Today, oncological diseases in terms of mortality and diagnosis occupy a place after cardiovascular diseases. According to the WHO, in 2000 10 million people fell ill with dangerous tumors, and the death rate was 8 million cases, in 2015 17.5 million people fell ill and 13 million deaths were recorded. It is predicted that cancer in the next 20 years will grow to 70 % / [1] According to the information of the cancer registry department of the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Oncology and Radiology in Uzbekistan, the number of patients diagnosed with cancer increased by 10,1 from 2010 to 2016 % Of these, 2273 people were diagnosed with breast cancer in 2010, i.e. 11.89 %, in 2016 – 2932, i.e. 13.92 %, which means an increase of 28.9 %. Oncological disease in 2010 amounted to 7.9; in 2016 – 9.1, the number of deaths was 1001, in 2016 – 1414, which means an increase in the mortality rate from breast cancer was 41.3 %.

The low effectiveness of the treatment of oncological diseases, their later diagnosis show that cancer patients most in need of social assistance. For cancer patients, not only medical, but also psychological assistance is of great importance. Unfortunately, at the moment in this area research and practical developments have not been carried out that would correspond to local, national-cultural, social and living conditions. This situation determines the need for research in this direction, especially in studies aimed at studying the mechanism of influence on the patient’s emotional state and justifies the relevance of such studies.

Among the scientists of Uzbekistan, theoretical and practical studies on cancer of the reproductive organs [2] of women in the field of medicine are being conducted, but the psychological aspects of these diseases have not been studied. In Uzbekistan, the psychological characteristics of cancer patients as a subject of scientific research have not been studied. Whereas, asserting that all diseases cause changes in the human psyche, it should be noted that the internal psychological picture of oncological diseases is peculiar, that is, cancer does not differ from other diseases not only in the physiological state of the patient, but also in the psychological state, they have experience, fear, depression, emotional decline, inner anxiety. This circumstance also shows the need for a study from a psychological point of view of patients in this category.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


**CORRELATION BETWEEN ALCOHOL FACTOR AND SOME SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

E. Vasyukevich, K. Cherepovich, E. Zhivitskaya
Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,
Minsk, Republic of Belarus
elena.vasyukevich@tut.by

The paper presents an analysis of the correlation between morbidity, alcohol consumption and individual socio-economic parameters.

There was a strong correlation between the incidence of alcoholism and offenses under the influence of alcohol, traffic accidents, mortality from external causes, between alcohol consumption per capita and the number of divorces, the number of employed population [1, 2].

38
Keywords: morbidity, alcohol consumption, alcohol poisoning, traffic accidents, correlation.

The problems associated with excessive alcohol consumption are on a par with the main medical and social problems of health care and the state as a whole. The level of consumption of alcoholic beverages by the population of the Republic of Belarus continues to be high. Alcohol is one of the main behavioral factors affecting mortality from external causes, and the incidence of alcoholism is the most valuable and specific indicator of alcohol problems in society.

A correlation coefficient was calculated between the number of divorces, the number of employed people, the income of the population, offenses and traffic accidents (accidents) committed while intoxicated on the one hand, and the incidence of alcoholism and alcohol consumption per capita on the other. The analysis of the relationship between the alcohol factor and indicators of social and economic character was carried out by the Spearman rank correlation method. When using the rank correlation coefficient is conventionally evaluated by the closeness of the connection between the characteristics, considering the values of the coefficient equal to 0,3 and less, the weak performance of correlation; values greater than 0,4 but less than 0,7 - indices of moderate correlation, and values of 0,7 or more – indicators of high closeness of the connection.

There is a strong direct correlation between the incidence of alcoholism and offenses under the influence of alcohol ($r = 0,95$); the incidence of alcoholism and traffic accidents committed under the influence of alcohol ($r = 0,8$). A moderate correlation between the number of offenses and traffic accidents in a state of alcoholic intoxication and alcohol consumption per capita was revealed ($r = 0,71$ and 0,65, respectively). Socially significant indicators such as the number of divorces and the number of employed people ($r = 0,9$ and 0,82, respectively) are more closely related to alcohol consumption per capita. The number of road accidents committed while intoxicated is also strongly correlated with alcohol consumption per capita ($r = 0,72$) and the incidence of alcoholism ($r = 0,94$).

BIBLIOGRAPHY


TO THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCE IN BELARUS

V. Vinnikava
Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
vendy.marsell@gmail.com

In the article author represents information about anthropological researches in the territory of Belarus in the 1920–1930th years. Formation of anthropology as science began in the territory of Belarus in the 1920th years when as a part of Institute of the Belarusian Culture the anthropological commission was organized which then was renamed into department of anthropology of the Belarusian academy of Sciences.

Keywords: anthropological commission, Institute of Belarusian Culture, Department of Anthropology, anthropological research.

It’s considered that the formation of the anthropological school in Belarus dates back to the 1960th, when at the Institute of Art Studies, Ethnography and Folklore of the Academy of Sciences of the BSSR postgraduate program with a specialty in anthropology was opened. However, the process of the formation of anthropology as a science in Belarus began earlier and was plenty complicated. First attempts to create Belarusian anthropological science were made in the 1920s [5].

The first stage in the emergence and establishment anthropology in Belarus can be considered the organization of an anthropological commission as part of the medical section of the Institute of Belarusian Culture in November 1924. The first scientists who launched anthropological research in on the territory of Belarus were Yu. Lyutynski and S. Volochkovitch. For several reasons, the activities of the anthropological commission gradually ended by the summer of 1925 [5].

In 1926 anthropological commission began its work again. In 1927, during the reform of Institute of Belarusian Culture (when its sections were transformed into departments), the anthropological commission received