



МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ЦЕНТР

МАТЕРІАЛИ

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

«TO MAKE THE WORLD SMARTER AND SAFER»

26 березня 2020 року



Сумський державний університет
(вул. Римського-Корсакова, 2, м. Суми, Сумська обл., 40007)

**Суми
2020**

Green card owners are also allowed to work, to own real estate, to take loans at local banks etc.

7. American citizenship for other relatives. After 5 years possession of the green card relatives can apply to obtain a USA citizenship, which gives a chance of visa-free entrance in 150 countries of the world, receive grants, high quality medical care and education.

With all this in mind we can conclude that giving birth in the USA and a desire to receive American citizenship and to provide a better future for a child are possible reasons for birth tourism in Ukraine. This phenomenon also illustrates poor quality medical care in our country. If you compare the photos of Zhytomyr maternity hospital wards with the same NY wards everything becomes obvious. But on the other hand birth tourism is very expensive and only this prevents it of becoming a common event in Ukraine. In America childbirth costs \$18,000 compared to \$180 in Ukraine.

This phenomenon is negative for Ukraine because we lose future citizens and it is unlikely that children with Ukrainian background born in the USA will study Ukrainian culture or aspire to help Ukraine. And only when Ukrainian government provides normal living standards for ordinary citizens properly the birth tourism phenomenon will disappear.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF LEUKEMIA IN CHILDREN

M. Yalyzhko – Sumy State University, group MTSm – 903
N. O. Symonenko – E.L. Adviser

The problem of childhood leukemia is being discussed in the papers of the researchers from all parts of the world. This pathology is almost 1/3 of all malignancies in children and ranks first among the diseases of blood. The most common type of acute leukemia in children is acute lymphoblastic leukemia accounting for 80% of all the cases. The incidence of leukemia ranges from

3.2 to 4.4 per 100 thousand children under the age of 15 years. Peak incidence occurs at age of 2-5 years. 50% of childhood cancer deaths occur because of leukemia.

Nowadays an extensive research work is being carried on to find out the epidemiology of leukemia for resolving funding measures for further implementation of the provision of highly specialized health care for children with cancer and hematological diseases.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the epidemiology of child leukemia population of Ukraine and Sumy region in 2010-2016.

Objectives of the study is to analyze the incidence, prevalence, mortality of leukemia among children in Ukraine during 2010-2016 and determine the number of cases of leukemia among children that have been under the supervision for five years; study the incidence, prevalence, mortality of leukemia among children population and the number of patients with leukemia that have been supervised for 5 or more years during 2010-2016 in Sumy region.

Research methods: epidemiological; analytical; statistical.

Database of research were officially published data of morbidity and mortality of patients with leukemia, presented at the National Cancer Register (National Cancer Registry of Ukraine).

Also, materials for research are the official sources of information on health in the state, namely the reference indicators of the health institutions of Sumy region for years 2010-2016 provided by the regional information-analytical center of medical statistics.

Child population: children aged 0 to 17 years.

Data analysis and results: The incidence of leukemia among children in Ukraine during 2010-2016 kept at the level 3,25-3,88 cases per 100 thousand of population. During 2014-2016 a decrease in incidence occurs, but rates are higher than in

2010-2011. During 2010-2016 we observed an increase in incidence of leukemia in children in Ukraine 11.9% from 68.2 to 76.3 per 100 thousand of population. Mortality of children from leukemia in Ukraine in 2011-2016 ranged from 4.2 to 9.6 per 100 thousand. In 2015 and 2016 we observed a slow decline of this indicator. The number of patients under the supervision for five or more years during 2011-2016 in Ukraine ranged from 44.8 (in 2012) to 45.5 (in 2016) per 100 thousand of population. In 2016 we observed the highest rate of corresponding patients for the last seven years.

The incidence of children with leukemia in Sumy region during 2010-2016 years ranged from 1.11 (in 2012) to 6.23 (in 2014) per 100 thousand of population. But practically all these years, except for 2012 and 2016, the incidence was higher for the same average for Ukraine. The decrease of incidence was observed in 2014-2016 years with this indicator in 2016 within the average value in Ukraine. The prevalence of childhood leukemia in Sumy region during 2010-2016 increased from 70.2 (in 2010) to 83.8 (in 2016) per 100 thousand of population. It was higher than the average indicator in Ukraine. In the 2014-2016 the incidence of leukemia in Sumy region was more than twice higher than the same average indicator in Ukraine.

In 2013-2016 the mortality from leukemia in Sumy region was lower compared with the average similar indicator in Ukraine, but it was higher in 2011 (21.3%) and in 2012 (2%). In 2013 mortality in the Sumy region was 2.8 times lower and in 2015 3.7 times lower than the average indicator in Ukraine. This fact may indicate indirectly the effectiveness of proper medical assistance to children with leukemia in Sumy region. In 2011-2012 and 2015-2016 the number of patients who were monitored for 5 or more years was lower than the average number in regions of Ukraine.