PS-1306-003
The social capital and population health
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Abstract: The article considers the interpersonal confidence as a frequently applied approximate estimate of social capital and as well as communicability and public activity. It is established that up to age of 50 years confidence to milieu factually has no effect to specific weight of respondents satisfied with one's own general state. The differences are insignificant and are multi-directional in the interval 41-45% in women and 53-56% in men. However, this confidence is associated with rising up to 1.3-1.4 times among persons 50-64 years old (from 14 to 18.5% and from 22.3 to 31.1% correspondingly, p<0.05) and up to 1.8-2 times among persons 65 years and older (from 3.5 to 7.1%, p<0.05 and from 7.4 to 13.1%, p<0.05).
Key words: social capital, confidence, health self-evaluation

PS-1306-006
The modern patient in conditions of globalization
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Abstract: The article makes an attempt to detect main characteristics of status of modern patient on the basis of analysis of Russian and international materials. Nowadays, patient plays an active role both in process of receiving medical care and in issues of health policy and public health. The patient has many rights and modes to defend them. At the national and international levels, many organizations of patients exist and their authority and impact only increase. The globalization effects on structure of patients, because it brought facilitation of trans-borders travel and resulted in development of medical tourism and increase of migration. The structure of patients becomes more various in its national and ethnic belonging, cultural and language characteristics. This trend generated new requirements to training of medical personnel and functioning of health services. The globalization also enhances social economic inequity between patients and hence complicates accessibility of high quality medical care to population. The main traits of modern patient are to be studied and analyzed on all levels with purpose to develop an important basis for successful planning, reformation and development of public health.
Key words: patient, public health, organizations of patients, globalization of health care

PS-1306-010
The dynamics of mortality of children population of city with high anthropogenic load
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Abstract: The article presents quantitative and qualitative evaluation of mortality of children population in large industrial city with developed petrochemical industry on the basis of average long-term data (2000-2010) of Bashkortostanstat, Rosstat, annual reports of ministry of health of the Republic of Bashkortostan. The causes of children mortality are analyzed. The comparative evaluation of dynamics of mortality of children in Ufa with analogous indicators in the Republic of Bashkortostan and the Russian Federation is made. The high indicators of still birth, neonatal mortality in comparison with corresponding indicators in the Republic of Bashkortostan and average data in the Russian Federation. The obtained data dictates the necessity in further elaboration of studies of identification and qualitative evaluation of health risk factors with purpose to scientifically substantiate activities in health promotion of children population.
Key words: children mortality, infant mortality, still birth, early neonatal mortality, late neonatal mortality
PS-1306-013
The hospitalized morbidity of children population of Omsk as a result of acute intoxication of chemical etiology in 2003-2012
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Abstract: The article analyzes the rate of hospitalization of children with acute intoxications of chemical etiology in Omsk during 2003-2012. It is established that during the mentioned period decrease of hospitalized morbidity of acute intoxication of chemical etiology occurred among children population of Omsk. The basis of hospitalization constitute acute medicinal intoxication. The level of hospitalization because of alcohol intoxication decreased too. At the same time the rate of hospitalization in the result of intoxication with poisons of vegetable origin significantly increased.
Key words: acute chemical intoxication, children population, hospitalized morbidity

PS-1306-015
The characteristics of socialization of neuro-psychic development, personal psychological status and school progress of adolescents educated in different conditions
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Abstract: The analysis was made of socialization of neuro-psychic development, personal psychological status and school progress of adolescents educated in surrogate families, orphanage, and biological families. In a number of indicators, the level of neuro-psychic development of alumni of orphanage was lower that in case of their peers residing in families. The alumni of orphanage have reliably low mood, reticence, aggressiveness, disposition to negative evaluation of what is going on, compulsive motions, pathological habits. The study testifies that location of child to surrogate family influences positively at one's neuro-psychic development, school progress, personal psychological status. The results of study induce to recommend to services of monitoring of surrogate families to more profoundly analyze psychological status of children since quality of adaptation of children in families in many ways depends on it.
Key words: surrogate family, orphanage, neuro-psychic development, personal psychological status, adaptation, school progress, adolescent

PS-1306-019
The suicide mortality and alcoholism in the Murmansk oblast
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Abstract: The qualitative evaluation of suicide mortality of population of the Murmansk oblast was made concerning the age group of 15 year and older and related to alcohol consumption during 1975-2010. The technique of ARIMA was applied to analyze time-series. It is established that the alcohol consumption is related to 33.4% of overall suicide mortality, to 29.4% of female mortality and 23.3% of male mortality. The possibility of existence of the northern gradient of suicide mortality conditioned by alcohol consumption among female population is demonstrated. The stronger relationships between alcohol consumption and suicides are established in female population as compared with male population.
Key words: Russia, Murmansk oblast, alcohol consumption, suicide mortality

PS-1306-021
The impact of anthropogenic factors of environment on morbidity of diabetes mellitus
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Abstract: The diabetes mellitus is a real threat to population health in all countries. In international practice studying and successful solutions of problems conditioned by this disease are related to development of registries. The Novosibirsk municipal registry of diabetes mellitus is an integral part of the Public registry. The data of municipal registry and analysis of conditions of environment were used to detect characteristics of morbidity of diabetes mellitus in population residing in the territories with different level of anthropogenic
pollution by aero-pollutants. The technique of mapping was applied to develop thematic clinical hygienic map. The technique of the thematic clinical hygienic mapping broaden functional possibilities and sphere of application of territorial registry of diabetes mellitus. This technique opens new possibilities and perspectives in development of complex programs of prevention in the territories with anthropogenic pollution.

Key words: diabetes mellitus, registry of diabetes mellitus, anthropogenic factors, morbidity of diabetes mellitus, clinical hygienic mapping

PS-1306-024
The provision of population of the Russian Federation with basic personnel resource of public health care system
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Abstract: The article presents the results of complex scientific analysis of number and structure of physicians and paramedical personnel of public and municipal health care system of the Russian Federation. The provision of country population, its federal okrugs and federation subjects with physicians and paramedical personnel of various specialties are analyzed too, including ratio of physicians and paramedical personnel and territorial differentiation of provision of population with basic medical personnel. The study results demonstrate that in 2012 provision of population (per 10 000 of population) with physicians increased from 43.9 to 44.7. At the same time provision with paramedical personnel decreased from 92.3 to 90.8. in the Russian Federation are preserved significant territorial disproportions of provision of population with medical personnel resource. The provision of population with physicians and paramedical personnel is 4.3 times and 1.9 times higher in cities than in rural area. The differences between extreme indicators of provision of population of the Russian Federation with physicians and paramedical personnel are 2.9 and 2.4 times correspondingly. The differences between indicators of provision with physicians of clinical specialties are 2.6 times. The average ratio between physician and paramedical personnel is 1:2.03. The structure of medical manpower corresponds to the need of population in medical care in incomplete measure. The materials substantiate necessity to continue modernization, optimization and development of manpower support of public health care system in the Russian Federation/
Key words: manpower resource of public health system, physician, paramedical personnel, provision, federal subject, population, specialty, medical manpower ratio, territorial differences

PS-1306-028
The problems of emergency, acute and urgent medical care in rural districts of the Novosibirsk oblast
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Abstract: The most problematic indicators in functioning of emergency medical care are relatively preventable mortality of population outside medical institutions and relatively preventable lethality in hospital. The fundamentally low influence on survival of patients and amelioration of results of treatment is made by organization of emergency medical care at feldsher obstetrics medical unit and acute and urgent medical care in central district hospitals.
Key words: emergency medical care, acute medical care, urgent medical care rural population, investment, expertise

PS-1306-029
The means of decreasing disability in persons of able-bodied age
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Abstract: The article deals with evaluation of organization of medical care to persons of able-bodied age with primary and preventable disability in the Republic of Ingushetia. The presented material is based on data from curative preventive institutions of the Republic of Ingushetia. The main causes of development of primary disability are established. The authors emphasize the characteristics of organization of medical care of persons of able-bodied age with preventable disability, including its defects depending on stages of multi-level system of public health of the Republic. It is demonstrated that the causes of development of preventable disability in persons of able-bodied age are both organization of medical care and medical social
characteristics of patients, including life conditions, education level, rate of visits to medical institutions. The target recommendations are proposed to decrease the level of preventable disability.

**Key words:** preventable disability, the Republic of Ingushetia, organization of medical care

**PS-1306-032**
The means of increase of accessibility of primary medical sanitary care to rural residents
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Abstract: The actuality of problem of increase of accessibility of primary medical sanitary care to rural population is substantiated. The factors and conditions impacting on the level of accessibility of primary medical sanitary care to rural residents using materials of Perm krai are revealed. The corresponding normative legal base is described as advanced experience of increasing accessibility of primary medical sanitary care to rural residents as well.
**Key words:** rural resident, accessibility, medical care, primary medical sanitary care, mobile care, medical manpower, transport accessibility, information technologies, public health

**PS-1306-035**
About characteristics of mortality of workers of railway transport in the Republic of Azerbaijan
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Abstract: The article deals with the results of the study of mortality of workers of railway transport in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2005-2010. It is demonstrated that rate of total mortality of this group of population fluctuated in the limits of 1.58-2.25%0 with fourfold prevalence of males among the deceased. The standardization of indicators revealed the dominance of risks among train guards, workers and inspectors of railway coaches.
**Key words:** mortality, railway transport, the Republic of Azerbaijan

**PS-1306-037**
The input of medical community into development of fundamental principles of Zemstvo medicine of Russia
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Abstract: The article considers the participation of medical community in formation of fundamental principles of unique system of public health - the Zemstvo medicine. This occurrence found its reflexion in activities of medical scientific societies and congresses, periodic medical mass media.
**Key words:** medical community, Zemstvo medicine, history of public health

**PS-1306-040**
The activities of the Russian Society of Red Cross during the First world war
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Abstract: During the First world war, the Russian Society of Red Cross used experience of previous wars expanded its activities. The medical service functioned in the conditions of cruel war. For the first time in history, the weapon of mass destruction was applied. The merit of the Russian society of Red Cross was development of specialized medical care.
**Key words:** Russian Society of Red Cross, community of hospital nurses, first world war

**PS-1306-042**
The study of children mortality in Russia of XVIII century
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Abstract: The article presents views of progressive representatives of the Russian society on the problem of children mortality which during all XVII century was considered as very high and impacting on the population loss and social economic development of country. The works of M.V. Lomonosov, I.I. Betskoiy, S.G. Zybelin, S.Yeli, N.Novikov, A.I. Radischev and others are considered. These works revealed causes of infant mortality and activities needed to overcome this occurrence from the positions of knowledge of those times in the field of policy, economics, medicine, education and breeding. The study of causes of children mortality began earlier than its true indicator was established. The undertook efforts was prevented by imperfection of record keeping of births and deaths (L.Yu. Kraft, K.F. German). The first year when the calculus of children mortality began (but only persons of female gender) was year 1798.

Key words: children mortality, level of children mortality, causes, activities

PS-1306-048
The historical aspects of formation of professional competence of pharmacist in XIX - early XX centuries
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Abstract: The article considers the main directions of formation of professional competence of pharmacist in XIX - early XX centuries. The study revealed six directions: development of normative documents to determine requirements to different aspects of pharmaceutical activities; establishment of requirements to professional education of pharmacists; organization of public control of activities of pharmaceutical organizations and pharmaceutical personnel, development of system of penalties for established infringements of laws and regulations concerning pharmacies; introduction of conduct listings; development of opinion of pharmaceutical community concerning the necessity of top level of education of pharmaceutical personnel and its public responsibility.

Key words: pharmacist, professional competence, normative documents, public control, pharmaceutical societies, conduct listing

PS-1306-051
The role of S.N. Davidenko school in becoming of national neuro-genetics
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Abstract: The article considers the biography of prominent Russian scientist, full member of the Academy of medical sciences of the USSR Sergei Nikolayevitch Davidenko studying genetics of nervous diseases. The main directions of activities of the scientific school created by him are analyzed. The significance of this school in development of biology and medicine is established. The staff, organizational structure, specificity of considered scientific school are established. The role of leader in organization of non-formal research community and development of scientific program is demonstrated. It is marked that in solution of many fundamental and practical tasks of medical genetics an immense merit belonged to scientific schools as a “strong side” of national science of the first half of XX century.

Key words: medical genetics, scientific school, collective creation

PS-1306-054
The history of expertise of degree of severity of body injuries and compensation of health damage
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Abstract: The article deals with historical legal analysis of issues of expertise of degree of severity of body injuries and principles of compensation of health damage made on the basis of study of the first historical documents.

Key words: legal document, history, body injury, degree of severity of injury, forensic medical evaluation

PS-1306-057
From the history of organization of medical care to population in cities of the north-eastern Caucasus in XIX-early XX centuries
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Abstract: The article deals with becoming of urban health care in the region of the north-eastern Caucasus in XIX-early XX centuries. The characteristics and stages of development of medical care in cities appeared grew from military fortifications and fortresses in the meddle of XIX century are established. The first curative institutions in cities were military hospitals and infirmaries. Later on appeared clinics of philanthropic societies and even later on hospitals functioning on municipality funds and private curative establishments.

Key words: history of public health, cities of the north-eastern Caucasus, urban medicine, military hospital and infirmary