

Міністерство освіти та науки України  
Сумський державний університет  
Медичний інституту



# АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical  
Medicine

**Збірник тез доповідей**  
IV Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції  
Студентів та молодих вчених  
(Суми, 21-22 квітня 2016 року)

**ТОМ 1**

Суми  
Сумський державний університет  
2016

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIVING CONDITIONS OF PUPILS FROM IX<sup>TH</sup>-XII<sup>TH</sup> GRADES FROM RURAL AREAS FROM MOLDOVA

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Introduction: Socio-economic living conditions can influence the health of young generation.

Materials and methods: The study included a sample of 742 pupils from IX<sup>th</sup>-XII<sup>th</sup> grades (313 boys and 419 girls) from 10 high schools from rural areas from Moldova. Study instrument was a questionnaire that included 9 questions about socio-economic living conditions of pupils.

Discussion results: Pupils IX<sup>th</sup>-XII<sup>th</sup> grades from rural areas of the Republic of Moldova have their own room in parental home in a proportion of 79.6% (82.2% boys and 77.7% girls) and their separately bed – 94.4% of pupils (95.8% boys and 93.3% girls). Houses of 58.8% of surveyed pupils (60.1% boys and 57.1% girls) are supplied with cold water from the aqueduct and with hot water – 9.0% of pupils (9.3% boys and 8.7% girls). Have bathroom 67.0% of pupils (74.0% boys and 61.8% girls) and WC – 30.0% of pupils (32.8% boys and 28.0% girls). The houses of 75.9% of pupils have only heating stoves (74.9% boys and 76.6% girls). Homes of 8.0% of pupils are connected to the centralized sewerage (4.6% boys and 10.5% girls), concrete pit lid is used with the role of sewage by 63.5% of pupils (73.5% boys and 56.2% girls), while 28.5% pupils (21.8% boys and 33.3% girls) house is not provided with sanitation.

Conclusion: Conditions socio-economic living of pupils from rural areas of Moldova is relatively satisfactory, 4/5 of them had its own room, homes at 3/5 pupils are supplied with cold water from the aqueduct, more 3/5 pupils have bathroom in house and less than 1/5 have WC, 3/4 homes are heated with stoves in the cold and 1/4 not have any kind of sewage.

Key Words: socio-economic conditions, pupils, parental home.

## INFLUENCE OF HEALTH CARE IN POPULATION OF SUMY CITY

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Reforming the health care system in Ukraine is one of the priorities of modern social policy and an integral part of the socio-economic transformation of the Ukrainian state as a whole, as highlighted in the Economic Reform Program. The main objective of the reform is to improve the health care of public health, to ensure equal and fair access of all citizens to health care of appropriate quality.

Objectives. The aim of the study was to analyze the real impact of health care institutions on the state of health of Sumy city. Research objectives were: to analyze key indicators of health status Sumy, study of doctors and hospital beds urban health facilities, to assess the health care institutions in amounts in terms of the actual number of patient visits to physicians outpatient departments, analyze performance workload of doctors from hospitals in the highest levels of hospitalization and to examine the effectiveness of hospital beds in hospitals, to analyze the real impact of the current system of health care on health indicators.

The study was performed using statistical, analytical and informative method, expertise and descriptive modeling. We analyzed the medical and demographic population Sumy, morbidity, disability and primary activity was investigated outpatient and inpatient facilities from the point of discharge of standard during their maximum load (January-March). The study showed that a significant positive impact, existing health care system on health Sumy were found. We observe a paradoxical phenomenon - in recent years, with increasing numbers of doctors in not achieved a significant reduction in mortality and morbidity. Increased morbidity cardiovascular diseases, particularly hypertension, malignant neoplasms and mental illness, increased mortality from tuberculosis are higher than the regional level primary disability. Along with the deterioration of the health care system in the last 10 years there were two opposite processes - increasing number of physicians (23.5%) and reducing the number of beds (34.3%).