of the study was the data from the State statistical reporting on the number of cases of diseases of the child population of Novogrudok, received in the healthcare institution "Novogrudok Child City Hospital" and the data on child population, obtained from the Demographic Yearbooks of the Republic of Belarus for the period studied. The following methods were used in the study: the calculation of extensive coefficients, the analysis of statistical series by the method of the first-order parabolic curve graduation, the calculation of the annual average morbidity rate, the calculation of the dynamics of the average annual morbidity.

The results of the research showed that the diseases of the eye and its adnexa in the last four years occupied the second rank place, in 2011–2013 – the third rank place, in 2008–2010 the third rank place in the structure of the eye disorders morbidity of child population of Novogrudok for the entire study period (2008–2016). The analysis of the statistical series of general morbidity revealed an unstable growth of the index ($R^2 = 0,60$). Significant difference upwards the incidence of general morbidity in 2016 ($464,2 \pm 16,5$) $^{0}/_{000}$ compared to 2008 ($364,6 \pm 19,4$) $^{0}/_{000}$ ($t = 4,1$, $p < 0,001$) was indicated. The analysis of the statistical series of primary incidence rate was carried out by the method of the moving average graduation. An unstable increase in the index ($R^2 = 0,52$) was revealed. The comparative analysis of the indices at the end of the study period compared with the beginning did not reveal significant differences ($t = 1,7$, $p > 0,05$). The calculation of the ratio of the total and primary eye disorders morbidity of the child population of Novogrudok was carried out. It was revealed that the coefficient ranged from 2 to 4,4 in the last four years of study.

The diseases of the eye and its adnexa were distinguished into a separate class of diseases in 2004. Until 2004, this class of diseases was a part of the class of diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs and occupied the first rank place in the structure of this class of diseases. The increase in the ratio of the total and primary disease incidence of the eye and its adnexa from year to year may indicate an increase in the chronicity of pathology among the child population of Novogrudok.

MOLECULAR AND CYTOGENETIC DIAGNOSTICS OF LYMPHOMA

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In the course of the study, the expression levels of the Bcl-2 and Bcl-6 genes responsible for proliferative activity were determined in patients suffering from lymphoma.