In patients with non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, LII decreases from 1.4 rel. units up to 0.78 rel. units, ISL with 3.1 rel. units by 2 rel. units, IRESR slightly increases from 1.4 rel. units to 1.5 rel. units, IRNL decreases from 3.7 rel. units of 2.6 rel. units and IRLM is also slightly reduced from 9.8 rel. units to 9.77 rel. units.

Thus, in patients with lymphoma, an increase in level of endogenous intoxication resulting from carcinogenesis the tumor has an adverse effect on the immune system and is displayed by inflammatory process during the therapy.

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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE PREVALENCE OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY IN BELARUS

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The problems of overweight and obesity attracts everyone’s attention. Every day we see people who suffer from obesity in many places: in public transport, streets, in shops, hospitals, educational institutions. This disease became widespread long ago, and the number of victims is growing every year. That is why we can't ignore this problem.

Keywords: overweight, obesity, weight gain, weight disorders.

The obesity is medical condition in which excess body fat has accumulated to the extent that it may have a negative effect on health, as a result weight gain due to excess of adipose tissue. The main sign of the disease is overweight. In later stages, which occur during long-term overeating, certain complications can be observed, such as: the presence of stretch marks on the skin, the violation of the functions of various organs, including sexual function, increase in blood pressure and etc.

In Belarus, among both the urban and rural population, an increase in the frequency of obesity is observed. In modern society, the struggle for normal body weight is not only a medical problem, but also a social one. In this regard, every person who is suffering from overweight is obliged to take timely measures to normalize their physical condition, prevent or even stop further weight gain. After all, even without any medical help, it's possible and feasible for every person caring for their health and well-being. During our research for the last 5 years we have noticed that there is a visible increase of the population with weight disorders in the Republic of Belarus, but at the same time, the growth rates are slowing down. To identify territorial differences, a comparative analysis of the body mass index of the population was carried out in the regions of Belarus in 2011–2016. The most unfavorable situation develops in Minsk and Vitebsk regions. Morbidity rates in Minsk city, Gomel and Mogilev oblasts are lower than the national indices.

Considering growing rates of obesity in Republic here are some recommendations for improving the health of the population:
• It's necessary to take measures on an individual scale, people personally have to normalize their physical condition, stop and prevent weight increase.
• It is necessary to create a free sports infrastructure on a national scale, develop inexpensive rental of inventory and equipment. According to research, individuals with low incomes have fewer opportunities for sports activities (lack of funds to purchase necessary equipment, clothes, equipment), the availability of accessible infrastructure at work or school is positively related to the chances of individual exercising. Also, it's worth to promote active leisure and give more opportunities for active lifestyles, for example adapting cities for bicycle type of transportation – more bicycle tracks, considering every year the number of vehicles in Belarusian cities only increases, traffic lanes for bicyclists to make it most preferable type of transport.