Abstracts of the articles

GS-1401-005
Electronic deficit as a possible health risk factor
Y.A. Rakhmanin, A.A. Stekhin, G.V. Yakovleva
A.N. Sysin Research Institute of Human Ecology and Environmental Health, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119121

Abstract: There is presented the analysis of medical-demographic situation in Russia, and the increase in population mortality is shown both to be associated with the degradation of the geosphere and alongside with other factors determined by the change in the electronic state of the environment. On the base of the interrelationship between the electronic saturation of the environment and an increase in population mortality and morbidity there is established a such risk factor for human health and life, which may currently become one out of significant, videlicet, the electronic deficit. In conditions of its appearance there are proposed options solving this problem by means of elaboration of the scientific rationale for the impact of the electronic deficit on the human organism and the creation of technologies providing environmental – medical safety of the population by virtue of the correction of the electronic state of the human habitat, food and drinking water, and the implementation of the system for monitoring electronic abundance of the environment.

Key words: electronic deficit; environmental – medical safety; electronic saturation of the environment.

GS-1401-009
The value of housing conditions and urban environment for the health
M. Braubach, M.E. Héroux, N. Korol, E. Paunovic, I. A. Zastenskaya
1 Европейское региональное бюро ВОЗ, Европейский центр ВОЗ по окружающей среде и охране здоровья (ЕЦОСЗ), Hermann-Ehlers-Str. 10, 53113 Bonn, Germany; 2 офис ВОЗ в Украине, 30 Borychiv Tik St., 04070, Kyiv, Ukraine

Abstract: Housing and urban environments represent the physical context for everyday life and have a significant impact on population health and well-being. Depending on the quality of housing and urban conditions, they can support or restrict the health of their residents through a variety of aspects such as air pollution, noise, thermal conditions, safety aspects and environmental contamination. Therefore, housing and urban conditions are important dimensions for environmental health and knowledge on the main risk factors and their associated health effects is needed to identify adequate interventions and measures in the home and urban environment.

This paper summarizes the results of WHO work on the health relevance of housing and urban environments and describes the health impact of the major risks observed in human settlements.

Key words: housing; urban health; environment and public health; risk; assessment; health policy.

GS-1401-015
Disinfection of water: on the need for analysis and solution of fundamental and applied problems
A.V. Mokienko
The Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Transport Medicine, Odessa, Ukraine, 65039

Abstract: In the paper there is presented an analysis of hygienic - medical and environmental aspects of water disinfection as exemplified of chlorine and chlorine dioxide (CD). The concept of persistent multivariate risk for aquatic pathogens, the own vision of the mechanism of formation of chlorine resistance of bacteria under the influence of biocides based on a two-step process of information and spatial interaction of the receptor and the substrate, the hypothesis of hormetic stimulating effect of residual active chlorine (in the complex with other factors) on the growth of aquatic pathogens have been proposed. The aggravation of the significance of halogen containing compounds (HCC) as by-products of water chlorination in terms of their potential danger as toxicants and carcinogens has been substantiated. Analysis of hygienic and medical and environmental aspects of the use of chlorine dioxide as a means of disinfection of water allowed to justify chemism of its biocidal effect and mechanisms of bactericidal, virucidal, protozoocidal, sporicidal, algacidal actions, removal of biofilms, formation of disinfection byproducts. Chlorine dioxide was shown both to provide epidemic safety of drinking water due to its high virucidal, bactericidal and mycocidal action and to be toxicologically harmless in the context of the influence on the organism of laboratory animals as well as in relation to aquatic organisms under the discharge of disinfected wastewater. There has proved the necessity of the close relationship of fundamental and applied research in performing the first in terms of depth study of microbiological, molecular genetic and epidemiological problems of disinfection (chlorination) of water and the implementation of the latters by means of the introduction of alternative, including combined, technologies for water treatment and disinfection.

Key words: water; disinfection; resistance; chlorine; chlorine dioxide.
Results of health risk assessment due to exposure to contaminants in drinking water in Russia
Population (review of literature)

T. N. Unguryanu,
1Directorate of the Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights protection and Human Welfare in the Arkhangelsk region, Arkhangelsk, Russian Federation, 163000
2A. N. Sysin Research Institute of Human Ecology and Environmental Health, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119121

Abstract: With the purpose of the analysis of general trends in the development of risk assessment methodology in Russia the results obtained with her help, as well as existing methodological problems, there was performed a review of 68 published works concerning the assessment of the health risk for population under the exposure to chemicals in drinking water, carried out in 42 cities and regions of the country. There was made the grouping of Russian cities on individual carcinogenic risk level and ranking on the values for the population carcinogenic risk. A list of prioritized carcinogens in tap water has been made. By the values of the risk indices to adverse effects of chemicals tap water there are exposed central nervous system, kidneys, liver, skin and mucous membranes, blood, bone, immune system, hormone homeostasis, blood circulation and digestion organs. There are identified methodological problems leading to an underestimation of the actual risk to public health under exposure of chemicals in drinking water: there are no used regional and age differences in exposure factors, virtually there is no assessed health risk for children population; there is ignored age sensitivity to carcinogens, there is rarely estimated exposure for all the real exposing routes of income and there are no carried out risk calculations at the upper limit (90-95th percentile) of the exposure.

Key words: health risk; drinking water

Epidemiological analysis of the dynamics and structure of population mortality rate from malignant neoplasms in the city of Tomsk

N.A. Meshkov

A. N. Sysin Research Institute of Human Ecology and Environmental Health, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119121

Abstract: There was revealed the tendency of reduction of cancer mortality in the city of Tomsk. Average indices of the time series of total mortality (absolute growth and growth rate) in 1998-2003 outstripped the similar indices in 2004-2010 respectively 5.3 times and 1.6 times over. Mortality from cancer neoplasms on localization decreased by 2 orders of magnitude. Mortality from cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung in the structure of total oncomortality is on the 1st place, on the 2nd -- the death rate from cancer of the stomach, on the 3rd place in 1998-2003, mortality rate of colorectal cancer in 2004-2010. There was found the relationship of mortality of cancer of separate localizations with industrial emissions (leukemia), motor vehicles (cancer of the lips, mouth, pharynx, and colon) and stationary sources (cancer of the urinary organs). The air pollution with formaldehyde and particulate matter were established to affect the death rate for cancer of lips, mouth and throat, and other digestive organs and larynx.

Key words: air pollution cancer; cancer localization; dynamics and structure of cancer mortality rates

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons content in Antarctica soils as exemplified by the Russian Polar stations

E. V. Abakumov1, E. D. Lodygin2, D. A. Gabov2, V. A. Krylenkov1
1Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, 199178; 2Institute of Biology of the Komi Science Centre of the Ural Department of RAS, Syktyvkar, Russian Federation, 167982

Abstract: The comprehensive study of the qualitative and quantitative composition of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in soils of Antarctica (reference landscapes -- mountains Hudson, Haswell Archipelago contaminated soil -- Mirny, Druznaya-4, Bellingshausen -- and imported soils) was performed with the use of HPLC in a gradient mode. A characteristic feature of the studied PAHs content of soils is the predominance of low-molecular polyarenes in them. Due to anthropogenic pollution the quantitative accumulation of both light and heavy PAHs occurs under the qualitative increase in the proportion of heavy polyarenes. Polyarenes pool in the studied soils is represented mainly by light PAHs: naphthalene, phenanthrene, fluoranthene, pyrene, etc. The content of benzo(a)pyrene does not exceed the MCL (adopted in the Russian Federation) for this ecotoxican. Performed primary factual and statistical analysis of data permitted to reveal that heavy PAH pollution of Antarctica soils is in the most initial stage, there is no sustained and statistically significant accumulation of PAHs in soils of maritime as well as continental Antarctica. There are established the levels of the actual content of various PAHs in soils of different regions of the Antarctica, which is the basic data for further comparative analysis of data of geochemical studies.

Key words: polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; benzo(a)pyrene; Antarctica soils
**GS-1401-036**

**Influence of exposure to persistent toxic substances (PTS) on pregnancy outcomes in indigenous females of Chukotka**

A.A. Dudarev, V.S. Chupakhin
Northwest Research Center of Hygiene and Public Health, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, 191036

**Abstract:** No associations of enhanced blood levels of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and metals with premature births and low birth weight have been revealed; regarding POPs an inverse but not statistically significant relationship was noted. Maternal blood levels of POPs were higher in cases of stillbirths and congenital malformations. Nevertheless no increased relative risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes has been revealed in regard to any PTS and the dose range. More exposed to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other POPs females gave birth to girls more often. Higher POPs blood levels were noted in females with earlier menarche, shortened menstrual cycle and prolonged menstrual bleeding.

**Key words:** long-lived toxic substances; POPs; PCB; DDT; lead; mercury; maternal blood; exposure; pregnancy outcomes; premature births; low birth weight; stillbirths; congenital malformations; gender ratio at birth; menstrual status.

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**GS-1401-040**

**Influence of the consumption of radioactive contaminated food on the formation of the irradiation levels and health of the inhabitants of radioactive contaminated regions of Ukraine**

I.M. Khomenko1, N.I. Omel'yanets2
1Shupyk National Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Kiev, Ukraine, 01112; 2National Research Center for Radiation Medicine of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine, 04050

**Abstract:** Within all these years after the Chernobyl disaster the population of contaminated areas of the Rivne region was shown to consume radioactive contaminated foodstuffs. The main components of the formation of the internal irradiation of the population in them were and remain locally sourced milk and meat, forest mushrooms and berries. After 1991, the largest annual internal doses in persons observed in 1997 varied from 2.2 to 1.43 mSv/year, and in 2011 – in the inhabitants of the village of El'no they were yet reaching 1.43 mSv/year. After 2003, exposure levels in most inhabitants of affected areas exceeded the criterion specified by national legislation for residents of the tightened radioecological control zone (0.5 mSv/year). The long-term residence in the contaminated area, elevated levels of chronic internal exposure, lack of radioactively sound foodstuffs and involuntary consumption in 1987–2011 radioactively contaminated food of local production were noted to lead to an increase in general morbidity, and incidence of endocrine diseases rate and their separate nosological forms.

**Key words:** radioactively contaminated territories; radioactively sound foodstuffs; internal exposure; radiological protection; the incidence of diseases of the endocrine system.

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**GS-1401-045**

**Comparative analysis of the influence of nano- and ionic forms of silver on biochemical indices in laboratory animals**

A. N. Sysin Research Institute of Human Ecology and Environmental Health, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119121

**Abstract:** A comparative analysis of the effect of silver nanoparticles (SNP) with a diameter of 14 nm and silver sulfate (SS) on biochemical indices of the state of the organism under the administration of preparations with drinking water to mice F1 CBAxC57Bl (from 0.1 to 500 mg Ag/l for 2 weeks) and nonlinear rats (0.01 to 5 mg Ag/l within 6 months) has been performed. In the experiment on mice there was found an increase in activity of glutathione reductase (GR) in erythrocytes under the administration of both drugs and reduction of antiradical activity of serum – under the introduction of SNP only. The administration of low doses of SNP in the experiment of rats caused much less pronounced changes in serum markers of the state of the liver, kidneys, protein and lipids metabolism in comparison with equivalent doses of the SS, that as a whole with the qualitative differences on GR activity in erythrocytes satisfactorily was explained by activation of phagocytic cells with nanoparticles. Thus, for the first time the SNP biological effects in animals were shown to be caused by the exposure to solubilized Ag+ ions, and the response of cells to the surface of the nanoparticles themselves.

**Key words:** nanoparticles, silver sulfate, mice, rats, blood biochemical indices

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**GS-1401-050**

**Morphofunctional cell assessment of dynamics of silver nanoparticles exposure on the rat liver**

N.N. Belyaeva, Z.M. Gasimova, R.I. Mikhaylova, O.N. Savostikova, A.V. Alekseeva
A.N. Sysin Research Institute of Human Ecology and Environmental Health, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119121
Abstract: There was investigated the dynamics of 1-, 3- and 6-month exposure to 4 doses of silver nanoparticles of size 14.3 ± 0.05 nm stabilized with gum arabic, and 4 doses of silver sulfate on the liver of male outbred rats by 13 cell morphofunctional indices. As the solvent to obtain a working solution there was used distilled water, solutions of different concentrations were obtained on the base of Moscow tap water cleaned out by a charcoal filter. The animals had free access to the drinkers with the studied water. For silver sulfate as a control intact rats served, for silver nanoparticles – acacia gum. The increase in the number of polyploid hepatocytes, micronekroses and discomplexation of hepatic beams and the decreasing the number of reticular endothelial system cells in the liver were shown to permit to evaluate the effect of 6-month nanosilver exposure to the liver at a dose of 0.3 mg/kg as pronounced harmful (Fel), 0.023 mg / kg -- as LOAEL, and 0.0028 and 0.0006 mg/kg - as NOEL. The effect of silver sulfate in doses of 0.28 and 0.03 mg/kg is assessed as pronounced harmful (Fel), 0.0028 mg/kg -- as LAOEL and 0.0005 mg/kg - as NOEL. More earlier detection of toxicity of silver sulfate as Fel (at 3 months) and in smaller doses indicates its greater toxicity to the liver than silver nanoparticles.

Key words: silver nanoparticles; liver; toxicity; morphological and functional studies

GS-1401-054
Hygienic evaluation of the effectiveness of the concept of improvement the water supply in the south-eastern region of the Republic of Tatarstan
A.V. Ivanov¹, E.A. Tafeeva¹, N.Kh. Davletova²
¹Kazan State Medical University, Kazan, Russian Federation, 420012; ²Volga Region State Academy of Physical Culture, Sport and Tourism, Kazan, Russian Federation, 420138
Abstract: In the paper there is presented the hygienic assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of a program aimed at improving conditions of the water supply in the oil producing regions of the Republic of Tatarstan. As a result of realization of measures it was able to improve the quality of drinking water in terms of chemical safety and to reduce the risk to public health. For the present time the following factors: water quality of the water source, the mismatch of sanitary protective zone to requirements of sanitary laws and failure to comply with security measures on its territory, deterioration of water quality during transport and imperfection of laboratory control monitoring were shown to make the highest contribution to the disadvantage of centralized drinking water systems.

Key words: drinking water; water supply; health risk; oil production

GS-1401-058
On the issue of optimization of adaptation process to new environment taking into consideration climate and weather conditions
A.V. Tarasov¹, I.N. Koldunov¹, R.S. Rakhmanov²
¹Medical service of military unit 2337, 367000, Kaliningrad, Russian Federation, 236000; ²Nizhny Novgorod Research Institute for hygiene and occupational pathology, Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation, 603950
Abstract: There are revealed the features in the registration of newly diagnosed morbidity in cases in the organized team out of number of persons constantly living in the conditions of Baltic Sea (Kaliningrad region), as well as in those coming from other parts of the Russian Federation. This stipulates the elaboration of measures for prevention of disadaptational shifts in the organism related with adaptational processes as well as the process of acclimatization.

Key words: climatic and weather factors; morbidity, adaptation, organized team

GS-1401-060
Prevention research within the frameworks of public health programs in Ukraine
N.S. Polka, A.V. Koblyanskaya
A.N. Marzeiev Institute for Hygiene and Medical Ecology, National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, 02660, Kiev, Ukraine
Abstract: There were shown the current approaches to the prevention of non-communicable diseases, the fundamental documents of the World Health Organization, legislative documents in Ukraine, aimed at the prevention of non-communicable diseases, detailed coverage of Interdisciplinary comprehensive program "Health of the Nation", the main objectives of the program, approaches to solving them in the implementation of the scientific part of the program by the government agencies of the national Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, principles for the selection of research works, the results of the accomplishment of the research works within the frameworks of the public health program and the prospects for their implementation with taking into account preventative direction.

Key words: prevention, global strategy for the prevention of non-communicable diseases; the World Health Organization; the public health program in Ukraine; Interdisciplinary comprehensive program "Health of the Nation"; the implementation of the scientific part of the program; evaluation of the implementation of the state program.
Clinical hygienic substantiation for the individual biocorrection of ecologically dependent conditions in the critical population groups industrial areas of Ukraine

E. N. Beletskaya, N. M. Onul, V. I. Glavatskaya, E. V. Antonova, T. A. Golovkova
«Dnepropetrovsk Medical Academy», Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine, 49027

Abstract: In the article there is considered the problem of environmental and human body pollution with heavy metals, the effectiveness of individual biocorrection in critical population groups -- pregnant females and children residing in technologically contaminated areas. It was established that, in spite of the correspondence of the content of abiotic heavy metals to their MACs in the environment, the concentration of lead and cadmium in the internal environment of the organism is 1.6-15.4 times larger than physiological norms and accompanied by substantial deficiency of essential trace elements. The similar situation in children was proved to cause the fall in mental capacity and learning ability, in pregnant females - to various complications. The obtained results were the scientific substantiation for the feasibility of performing of biocorrection for trace elements imbalance and ecologically dependent conditions in the population of the industrial region, proved its high clinical and hygienic efficiency, which is the basis for the wide introduction of pectin containing preparations with the aim to enforce the health, prevent ecologically dependent conditions and increasing the adaptive capacity of the organism.

Key words: heavy metals, biomonitoring, ecologically dependent conditions

Complex strategies for management of child health in districts of endemic iodine deficiency in the Saratov region

Yu.Yu. Eliseev, S.V. Sergeeva, Yu.V. Kleshchina
Saratov State Medical University named after V.I. Razumovsky, Saratov, Russian Federation, 410012

Abstract: In the article there is presented an analysis of clusters of the formation of iodine deficiency in schoolchildren of the Saratov region. There is given a hygienic assessment of iodine content in food raw materials and food, grown and produced in the territory of the region. For various groups of food the low content of trace element iodine was shown to be typical. The analysis of the quality and diversity of iodized salt sold in the trading network of the region has been performed. The formation of the mass iodine deficiency states in the Saratov region was shown to bear a longtime character. According to the results of urine screening studies of examined children of organized groups an average level of iodine deficiency has been revealed.

Key words: monitoring; food; school children; health; iodine deficiency

Forecast of costs of ecodependent cancer treatment for the development of management decisions

V.O. Krasovsky
Ufa Research Institute of Occupational Medicine and Human Ecology, Ufa, Russian Federation, 450106

Abstract: The methodical approach for probabilistic forecasting and differentiation of treatment of costs of ecodependent cancer cases has been elaborated. The modality is useful in the organization of medical aid to cancer patients, in developing management decisions for the reduction the occupational load on the population, as well as in solutions problems in compensation to the population economic and social loss from industrial plants.

Key words: carcinogenic risk (imminence); the cost of treatment of ecodependent cancer cases ekozavisimyh; compensation for damage

Evaluation of the functional state of drivers by parameters of vegetative regulation of cardiac rhythm with the use of method of wireless cardiorhythmography

I.V. Fedotova¹, M.M. Nekrasova¹, E.V. Runova¹, A.V. Bakhchina², M.A. Bobokha³, S.A. Ashirova³, D.I. Karatushina³, A.V. Koval'chuk³, I. S. Shishalov³, S.B. Parin³, S. A. Polevaya¹
¹Nizhny Novgorod State Medical Academy, 603005, Nizhny Novgorod; ²Nizhny Novgorod State University named after N.I. Lobachevsky – National Research University, Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation, 603950; ³Nizhny Novgorod Research Institute of Hygiene and Occupational Pathology, Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation, 603005; ⁴The Institute of Applied Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IAP RAS), Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation, 603155

Abstract: Analysis of heart rate variability (HRV) provides the possibility to obtain the predictive and meaningful information on the functional status and features of adaptive responses of the whole organism. Monitoring the functional state in the course of professional activities with the use of wireless cardiorhythmography provides data acquisition on heart rate dynamics in accordance with the level of occupational load. The article is devoted to the development of methods for rapid assessment of the functional state of motor vehicle drivers in the process of occupational activity. There was performed the hygienic assessment of working conditions of jobs. The studies of the influence of the factor loadings on the
level of the functional state of the cardiovascular system (CVS) of drivers were performed with the help of wireless telemetry system. A developed computer software were used for the calculation of the spectral parameters of HRV. By the analysis of cardiorhythmograms in drivers there were both revealed significant disorders of the rhythm of the cardiac activity (reduction of total power TP, HF-component, increase in LF-component, LF/HF index, extrasystole) and recorded changes in the spectral HRV indices in accordance with the level of occupational load, that represents the degree of individual response. The method of wireless cardiorhythmography is promising for the creation of personalized monitoring system to assess the risk of individual occupational risk.

Key words: monitoring the functional state; drivers; heart rate variability; telemetry

GS-1401-077

Smoking as an additional risk factor for the staff of chemically hazardous production facilities
T.V. Kharchenko1, L.G. Arzhavkina2, D.A. Sinyachkin1, A.V. Yazenok1, A.S. Kryuchkova1
1Military-medical Academy named after S. M. Kirov, St.-Petersburg, Russian Federation, 194044; 2 The St. Petersburg I. I. Mechnikov State Medical Academy, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, 195067

Abstract: One of the factors that increase the risk of genotoxic effects in the staff of chemically hazardous production facilities is smoking. There was performed the cytogenetic study in 104 males working with highly toxic chemicals, 71 people out of which were smokers and 33 – non-smokers. No statistically significant differences were revealed between groups of smokers and nonsmokers. Among smokers 39 males smoked more than 15 cigarettes per day and were referred to the group of "heavy smokers", 32 cases were light smokers (less than 15 cigarettes per day). The level of chromatid exchanges and exchange of chromosomal aberrations (dicentric and ring chromosomes, atypical atypical monocentrics) in the group of "heavy smokers" were shown to be significant higher than in non-smokers and light smokers groups. Our data confirm the synergistic effect of smoking and the factors of increased chemical hazards.

Key words: chromosomal aberrations; genotoxic effects; smoking; highly toxic substances; chemically hazardous production facilities

GS-1401-080

PSYCHOEMOTIONAL STATE AND FEATURES OF INTELLECTUAL WORKING CAPACITY OF CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE WITH THE DELAY OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT
L.P. Bannikova1, M.D. Sebirzyanov2
1South Ural State Medical University, Chelyabinsk; Russian Federation, 454092; 2 Central Medical Sanitary Unit №15, Snezhinsk, Russian Federation, 456770

Abstract: The study is devoted to the investigation of the mental and emotional state and mental capacity of preschool children (6--7 years) with the mental retardation (MR). Under observation there were 87 children with MR. Mental performance of children with MR was found to be determined by their psycho-emotional state.

Key words: children with mental retardation; mental performance; psycho-emotional state

GS-1401-083

Assessment of children's health risk posed by traffic-related air pollution as exemplified by the city of Salekhard
V.L. Lezhnin, L.G. Konshina, M.V. Sergeyeva
Institute of industrial Ecology, Ekaterinburg of SB RAS, Russian Federation, 620219

Abstract: With the aim of determination of the levels of children's health risk from chemical air pollution caused by vehicle emissions, on the territory of the municipal district of the city of Salekhard there was carried out the work on the study of the intensity and the chemical structure of traffic-related air pollution in the locations of 16 children's preschool institutions. There was used the technique of the counting campaign for the structure and intensity of road traffic flows, children's health detriment was calculated according to the method of risk assessment. The main danger in the emissions of vehicles is belonged to nitrogen dioxide (43,6%), benzo(a)pyrene (37,4%), carbon monoxide (6,57 %), formaldehyde (4,43 %). Being detected at the level of 10-4--10-5 and corresponding to the maximum permissible risk estimated cancer risk is a subject for continuous monitoring.

Key words: risk assessment; child morbidity; vehicles emissions related air pollution

GS-1401-087

Results of biomonitoring for zinc in children of the Irkutsk region
L.G. Lisetskaya, N.V. Efimova
Angarsk branch of East-Siberian Scientific Center of Human Ecology» SB RAMS, Research Institute of Occupational Health and Human Ecology, Angarsk, Russian Federation, 665827

Abstract: The aim of the work is to test the application of the method of evaluating the content of zinc in the hair of the child population for solving SHM tasks on the example of the Irkutsk region. In total, 426 children
Some aspects of prevention activity of the teacher, directed to the improvement of the health of schoolchildren

N. V. Sokolova¹, V. I. Popov², S. I. Kartysheva¹, A. O. Koroleva¹
¹Voronezh State Pedagogical University, 394000, Voronezh, Russian Federation; ²Voronezh State Medical Academy named after Acad. N. N. Burdenko, 394000, Voronezh, Russian Federation

Abstract: The problem of bottom quality of prevention work directed to the saving and strengthening the health of schoolchildren, today is a very urgent and requires a joint activity of the pedagogical and medical community. In the article there are presented data proving the feasibility of an active teacher’s work on the formation of health saving space in a present school. Conspicuous is the interest of schoolchildren to the problems of a healthy lifestyle during performance of interesting preventive measures with them and as a result risk mitigation subsequently. At the same time, there was noted a low level of training teachers in various fields (including biologists) on specialized problems of the prevention of healthy lifestyles, which points to the need for introduction into the curricula of higher educational institutions additional modules on health saving, as well as conducting training courses involving health care workers as for teachers as parents.

Key words: health; school; teacher; pupil; healthy lifestyle; components of a healthy lifestyle; physical activity; healthy nutrition; bad habits; health-saving technologies

Diagnosis of the territories with the use of integral indices of chemical contamination of soil and grounds, relied on the background and hygienic standards

N.A. Bogdanov
Institute of Geography of RAS, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119017

Abstract: Analysis of the efficiency of diagnosis of lands for different functional appropriations with integral indices of chemical contamination of soils and grounds under different environmental conditions showed: the greatest accuracy of the information about the structure and degree of contamination of territories is provided by the index relying on hygienic standard (index of soil contamination, ISC). The number of hygienically dangerous lithochemical anomalies revealed by ISC is several times more than the fixed by the index of total pollution of soils by trace elements (Zc), focused only on their background levels. Index Zc is in many respects subjective and unacceptable in complex soil geochemical conditions where the selection of the regional background is impossible. ISC accounts not only in trace elements, but other hygienically regulated substances (As, Hg, mobile forms of metals, water-soluble salts, carbohydrates, etc.) either.

Key words: soils; chemical pollution; integral indices; efficiency of the diagnosis of territories

Methodological approaches to the hygienic evaluation of total artificial lighting of classrooms with different light sources on the basis of the response of the cardiovascular system of schoolchildren

L.M. Teksheva, I.V. Zvezdina
Research Institute of Hygiene and Health care of Children and Adolescents of the Scientific Centre of Child Healthcare, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119991

Abstract: Hygienic evaluation of innovative equipment in educational institutions requires the use of appropriate methods permitting to establish valuable criterias for the effectiveness of the application of new technologies. The study of the response of the cardiovascular system of schoolchildren under using different light sources allowed to establish the increase in adaptive capacities and the improvement of the functional state of the organism in LED in comparison with fluorescent lighting.

Key words: fluorescent lighting, LED lighting, adaptation, cardiointervalography, heart rate variability

GS-1401-102
Features of adaptive responses in right-handers and left-handers, and their relationship to the functional activity of the brain
A.A. Barkar¹, L.D. Markina²
¹The medical center "Nevron", Vladivostok, Russian Federation, 690078
²Pacific State Medical University, Vladivostok, Russian Federation, 690002

Abstract: In the article there is considered the relationship between adaptation state of the organism and features of bioelectric activity of the brain in right-handers and left-handers. Practically healthy persons of both genders, 23–45 years of age, with the chronic stress disorder were examined. Adaptation status was evaluated with a computer software "Anti-stress", features of bioelectric brain activity were detected by means of spectral and coherent EEG analysis, also the character of motor and sensory asymmetries was determined. The obtained data showed that the response of the organism to excitators of varying strength is a system one and manifested at different levels; adaptation status and bioelectrical activity in right-handers and left-handers have features.

Key words: adaptation; functional asymmetry

GS-1401-104
Effects of quantum nonlocality in the water activation process
O.V. Zatsepina, A.A. Stekhin, G.V. Yakovleva
A. N. Sysin Research Institute of Human Ecology and Environmental Health, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119121

Abstract: The dynamic alterations of the magnetic flux density of the water volume, activated with structurally stressed calcium carbonate in micellar form have been investigated. The phase of the associated water was established to exhibit electrical and magnetic properties, recorded by in B&E meter in the frequency range of 5Hz - 2kHz. Alterations in water Eh (redox) potential and the magnetic flux density B testify to synchronous auto-oscillatory changes. This gives evidence of non-linearity of the relationship between auto-oscillatory processes excited in the water, and reflects the nonlocal in time the relationship between the states of water, manifesting in a change of water activity on the 1st and 2nd day in negative time. The mechanism of action of associated water phase is shown to be described by de Broglie concept of matter waves with taking into account delocalized in time states of phase of electron wave packet in accordance with the transactional interpretation of quantum physics

Key words: magnetic flux density, electron wave packet, phase of associated water, collective properties

GS-1401-108
Justification of regulations for the use of computers with LCD monitor during academic studies
Scientific Centre of Child Healthcare, 2/62, Lomonosov avenue, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119991

Abstract: In the article there are reported the results of studies of the effect on the functional state of the body of schoolchildren curriculum with the use of personal computers with LCD monitors. The resistance to the development of visual and general fatigue in schoolchildren -users of personal computers with LCD monitors was found to be higher, because they provide a more favorable environment for visual work in comparison with monitors based on cathode-ray tube. The use of LED lighting in classrooms contributes to the creation of a more favorable light environment than in fluorescent lighting and reduces fatigable impact (both general and visual) of classes with the use of personal computers.

Key words: LCD monitors; computer; schoolchildren; fatigue; regulation of the work; LED lighting

GS-1401-108
SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES TO MODERNIZATION OF THE REGULATORY FRAME WORK IN THE FIELD OF HYGIENE OF PLANNING AND BUILDING OF SETTLEMENTS IN UKRAINE
V. M. Makhnyuk
A. N. Marzeev Institute of Hygiene and Medical Ecology, 02660, Kiev, Ukraina

In the paper there are investigated and analyzed the new laws and regulations of sanitary and town planning legislation, introduced in 2011-2012 which concern issues of planning and building of settlements. It is
established that the functions of the State for Sanitary and Epidemiological Oversight have been given up and the necessity of incorporation in the Law of Ukraine «On ensuring sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population» alterations which touch upon the implementation of a new approach to the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Oversight of the objects, namely for the placement of objects with low and moderate epidemic risk accordingly to hygienic declarations, objects with high risk - using an approach directed to the risk assessment of the impact of such facilities on public health.

Key words: sanitary legislation; urban planning legislation; new legislation; state expert review of planning documentation; sanitary-epidemiological expertise, hygiene declaration