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SOMATOMETRIC INDEX OF BONE MASS AND ITS INTERELLATIONS WITH PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN DURING POSTNATAL ONTOGENESIS

The aim of the research was to study systemic interrelations between somatometric indexes and physical development of women during postnatal stages.

The materials and methods. The research of peculiarities of bone mass formation among girls of different age was done at population level with use of classic somatometry (height, weight of the body, height weight index, girth of the chest, girth of the head), ultrasound bone densitometry (speed of ultrasound in bone and bonebrand ultrasound attenuation, body strength index) with indexes of physical development of carpal and state dynamometry. Results of anthropometry were the material of the research, which were done according to special program among 635 women, stratified during ontogenetic period: the period of the second childhood contained 218 people, adolescent period included 282 people, and the period of juvenile age contained 138 people.

The results and discussion. Peculiarities of body strength index in girls were investigated among children of different age; during height and development body strength index ranges between $85,5 \pm 0,9$ and $103,6 \pm 2,0$. This tendency ($R^2=0,980$) reflects statistic dependence between body strength index and girls' age, which is a polynomial, body strength index is $= 0,015x^4 - 0,26x^3 + 1,6x^2 - 1,8x + 80,7$, where o is the age of girls. The analysis between BSI (Bone Strength Indexes) and height-weight index of girls

is characterized by state densitometry (Bone Strength Indexes and height-weight index is $0,856\pm 0,002$ and $0,933\pm 0,002$), testifies strength of bone tissue and bone mass is determined by membranous bone component, and the accumulation of bone mass in girls by mineral substances in membranous zone of tubular bones. At the same time, reducing somatometric gradient strength in girls at the age of 11-12 testifies to the relative decrease in the accumulation of minerals and increasing mineralization in proper trabecular bone tissue.

Study the relationship between indicators of physical development of schoolgirls and bone tissue indicators allowed to find out that BSI is characterized by a strong direct correlative relationship with indicators of height ($r_{XY}=+0,985$), body weight (BW; $r_{XY}=+0,984$) and girl's head girth ($r_{XY}=+0,978$).

Analysis of system formation coefficients (SFC) of links of ten factors that characterize the physical development of schoolgirls showed that the backbone factors which influence the formation of girls' bone tissue strength in a greater way (the first three ranks, ρ) are: height (SFC = $0,952\pm 0,001$), body weight (BW= $0,950\pm 0,001$) head girth index (HGI= $0,948\pm 0,002$). Thus, body weight, height and head girth index are indexes which determine strength of bone tissue.

Conclusions. The issue of assessing somatometric gradient strength of bone has been decided in an innovative way and regional variety (limits and regularity) of this indicator for women has been demonstrated. The relationship between bone strength index (BSI), body weight (BW) and women age have been identified and investigated. Some correlative relationships between somatometric and densitometrical indexes and backbone coefficients of each factor (indicator) of physical development of women have been revealed.

Prospects for further research are related to the study of form-building influence of various factors, anatomical rationale of developing and improving the methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases as a priority guideline of anatomy development.