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THE IMPACT OF THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM ON THE MENTAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF THE PERSON

The endocrine system is responsible for the control of all main functions in the body, so even the slightest hormonal disorders require special attention.

Questions regarding the human endocrine system diseases concern a large number of patients, as hormonal disorders leading to violation of the normal functionality of many organs and systems of the human body.

Mental health is an important part of human health. This is primarily due to the fact that the human body where all elements are interconnected with each other and interact with each other is largely controlled by the nervous system, so the mental condition affects the operation of each of functional systems, and state of the latter and affects the psyche.

Psychological health is a dynamic set of mental properties of the person providing the harmony between the needs of the individual and society which are the prerequisite personality orientation perform its vital task.

Life tasks at the same time can be seen as something that needs to be done to others it is a specific person with his abilities and capabilities. Carrying out the vital task the person feels happy, otherwise are deeply unhappy.

Psychological culture of personality is a characteristic of the harmony of the main processes of building and behavior management. It is expressed in a good enough self-control actions and emotions in a constructive dialogue and constructive management of different cases. There are significant processes of self-determination, creativity and self-development.

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THE MAIN ETHICAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES IN SEARCH OF BIOMARKERS FOR AUTISM

Autism is a highly heterogeneous disorder, with a strong genetic basis and many associated medical and behavioral comorbidities. Current diagnostic methods and screening tools are subjective and difficult to assess in younger children, which often results in missed opportunities for early intervention, and makes targeted therapy difficult. A biological marker that could solve these problems would therefore have great clinical utility. Research in this field has greatly increased in recent