

in the adult population. In the structure of the general morbidity of the population, 45,9 % were nodular goiter, hypo-thyroidism was 24 %, autoimmune thyroiditis – 20,6 %, endemic goiter – 5,2 %, thyrotoxicosis – 4 %.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. *Gerasimov, A. Medical statistics / A. Gerasimov. – Minsk: MIA, 2007. – 480 p.*
2. *Lecturers, V. N. Iodine deficiency conditions: problems and solutions / V. N. Lecturers // Healthcare. – 2002. – № 9. – P. 2–4.*

IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN OF VARIOUS AGES

M. Novickaya, L. Blinyaeva

*Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,
Minsk, Republic of Belarus
lgbliniaeva@gmail.com*

It is shown that most cases of iron deficiency anemia occur in the second trimester of pregnancy. The highest values of hemoglobin level, transferrin saturation with iron and the minimum values of the total iron binding capacity of serum are observed among pregnant women 18–25 years old.

Keywords: iron deficiency anemia, anemic syndrome, complications of pregnancy, fetal development.

Anemia can occur at any period of a person's life, not only with various diseases, but also with certain physiological conditions, for example, during pregnancy, lactation, during a period of increased growth. The most common in clinical practice is anemia that develops as a result of iron deficiency in the organism.

The research part of the work was carried out on the basis of a maternity hospital of City Clinical Hospital №5 of Minsk. Case histories of pregnant women with iron deficiency anemia were taken. Five age groups were formed: 18–25 years; 25–30 years; 30–35 years; 35–40 years; 40–45 years. The main indicators for the diagnosis were the values $Hb < 110 \text{ g/l}$ in 1 and 3 trimesters and the values $Hb < 105 \text{ g/l}$ in 2 trimester. The diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia (IDA) was made on the basis of the results of a set of laboratory tests, including the determination of iron metabolism: serum ferritin (FC), transferrin saturation with iron coefficient (STI), total iron binding capacity of serum (TICS). The criteria for laboratory diagnosis for IDA among pregnant women were: $FC < 20 \text{ mcg/l}$, $STI < 17 \%$, $TICS > 65 \text{ mcml/l}$.

Anemia was first detected in the I trimester among 19 % of pregnant women, in the II trimester among 60,3 % of women and in the III trimester among 20,7 % of pregnant women. So, most cases of iron deficiency anemia occur in the second trimester of pregnancy.

The highest hemoglobin values occur in the younger age group (18–25 years), moreover, both among healthy women and in the group of women with anemia.

The highest rate of serum ferritin was found in the older age group (40–45 years); minimum values were observed in the group of patients 35–40 years old.

Iron transferrin saturation was highest in the group of 18–25 years old, minimum values identified for age 35–45 years. The same peculiarity was noted among healthy women.

Among pregnant women with anemia there is an increase in the total iron binding capacity of serum, here-with minimum values observed among pregnant women at age 25–30 years, the highest values – at age 40–45 years.

PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGICAL SUBTYPES OF BREAST CANCER

A. Prokopuk, E. Shpadaruk, I. Andreeva

*Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,
Minsk, Republic of Belarus
prokopuk.anna@mail.com*

Based on the literature data, molecular biological subtypes of breast cancer associated with aggressive tumor potential and prognosis of the disease course were studied, based on the determination of the level of expression of ER and PR, Her-2/neu and Ki-67.