

the activity of human's life as hunting, fisheries, to carry out irrigation, and also they serve as the transport way and the principal source of water supply.

However, reservoirs serve as a habitat for not only representatives of the class of the fishes, amphibians and other fauna, but also such a widespread group as birds.

Waterfowl populate different types of reservoirs in our Republic. Actively operating structure of hunting farms in Belarus allows to use this resource productively enough in terms of catching waterfowl.

It is necessary to note that the waterfowl, besides its value as the object of hunting, are the carriers of many diseases of different etiology, including of the diseases of bacterial nature. Among the diseases of the bacterial etiology of the waterfowl, whose agents are capable of passing by the mechanism of transfer from one organism of another, separate such, as salmonellosis, streptococcosis, influenza of ducks, pasteurellosis, listeriosis, leptospirosis, botulism, colibacteriosis and others. In general they are more than 20. All these diseases have a negative effect on the waterfowl, causing the mechanisms of the chain reaction of infection.

Many birds die from various diseases and infections, transmission and distribution of which occurs especially easily in the wintering area, where a lot of birds accumulate. More than five thousand waterfowl remain winter on the reservoirs of Belarus. Analyzing the sources, it is established that there is a number of the largest wintering sites in Belarus, where annual wintering bird counts are conducted at least since 2009. These include: Brest; Grodno (including the cleaning "of nitrogen"); Minsk; Novolukoml (Lake. Lukomlskoe and urban cleaning); beginning with 2012 g. calculations are conducted on municipal waste water treatment plants in Soligorsk (as one of most important places of winterings in the south of Belarus) and others. The list of these wintering points is about 50 % of the total number of wintering birds on the territory of Belarus (by mallard) and more than 70 % of swan-swish, large fish duck, goldeneye and coot. According to the data on the monitoring areas, 27 species of waterbirds are taken into account, mallards is the absolute dominant that is 12857 mallards (79 % of the total number of registered birds).

It is known that these infectious diseases pose a great danger to human beings and other animals. Practically all agents, under specific conditions, can call infectious pathology in man. The threat is also presented to animals of private and public agriculture in Belarus. Infectious diseases are transmitted by wild and domestic birds, rodents, through feed and equipment. The causative agents of many of them have a complex development cycle and are widely distributed in nature.

It is obvious that there are no borders for birds, including waterfowl. In a short time, they can transfer the infectious agent to any part of the country. Thus, there is a constant threat of the formation of a focus of any of the infectious diseases.

The study of the bacteriocarriage situation among farm animals, wild animals and birds helps prevent the occurrence of dangerous diseases.

Considering the fact that industrial poultry farming is widely developed in Belarus, the prospect of occurrence of especially dangerous infections among birds remains relevant.

MENTAL HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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One of the most difficult and actual problems of the modern world and society is the problem of the relationship between society and the environment. In the process of his life, a person constantly interacts with the environment, with all the variety of factors that characterize the environment. Scientific and technological progress brought with it the greatest blessings for mankind and at the same time has a negative impact on the biosphere and human health.

Keywords: human ecology, environment, mental health, psychology, environmental psychology.

The instability of the socioeconomic and political conditions of life, the increase in the number of natural disasters and man-made disasters, the growth of crime, uncertainty in the future, the lack of psychological preparation for life in extreme conditions, characteristic of the past decades, are all the most characteristic in the last decade, problems of psychological preparation and readiness for life in complex, stressful socio-psychological conditions, as well as the provision of psychological assistance to children and adults in extreme and post-extreme situations [1].

Among the many types and forms of human interaction with the environment, two aspects are usually most clearly revealed. The most studied and constantly supplemented aspect is the influence of the surrounding nature on a person, on his physical and mental functions, his health and well-being. An important aspect is the influence of a person on the environment and the reflection of this influence, that is, the comprehension and comprehension of anthropogenic impact. Both these aspects are closely related to human behavior.

The study and research of the problem of changing mental reactions and human processes under various conditions is carried out by “ecological psychology”, which was formed in the 1960s and 1970s and is in the making.

The term “environmental psychology” is an generalizing concept S. D. Deryabo and V. A. Yasvin offer denote them four research areas – close, but not identical in content: psychological environment, psychology of the environment, ecological approach to psychology and the psychology of ecological consciousness. They all have an independent subject of the research, its objectives and methodology [2].

From the impact of the environment, the most vulnerable system of the body, the nervous system, the perception system, the soul suffers, and all the other systems of the body, from the immune and reproductive ones, suffer first of all. The body responds with stresses, neuroses, depression. The World Health Organization called neurosis one of the diseases of the 20th century [3].

At present, conducting extensive research on the environmental direction, namely the impact of the environment on the psyche is more relevant than ever in the world.

The pathogenesis of environmentally conditioned mental disorders is usually associated with the concept of stress H. Selye. Stress is seen as a nonspecific reaction of the human body, arising in response to the increased demands of the environment, and defines it as an “adaptation syndrome”.

Thus, man, the environment, nature as a whole form a single system, without regard to which it is impossible to consider mental processes, states and consciousness, mental development, learning and behavior, as well as mental health of the individual.

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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE TOXIC EFFECT OF DIISONONYL PHTHALATE ON REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS OF WHITE RATS

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In toxicological study was conducted to study the effect of diisononyl phthalate (DINP) on the reproductive system of white rats. In the experiment we used the scheme A. A. Dinerman, which allows recording embryotropic and teratogenic effects taking into account the dynamics of development of offspring in the postnatal period. The presence of anomalies in the development of internal organs of embryos was determined by the sagittal section method according to W. Wilson. It was found that intragastric administration of the test compound to females during the pregnancy period at doses of 100, 1000 and 10,000 mg/kg initiated external and internal malformations of embryos. The exposure level of 10,000 mg/kg is characterized by an increase in total postimplantation and embryonic mortality, the presence of multiple embryonic developmental defects. At the same time, there were no significant changes in the postnatal development of the offspring compared to the control. The most inactive dose of 10 mg/kg of DINP was established in the experiment, in which there were no signs of teratogenic and embryotropic action.

Keywords: diisononyl phthalate; toxicity; embryotoxicity; teratogenicity.