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 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.

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
years, however, growing enthusiasm about recent advances needs to be tempered by an awareness of the major scientific challenges, and the important social and ethical concerns arising from the clinical application of biomarkers. Despite huge advances in the basic understanding of autism, comparatively little has been achieved with regard to translating those findings into clinically useful biomarkers. We have considered some of the key challenges that the field has yet to overcome.

The difficulties in the search for autism biomarkers reflect the biological heterogeneity of the condition and the ethical debates about the therapeutic interventions arising from biomarkers, centre around this heterogeneity.

The prospect of autism biomarkers highlights the fundamental question of what value to place on autism as a condition. Autism is generally described in a negative way by listing its core attributes as impairments in social communication; narrow, but deep interests; and stereotyped behavior, but some argue emphasis should be placed on the more positive aspects of the condition. This has given rise to the debate over whether or not autism is a truly disability.

The issue that probably causes the most concern to the general public, including the autism community and those with particular religious, cultural and personal views, is the twin prospects of prenatal diagnostics leading to large-scale elective abortion of fetuses deemed to be at risk and, an avoidance of having children by those identified as at risk of conceiving autistic offspring.

Another challenge is to translate biomarker information into clinical practice. If there is a natural reluctance on the part of many people to bring children with disabilities into the world, then it is imperative that biomarker-based information on risk of autism is translated into clinical practice with great caution and care. Thresholds for clinical utility of biomarker information (i.e. acceptable levels of sensitivity and specificity of biomarkers in the clinical setting) have thus far been decided by scientists.

In our view, the issues that we have addressed should lead to continuing discussions that are conducted openly and that are not restricted by one-dimensional scientific research agendas or through governmental regulations. Only through this difficult process of discussion, debate and discovery we can gain clarity on which areas of autism should be accepted in principle, and which should be prevented or cured, if this becomes possible.

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LEGAL REGULATION OF PLANT BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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