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## SOCIETY AS A COMPONENT OF ENVIRONMENT

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Relevance. The environment and its influence on people is largely discussed by worldwide organizations. Global negotiations dedicated to various environmental issues in countries with poor socio-economic status are being actively held over the last century. The person is incessantly exposed to the social influence. Such an influence undoubtedly affects their health and often leads to the depletion of resources of an organism. Thus, all aspects of society as well as their role in the development of various pathological health conditions should be carefully studied.

Main body. The social environment covers all the branches of human activity, including professional practices, the labor market, socio-economic status, medical services, executive responsibilities, the household, related networks, the infrastructure of cities and regions. Human health greatly depends on socio-environmental aspects which are determined as “the circumstances and conditions in which people are born, grow up, live, work, age, as well as measures taken to combat the disease” (WHO, 2013). The defining social aspects that have to be considered include socio-economic status, education, stress level, social conditions, social support, nutrition, health care system, transportation. Socio-economic status and income have the biggest influence on health condition. People of poor socio-economic status are known to be more susceptible to acute and chronic pathologies, particularly, to arthritis, coronary heart disease, stroke, alcoholism, drug addiction and smoking (Kansas Department of Health, 2016). Education is considered as a predictor of health. Statistical studies (National Institute of Health, 2014) show that lack of education reduces the organism resistance to such diseases as diabetes. In addition, uneducated population suffers from alcoholism and smoking. Anxiety, low self-esteem, social isolation, overstrain and consequently high stress level determine a great increase in the prevalence of illnesses and mortality rate in industrialized

countries. Prolonged stressful state leads to a rise of vulnerability of a 534 person to a number of pathological conditions such as infectious diseases, diabetes, hypertension, coronary heart disease, stroke and depression (British Medical Journal, 2013). Poor social conditions are supposed to be harbingers of premature death. Pregnant women, children and the elderly are primarily susceptible to so-called “social diseases” including tuberculosis, rickets, beriberi, rheumatism, drunkenness. Social support of population minorities promotes a powerful protective effect on them. Low social support is often associated with an increased mortality rate and poor survival after such a serious condition as heart attack. Adequate nutrition directly correlates to person’s health and well-being. Lack of any components of the human diet or excessive consumption of any components promotes insufficient nutritional supply, consequently leads to diabetes, cardiovascular insufficiency, cancer, obesity and caries. Transport is an integral part of the social environment. A sedentary lifestyle and car addiction lead to heart disease, diabetes, respiratory diseases and hypoxia of the body, associated with a progressive deterioration of health. Health care system is another important aspect of society. Access to medical services, including clinical, preventive services and primary health care, determines the ability of society to monitor their own health, both before the onset of the disease and during its progression. The WHO Committee on Social Determinants of Health is actively developing forward-looking models for improving interaction between the social environment and humans. Conclusion. Therefore, the available data gathered from the conducted studies confirms the impossibility to define a particular aspect that determines the level of influence of the environment on human health. In addition, individuals react to the environmental influence in a different way. Personal social characteristics such as resistance determine the degree according to which the impact is more or less pronounced. Thus it is necessary to have a clear awareness of the future development of the human environment and its interaction with health state. Such an approach will ensure health promotion as well as prevention, treatment of diseases and increase in life expectancy.