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XIV ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ ТА ВИКЛАДАЧІВ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО ЦЕНТРУ КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

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DEPENDANCE OF SALIVART GLANDS TUMOR MORBIDITY ON HARMFUL EMISSIONS OF SUMY AND CHERNIHIV REGIONS ENTERPRISES

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Introduction. Salivary gland tumors account up to 5% of all maxillofacial tumors. The risk factors for tumors include smoking, ionizing radiation, the impact of viral agents (Epstein-Barr virus), harmful working conditions on nickel and rubber production, and also the possible impact of alimentary factors and genetic mutations is under consideration. Studies from different regions of the world showed differences in the frequency of tumor types, age and gender structure which points out that salivary gland tumors have regional variations.

The purpose of study is to analyze the morbidity on salivary gland tumors in the northern regions of Ukraine (Sumy and Chernihiv regions) and to compare the obtained data with the environmental situation.

Object and research methods. Data from the National Cancer Registry of Ukraine for the period from 2005 to 2016 was used in the study. Information on the concentration of pollutants in the atmosphere was obtained from ecological passports of Sumy region for 2005-2016 and Chernihiv region for 2008-2016.

Conclusion. There are five ecologically dangerous sites in Sumy region which emit a large amount of pollutants into the atmosphere, and four of them are located in Chernihiv region. The morbidity rate on salivary gland tumors in Sumy and Chernihiv regions is increasing from year to year with higher morbidity rate among the male population. When studying the morbidity level and the ecological situation in these regions no strong dependence was found between the morbidity rate and harmful emissions into the atmosphere.