

IMPACT OF AEROGENIC LOAD ON WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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Protection of the reproductive health of the population in the context of declining birth rates and high mortality rates in the country is one of the main tasks of the state policy. There is a steady upward trend in the negative changes in the health status of women of reproductive age, due to economic instability, deterioration of the sanitary and epidemiological situation, urbanization and migration.

The reproductive function of the female body is particularly sensitive to external influences of harmful environmental factors, even of very low intensity. Environmental factors such as air, water, and soil pollution, urban noise, social disadvantage, and industries that emit harmful substances can lead to serious changes in various organs, including the reproductive system. It is clear that hostilities in the territories where the population lives will have even more negative consequences for the birth of a healthy child.

The analysis of the spectrum of morbidity of the population residing in areas of increased aerogenic risk shows a negative health impact. It has been found that atmospheric pollution can contribute to an increase in morbidity of various etiologies, associated in pathogenesis with both chronic nonspecific effects and allergenic, mutagenic or carcinogenic effects. At the same time, a direct correlation has been established between the level of air pollution with sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, fine dust with a particle diameter of up to 2.5 microns and the state of public health.

The adverse effect of biotic and abiotic environmental factors on the course of pregnancy, childbirth, fetal and newborn condition for acute and chronic exposure has been proven.

Detection, prevention, and correction of environmentally related pathologies of the female reproductive system and fetal and newborn health disorders are of key importance for preventive medicine in general, including medical, social, and individual aspects of prevention of a wide range of diseases that determine the level of public health today and in the future.

One of the important areas of preserving and improving women's reproductive health should be the study of the impact of aerogenic load on the female body, and in particular on the reproductive system, the identification of risk factors and the development of criteria for predicting the development of reproductive health disorders in women living in areas of increased aerogenic risk and the creation of algorithms for examination and treatment and prevention measures to improve reproductive outcomes and reduce reproductive losses.

The study of environmentally determined adaptive and pathological reactions of the human reproductive system is the basis of ecological reproductive science, which includes a system of environmental monitoring and indicators of women's reproductive function, which allows to create a reliable information field for making