

The subject of the study is the data on the incidence of alcoholism among the population of the Republic of Belarus in 1995–2015. In the work, a retrospective analysis of morbidity indicators was carried out, dynamics was analyzed and main trends were determined. The statistical processing of the obtained data and the graphical construction of the diagrams were completed using statistical packages of the application programs Statistica and Microsoft Excel 2010.

There is an annual increase in the primary incidence of alcoholism from 1995 to 2006, when the maximum number of newly diagnosed cases of alcoholism was recorded. Since 2007, there has been a decrease in the number of patients with a first-time diagnosis of alcoholism, but the level at the end of the study period remains higher than at the beginning.

In the structure of the incidence of alcoholism, about 70 % of the cases are men. Over the past few years there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of the female population in the overall pattern of morbidity.

To identify territorial differences, a comparative analysis of the incidence of alcoholism in the regions of the Republic of Belarus was conducted. The highest incidence of alcoholism in 2015 is noted in Grodno region.

Nowadays, we can observe a marked tendency to reduce the incidence of alcoholism (which is more pronounced in the last decade). This may be due to the influence of external socio-economic factors and the implementation of preventive and recreational activities aimed at reducing alcohol consumption and promoting healthy lifestyle.

## **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DONORSHIP. SAFE BLOOD TRANSFUSION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

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**D. Chobanyan, N. Nashkevich**

*Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,  
Minsk, Republic of Belarus  
dinulik01@rambler.ru*

Literary sources on the epidemiological aspects of donorship and safe blood transfusion in the Republic of Belarus were analyzed and studied in this work. Current data on the role of donorship, blood and its components, as well as the risk of disease of recipients is presented. Particular attention is paid to the issues of arthropod-borne infections. Positive changes in donors who donate blood on a regular basis were identified.

*Keywords:* blood, blood transfusion, blood components, donorship, arthropod-borne, isesorology of blood, blood groups.

While the research, the characteristics of blood donorship and its components in the epidemiological aspect in the world and in the Republic of Belarus were studied, the ways to improve the efficiency and safety of donorship in the Republic of Belarus were identified.

Transfusion of blood components is an integral part of high-tech and specialized medical care in multi-purpose hospitals.

The current stage of the development and advancement of medical technologies is characterized by the increase in demand of medical and preventive institutions in the donor blood and its components. In the Republic of Belarus, complex high-tech surgeries have been performed more often, which requires the use of a large number of transfusion facilities. Introduction of modern methods of treatment (transplantation of liver, heart, kidney, bone marrow, high-dosage chemotherapy, coronary artery bypass grafting, etc.) changes the nature of transfusiological care for patients. Thus, donorship of blood and its components is one of the most important and basic factors for the development of high-tech medical care.

Improvement of approaches to donor organizations is becoming especially important. Introduction and development of modern methods of donorship activation search for new approaches to participation in activities to attract donor personnel and improve the level of infection security of the blood and its components are the task of prime importance of the development of transfusion medicine all over the world.

Donorship is intended to ensure the development and effective functioning of many branches of clinical medicine. As far as with the development of medical technologies, the need for donor blood and its components increases, insofar emerges the necessity to improve the approaches to donorship organization as well as when making managerial decisions in the work of the blood service. It is donors who are the main and most valuable resource of blood service. This means that working with them is just as compulsory as the solution of donor-related technological issues or the training of transfusion physicians.

In the course of the work:

1) The literature on the problem of blood donorship and its components in the world and in the Republic of Belarus was successfully analyzed. Also, the socioeconomic and medical significance of the institution of donorship were defined.

2) Blood groups, products from donor blood, aspects of their production and application, a range of problems which can be solved with the help of donor blood and products based on it were described.

3) Biological risks of donorship (blood-borne infections, post-transfusion reactions and complications in recipients, etc.) and ways of their diagnosis, as well as a decrease in occurrence, were characterized.

4) The data on the physiological changes in regular donors was given. Positive factors of donorship were also noted.

5) Risk groups and ways of risk reduction were identified in connection with donorship and use of blood and its products at all stages in different contingents.

Thus, transfusion medicine is inherently a multidisciplinary science: not only medical, biochemical, pharmaceutical, bioengineering, but also social issues, which illustrate the relationship between people, and also affect the interests of our entire society.

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## INCIDENCE OF CEREBRAL PALSY IN SOLIGORSK DISTRICT

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**A. Chuholskiy**

*Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,  
Minsk, Republic of Belarus  
Chuholskiy96@mail.ru*

The object of research of this article are data on the children's neurological morbidity in the Soligorsk region for 2013–2015. For the research work was carried out with the journals of hospitalization of patients and selectively with the history of the disease of the neurological department of the Soligorsk CRH. Data on patients of children who are registered with a neurologist with cerebral palsy are analyzed. Comparative analysis of the incidence of cerebral palsy in Soligorsk and in the Republic of Belarus as a whole showed no significant differences in the quantitative indicators and in the dynamics of changes in morbidity.

*Keywords:* cerebral palsy, morbidity, age structure, neurological department.

One of the main problems of our time is the problem of infantile cerebral palsy. Children's cerebral palsy is a complex disease of the central nervous system, leading not only to motor disorders, but also causing delay or pathology of mental development, speech insufficiency, hearing and vision impairment, etc. The severity of disability in 20–35 % of patients is so significant, that they do not serve themselves, do not move, are uneducable. The problem of infantile cerebral palsy was the most urgent in recent decades, as the disease began to occur more often. The importance of the problem of cerebral palsy is also determined by the social significance of the disease, which entails severe disability.

The purpose of the work – the study of the incidence of cerebral palsy in children 0–17 years old in Soligorsk and the Soligorsk district. The paper presents an analysis of the structure of the incidence of infantile cerebral palsy by the example of the Soligorsk CRH for 2013–2015, the age structure of children with cerebral palsy of the neurological department in the period 2015–01.01.2016.

In the city of Soligorsk and Soligorsk district as of 01.01.2015, 26566 children live from 0 to 17 years inclusive. On the account of the neurologist is 275 people, incl. up to a year – 18. Diagnosis of cerebral palsy in the region of 63 children and adolescents (68 % of the number of children with disabilities with neurological diseases).

The leading form of cerebral palsy in Soligorsk district for the period 2013–2015 is double hemiplegia, which is 34 % of the total number of cases (for the period of 2015). Then there is a spastic diplegia – 28 % of the total number of cases. The hemiparetic and atonic-astatic forms of cerebral palsy are 26 % and 12 % inclusive.

Children from 1 to 15 years make up the majority of the total number of cases: 87 % as of 01.01.2016.

In 2014, 2015, all children with disabilities with neurological diseases, including cerebral palsy, underwent a course of rehabilitation every year, while 87 % of the patients experienced improvement in their health status.