

## THE ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY PHYSICAL INABILITY AMONG THE POPULATION REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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A retrospective analysis of the primary disability indicators of the population of the Republic of Belarus for 2005-2016 was carried out. The data obtained indicate that in the long-term dynamics of the primary disability of the population of the Republic of Belarus, there is a tendency to decrease. The first ranked places are invalids due to diseases of the circulatory system, neoplasms and diseases of the nervous system.

**Keywords:** health, physical inability, primary physical inability, epidemiological aspects of physical inability.

Disability is one of the most important indicators of the social disadvantage of the population, reflects social maturity, economic viability and characterizes the disruption of the relationship between a disabled person and society. Diseases of the circulatory system, neoplasms and diseases of the nervous system are the main causes of disability among the population.

**Objective:** analysis of the primary disability of the adult population of the Republic of Belarus.

As a result of the work done, it was revealed that the primary disability of the adult population of the Republic of Belarus in the period from 1995 to 2016, characterized by a decrease in both the number of newly recognized disabled persons and the level of primary disability, including among persons of working age and partially retirement age. The lowest disability rates are registered in the Vitebsk region, and the largest in the Minsk region and Minsk. The causes of disability most often are diseases of the circulatory system and neoplasms. Thus, among the population over the age of 18, the highest proportion of disability is due to diseases of the circulatory system (42%) and due to neoplasms (38%). An increase in primary disability in the main significant nosologies has been noted since 2008. There is an increase in the severity of disability, which is due to an increase in the proportion of disabled people in the first and second groups and a decrease in the proportion of disabled people in the third group, which indicates a deterioration in the health status of people. The dynamics of disability is influenced by factors such as mortality and morbidity.

The data obtained indicate that during the period under review a significant reduction in the level of primary disability in the country has been achieved. At the same time, the efforts of specialists should be aimed at reducing the severity of disability, morbidity and injuries of both children and adults, as defined by the National Program for Demographic Security of the Republic of Belarus.

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## CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS OF SINGLE EXPOSURE DIISONONYL PHTHALATE

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Metaphase analysis of chromosome aberrations in bone marrow and spleen cells of males of white mice with a single intraperitoneal injection of diisononyl phthalate was performed. It was found that phthalate influences the processes of cell differentiation, has a DNA-damaging effect and cytotoxic properties.

**Keywords:** diisononyl phthalate; toxicity; cytotoxicity; phthalate.

Intensive development of chemical production leads to the emergence of a wide range of consumer products on a polymer basis. To give the polymer soft and flexible properties, manufacturers use phthalic acid ester – diisononyl phthalate (DINP), whose dangerous properties have not been studied for humans. It is known that phthalates are endocrine effectors and, in particular, are capable of exhibiting cytotoxic properties. One of the