

Based on the data obtained, a list of characteristic peptides has been compiled which will be used to further develop a method for quantifying chorionic gonadotropin in human urine.

## **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MORBIDITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM**

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The General and primary morbidity of diseases of the circulatory system in the Republic of Belarus among children and adults for 2006–2016 years was carried out. The data indicate that in the dynamics of the total incidence of diseases of the circulatory system in the adult population of Belarus, there is a marked trend in the increase in the incidence of CSD. Among children, there is a high tendency to reduce the overall incidence of diseases of the circulatory system in the Republic of Belarus.

*Keywords:* diseases of the circulatory system, morbidity, tendency.

Diseases of the circulatory system are the main cause of disability and death among the population. At this stage, diseases of the circulatory system in the Republic of Belarus are a threat in terms of the health and vitality of the nation. One of the leading tasks of modern health care is to establish and prevent the main causes of morbidity and mortality. First of all, this refers to diseases of the circulatory system, which in recent decades have firmly occupied one of the leading places in the structure of the morbidity of the population.

According to the results of medical and statistical studies submitted by WHO, there is still no tendency in the world to reduce mortality from circulatory system diseases.

Objective: to study the dynamics of the general and primary incidence of circulatory system diseases. The analysis was carried out according to official data of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus.

According to the results of the analysis of the incidence of the population of the Republic of Belarus from diseases of the circulatory system for the period from 2006 to 2016, it was revealed that circulatory system diseases occupy the first ranking places in the overall structure of morbidity. In 2006, they are in second place (19.9%), and in 2016 the structure has changed, the first ranked place was occupied by diseases of the circulatory system (23.3%).

In the dynamics of the primary incidence of circulatory system diseases, the adult population of the Republic of Belarus was not identified ( $R^2 = 0.013$ ) upward / downward trend. In the dynamics of general morbidity, there is a pronounced ( $R^2 = 0.854$ ) tendency for an increase in the incidence of circulatory system diseases from 2006 to 2016, which indicates that this type of disease is chronic.

When analyzing the dynamics of the overall incidence of diseases of the circulatory system of the child population of the Republic of Belarus, the tendency to decrease is rather high ( $R^2 = 0.783$ ), and when analyzing the dynamics of primary incidence, there is a low tendency ( $R^2 = 0.218$ ).

It was also revealed that the incidence rates of diseases of the circulatory system among the adult population are significantly higher than among the children's population. The incidence rates (total and primary) of the adult population are higher than the corresponding incidence rates of the child population by 14.8 times when comparing the overall incidence, and 4.46 times when comparing the primary incidence.