Finally I would like to insist that the death of democracy is not likely to be an assassination from ambush. It will be a slow extinction caused by indifference, corruption, violation of human rights and undernourishment. It all depends on a fair electoral system. An election of a democratic government is the life line of its power; it's the path which paves way for a commoner from a mud hut to be the next president in the country. Nevertheless, do no forget Jonh Adams' words: «Remember democracy never lasts long. It soon wastes, exhauts and murder itself. There never was a democracy yet that didn't commit suicide» [2].

Sources:

1. Roosevelt, F.D. Message for American Education Week. September 27, 1938 / F. Roosevelt // The American Presidency Project [Electronic resource]. – 2015. – Mode of access: http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=15545. – Date of access: 04.01.2015.

2. Wastes Quotes // Brainy Quote [Electronic resource]. – 2015. – Mode of access: http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/keywords/wastes.html. – Date of access: 04.01.2015.

RELATIVE RISK OF HASHIMOTO'S THYROIDITIS AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN LVIV REGION (UKRAINE) DURING 2000-2010

Olha Kasiyan[1], Halyna Tkachenko[2], Jan Łukaszewicz[3], Natalia Kurhaluk[2]

[1] Danylo Halytskyy Lviv National Medical University, Lviv, Ukraine

[2] Pomeranian University in Slupsk

Institute of Biology and Environmental Protection

[3] Faculty of Geographical and Geological Sciences Institute of Physical Geography and Environmental Planning

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan

Autoimmune thyroid diseases (AITD), including Graves' disease (GD) and Hashimoto's thyroiditis (HT), are the most common organ specific autoimmune disorders usually resulting in dysfunction (hyperfunction, hypofunction or both) of the thyroid gland (Trbojević and Djurica, 2005). Incidence of AITD in Ukraine is currently higher than in past decades. In our previous study we demonstrated increase of AITD prevalence in Lviv region during 2000-2010 was mainly by the adult population in the greater urban area, less – among adults of rural areas (Kasiyan et al. 2009, 2010, 2013, 2014). Increase in the AIT prevalence among adults identified in 16 districts and 3 towns of Lviv region (Kasiyan et al., 2013). The aim of our study was the assessment of HT prevalence among adolescents (14-18 years old) in Lviv region (western Ukraine) during 2000-2010.

For assessment of the relative risk (RR) of HT among adolescents of Lviv region, retrospective study was used. Assessment of air quality, water and soil quality, and food quality according to the hygienic indicators (the number of samples that not match to standards, %) in districts of Lviv region in 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008 years was also done. The obtained results were analyzed statistically using the Statistica 10.0 software package (StatSoft, Poland).

Decrease of HT prevalence among the adolescent population in Lviv region during years 2000-2010 was observed. Increased HT prevalence among adolescents from towns during 2000-2004 years was found. The peak of disease prevalence was noted in 2000 and 2004. Among adolescents both in districts and towns, decrease of HT prevalence from 2004 to 2010 was found. The decrease of HT

Репозиторій ТДМУ

prevalence among adolescents from rural areas during 2000-2004 years was observed, while its increase from 2004 to 2010 was noted.

In our study, HT prevalence among adolescents was the highest in Brody, Turkivskyi, Sambir, Sokal, and Horodok districts during 2000-2010. In these districts, high level of air and food samples that not match to standards was observed. Moreover, high relative risk of HT among adolescents in Lviv region was noted in Turkivskyi district during 2000-2008, in Brody district during 2002-2008, in Pustomyty district during 2004-2008, in Sokal district during 2000-2004, and in Sambir district compared to Kamianka-Buzka as control district. Low levels of relative risk of HT among adolescent population in districts of Lviv region during 2000-2008 were noted in Busk, Drohobych, Zhovkivskyi, Mykolaiv, Mostyska, Starosambirskyi, Stryiskyi districts.

Our results indicate the need to clarify the reasons for the increased HT prevalence among the population of Lviv region, the definition of the risk of thyroid pathology in each district of the region among the different age groups, which will propose measures to prevent further increase of HT incidence. Although approximately 80% of the risk for developing AIT is attributable to genetic background (Sgarbi and Maciel, 2009), environmental triggers are thought to play a role in the development of AITD in susceptible individuals in endemic goiter Lviv region.

References

1. Kasiyan O., Tkachenko H., Łukaszewicz J., Kurhaluk N. 2013. Assessment of autoimmune thyroiditis prevalence among Adults in Lviv Region during 2000-2010 years. Słupskie Prace Biologiczne, 10: 93-105.

2. Sgarbi J.A., Maciel R.M. 2009. Pathogenesis of autoimmune thyroid diseases. Arq. Bras. Endocrinol. Metabol., 53(1): 5-14.

3. Trbojević B., Djurica S. 2005. Diagnosis of autoimmune thyroid disease.Srp. Arh. Celok Lek., 133, Suppl 1: 25-33.

CLIMATE DIFFERENCES IN SYMPTOMS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD PREMENSTRUAL SYMPTOMS

Nishadika H.W.S.

Grodno State Medical University, Belarus
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Associate Professor, Ph.D. Savonevich E.L.

During the last eight to ten days of the menstrual cycle, women may suffer from a variety of unpleasant physical, emotional and behavioral symptoms. Robert Frank was the first to publish scientific studies about a condition he called “premenstrual tension” in 1931 (Figert, 2005). Later it was modified to “premenstrual syndrome” (PMS) to better reflect the diverse symptoms and variation in severity between individuals (Greene and Dalton 1953). Premenstrual symptoms are a universal event during a woman’s reproductive life but little is known about the experience of emerging adulthood women aged 18-25 years. Premenstrual symptoms experienced by women vary, but most experience some symptoms that signal menstruation is approaching. The severity of PMS is linked with sensitivity to cycling concentrations of estrogen and progesterone (Schmidt et al. 1998), and this in turn appears to have a genetic basis. Climate changes have known to be negatively affected both prevalence and severity of premenstrual symptoms. Especially inhabit-

Репозиторий ГрГМУ