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RISK FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF A HEALTHY CHILD POPULATION OF LARGE INDUSTRIAL CITIES

Objective. To study and rate the quality of pupils' lives social conditions of a large industrial city (for example Zaporozhye city).

Materials and research methods. Sociological research carried out on questionnaire with the help of children's mothers survey (997 interviewed mothers). In operation were examined the following groups of social and medico-biological factors (in total 58 factors) qualitative and quantitative composition of the children's families, the regime and diet, living conditions of children, education level, social status of the parents, harmful habits and professional insalubrity, medical and genetic condition of the parents, lifestyle of the children [Kirsanova, 2012].

Results and discussion. According to the survey, the majority of children live in full families (83.9%) small families (72.9%) families consisting of 3-4 persons. Most families (95.5%) have one or two children. A large number of mothers are not satisfied with the conditions of supply of their child: 29.8% of mothers indicated that their children regularly consume meat and meat products, 39.2% - milk and dairy products, 17.4% - fruits and vegetables. Professional insalubrity had 15.8% of mothers and 19.8% of fathers. As for bad habits regularly consuming of alcoholic beverages is 0.3% of mothers and 2.4% of fathers. This bad habits like smoking affected 22.3% of mothers and 51.2% of fathers. Among polled chronic diseases were in 19.9% of mothers and 13.9% of fathers [Kirsanova, 2014]. 29.9% of children spend doing homework more time than standards regulated, 47.7% of children watch TV up to 3 hours daily. 30.1% of children are go in for sports.Conclusions. According to the results of sociological research, the most common risk factors of medical and biological and social nature in primary school children of Zaporozhye are not a complete diet, professional insalubrity and bad habits, heredity, large workload, passive rest.

Literature:

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