

ondary consequence undesirable feasibility of dangerous air saturation and water resources hazardous to the human body, and, in addition, creating a change in the chemical environment of the animal and vegetable world. In this connection, great importance is the development and selection of integrating action programs in extreme situations when contaminated environment exogenous chemicals.

Search saving health methods, i.e. methods to prevent human exposure to damaging (critical) concentrations and / or doses of toxic chemicals is the responsibility of preventive toxicology.

Article 14 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population" indicates the need for the implementation of sanitary and epidemiological requirements to the organization and carrying out of actions in emergency situations of natural and man-made, for radiation, chemical and biological safety, including the use of chemical substances, poisons, biological weapons and materials, and to the conditions of work with them, as well as to the conditions of transportation and storage of toxic substances. Therefore toxicological relevant experimental studies are acrylonitrile and acetone cyanohydrin acetone cyanohydrin. Studies on laboratory animals are carried out in order to clarify the degree of influence of toxicants on the body of laboratory animals when simulating emergency conditions with a hit of acrylonitrile and acetone cyanohydrin in the drinking water.

Acute acrylonitrile and ACH simulated stimulated single injection of substances into the stomach of the experimental animals. The solvent used was distilled water. Each dose was tested in 7 animals with follow-up within 14 days of the registration of clinical symptoms of poisoning and intoxication. The volume of doses does not exceed 0.2 ml / 10g body weight.

Quantitative parameters of toxicity were determined by probit analysis by Miller-Treyton method. The main criterion for determining the toxic effect of the mean lethal dose LD50 was the death of half of the group of animals.

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## **ANALYSIS OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ABORTION**

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**Relevance.** Social changes that happened in the world over the last decade have significantly affected the status of women, contributing to the growth of their economic and psychological independence. In this regard, a tendency of conscious regulation of procreation is becoming ever clearer. However, for this purpose some women resort to abortion rather than try to prevent this with modern reliable means of contraception.

**Objective.** To identify the role of social factors, personal motivation, as well as and moral and ethical responsibility of women in deciding whether to have an abortion through a specially designed questionnaire.

**Objects and methods of research.** The study focuses on the results of the questionnaire conducted with women who visited Branch 1 of the Minsk Central District Hospital. Intensity factor and the reliability of indicators were calculated as a result of this study.

**Results and discussion.** Time series analysis by aligning a series of parabolic first order the number of abortions per 100 births in Belarus (1995–2014 years) revealed a statistically significant downward trend in the index for the period under study ( $R_2 = 0,95$ ,  $A_1 = (-9,4) \%$ ) per 1000 women of childbearing age also revealed a steady downward trend index ( $R_2 = 0.91$ ,  $A_1 = (-3.3)\%$ ).

The largest number of abortions has been observed in the age group of 21–25 years. At the same time, percentage of abortions in the age group of 18–20 years ( $7,8 \pm 2,98\%$ ) has been found to be large enough. The absolute number of respondents prefer to have an abortion conducted at a public institution, which indicates the level of confidence in the health system in the country. The share of the reasons that respondents had an abortion, is highest ( $38,2 \pm 5,15\%$ ) among women with financial problems. In second reason ( $22,4 \pm 4,42\%$ ) is the lack of housing. Thus, three-quarters of respondents have financial problems, unresolved housing issues and are not sure about the future. In addition, the survey results analysis revealed that 30% of respondents under 20 years do abortion when insisted by their partner. Awareness of respondents about the timing of the formation of the embryo is quite high (about 80.0%), which in its turn shows sufficient knowledge in this area. It is necessary to note, however, that awareness in the majority of cases is theoretical and does not constitute grounds for rejection of abortion. Up to 81% of respondents would not give up abortion with full awareness of the terms of the formation of the embryo. The downside is the fact that even a significant number of women over 30 years, which should have experience of prevention of unwanted pregnancies, still resort to abortion as a method of birth control.

**Conclusions.** Based on the analyzed data, it can be concluded that the main efforts to prevent abortion should be directed at the implementation of family planning programs, counseling on contraception, as well as the implementation of sex education programs, as this issue is socially important and is a leading factor in improving the demographic situation in Belarus.

The results of the post-abortion responses of women to the designed questionnaire has revealed the role of social factors, personal motivation, and moral and ethical responsibility making a decision whether to have an abortion.