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**INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

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**Introduction.** Reproductive toxicants may contribute to a spectrum of adverse effects on reproductive health. These effects include menstrual irregularities, early or delayed puberty, infertility, subfertility, early pregnancy loss, fetal death, impaired fetal growth, low birth weight, premature birth, and structural [ cardiac defect] or functional [learning disability] birth defects. The impact of exposure to a reproductive toxication may not be immediately evident. Instead, the effects may emerge at key life transitions: for example, when attempting conception, during pregnancy, during development of the embryo or fetus, in the new-born and during the offspring's childhood, puberty, and eventfully fertility as an adult. For this reason, it is important to be aware of the potential effects of a substance over a long period of time, rather than only during the period immediately after exposure.

**Materials and methods.** Exposure to reproductive toxicants: Substance with potential harmful effects on reproductive health are present in water, air soil, dust, food, and consumer products. Individual may encounter these toxicants in the home Community, School or workplace. To result in an adverse effects, a toxicants must come into contact with an individual and enter the body, a step referred to as biological uptake. Biologic uptake is the point at which exposure occurs. Toxicants enter the body in one or more of three ways: inhalation, ingestion or absorption through the skin. After entering the body toxicants are distributed to various tissues and subject to metabolism and excretion. Toxicants or their metabolites, travel to target organs, such as thyroid, ovaries, or testis, where their exert biological effects. In the same way that all the smokers do not develop lung cancer, every person exposure to toxicants does not necessarily experience adverse health effects. Many factors –in addition to the exposure dose and the concentration of toxicants in the environment – effect whether an exposure ultimately results in a harmful health effect.

**Results of research.** Mechanism of effects: Some chemicals have direct toxic effects on the reproductive system. Endocrine-disrupting chemicals can exert effects on hormone producing glands, such as the thyroid gland or pituitary, which turns affects reproductive health. Edc's also may have direct effect on the reproductive system.

**Conclusions.** Environment expects now are challenging the traditional assumptions about safe levels of toxicants exposure at a population level. Recently, the national academy of sciences stated that based on the extent of multiple chemical exposures individual experience, disease frequency, age status of population, and genetic variability, it is reasonable to assume that exposures to certain chemicals will carry some risk, though that risk may be small or large.