

Results and Discussion. The survey involved 246 people permanently residing in the Republic of Crimea. Among them, 54.7% of women and 45.3% of men. The share of individuals with 1 and 2 skin phototype of Fitzpatrick was 9.13%. Sunbathe for more than 30 minutes a day 34.7% of the inhabitants of the Crimea. 31.3% of women and 22.7% of men noted a propensity for sunburn. 43.2% of respondents sunbathe in the peak of solar activity. The presence of nevi with a diameter of more than 5 mm noted by 8.3% of respondents, 23.1% of them nevi prone to traumatization. 18.4% of survey participants noticed the appearance on their skin of ulcers, warty and nodular formations. About 58.1% of men and 75.4% of women know about means of SPF-protection, and only 31.6% of men and 69.1% of women use them. 8.2% use SPF protection means less than 10, and 91.8% - from 10 to 40.

Conclusions. The obtained data indicate that the risk of photonogenesis poses a significant threat to the inhabitants of the Crimea, so the development of preventive measures aimed at informing Crimeans about the rules of sunbathe, about the means of SPF protection, and also increasing the oncological alertness among the population and medical workers of the peninsula is becoming more relevant.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE RATE OF OCCUPATIONAL MORBIDITY OF THE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' IN THE ZAPOROZHYE REGION

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Relevance. Physical overloads and functional stress of the musculoskeletal system, impact of the pesticides and agrochemicals, contact with the pathogenic biological agents contributes to the increase of the rate of morbidity of the agricultural workers [1, 2].

Purpose of the study. To analyze the rate of occupational morbidity of the agricultural workers' in the Zaporozhye region in 10 years.

Materials and methods of research. The analysis of the rate of occupational morbidity of the agricultural workers' in the Zaporozhye region for the period 2001 to 2010 was made according to the data of the reporting documentation.

Results and discussions. The proportion of the cases of occupational morbidity in the agriculture in 10 years is 8% of the total number of occupational diseases in the Zaporozhye region. The average level of occupational morbidity in agriculture during this period is $0,56 \pm 0,16$. It was established that in the structure of morbidity vibration-noise pathology takes the first place - 58%. Among the harmful production factors that led to the emergence of occupational morbidity, local and general vibration occupies 48,1% of cases, physical working – 30,8%, dustiness and gassing of the air of the working area – 13,5%, adverse microclimate conditions and noise exposure – 3,8% each. The greatest number of cases of the occupational morbidity was registered among the workers of older age groups.

Conclusions. The average level of occupational morbidity in the agriculture in 10 years is $0,56 \pm 0,16$. In the structure of occupational morbidity the greatest part is occupied by the vibration-noise pathology. The average age of the victims is $49,2 \pm 1,3$ years, the average working experience is $23,3 \pm 1,6$ years.

LIST OF REFERENCE:

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2. Pele, I. (2015). Toxicological evaluation and hygienic regulation of thiamethoxam insecticide in the air. Ukrainian Journal of Occupational Medicine, No. 4 (45), pp. 47-54.