



Results. 4060 cases of dracunculiasis were reported in 1985 in Ghana. According to the conducted survey about 70.000 dracunculiasis cases were noted in the Northern region. The Global Guinea Worm Eradication Program started in 1985 by The Carter Centre but they did not have enough resources for realization of this program. In 2000 after involving additional resources the number of dracunculiasis cases decreased to 7402 nationwide. Community volunteers played a significant role in this work. They provided health educational program among inhabitants, implemented dracunculiasis surveillance and first aid care to affected persons. The last case of dracunculiasis was reported in May 2010. Government efforts and the help of international organization made it possible to achieve success in eradicating dracunculiasis in country. It is necessary to continue surveillance, supply the population with potable water and carry out sanitary and educational work to certify the eradication of this disease. In January 2015 WHO certified Ghana as free of dracunculiasis transmission.

Conclusion. The ecology and epidemiology of dracunculiasis is well bound to local environments where the infection thrives. Providing the population with safe water, detecting, recording and treatment every case of dracunculiasis, extensive sanitary and public education has proved its effectiveness. To avoid the reemergence of dracunculiasis cases in Ghana, it is necessary to carry out these activities without interruption.

Bilera N., Dehtiar K.

ASSESSMENT OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM STATE IN THE MILITARY COMMAND STAFF OF LOGISTICS UNITS OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL GUARD

Kharkiv national medical university
Department of Hygiene and Ecology No. 2
Kharkiv, Ukraine

Research advisor: prof. Zavgorodnii I. V.

Introduction. Maintenance of a high level of capacity for work and prevention of neurological morbidity in the military command staff of logistics units constitute an urgent current problem. The purpose of the study. Assessment of the nervous system state in the military command staff of logistics units.

Materials and methods. Thirty professional military officers took part in the study; their nervous system state was assessed at the beginning and at the end of the working day by the index of excitation process force after L. Kopytova. The participants of the study were divided into two groups, depending on the service record (under 10 years and over 10 years).

Results. According to the results of assessment of the nervous system state by L.O.Kopitova's method, it was revealed that the average index of the excitation process in both groups fluctuated



within the norm (100%) at the beginning of the working shift. Instead, the average index fell to 78.32% in the military group with less than 10 years of service record at the end of the working shift, which indicates a decrease in the period of adaptation to work, but more rapidly rising fatigue. In the group of persons with service record over 10 years, on the contrary, the working capacity remained at a high level, but the adaptation to work was slower than at the beginning of the shift.

Conclusion. According to the criteria of the strength of the nervous system by the index of the excitation process force, it was revealed in the group with a shorter service record that at the end of the working day, the period of adaptation to work decreases, but fatigue develops more rapidly, which may serve as a criterion of lower level of adaptation to professional load than that of a group with a longer service record. In persons belonging to the group with a longer service record - the period of adaptation to work increases, but there is a higher stable working capacity, which, of course, has a beneficial value for an appropriate performance of professional responsibilities during day duties.

Chornous N., Sheyko A.

PROPHYLAXIS OF COPING WITH STRESS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

Kharkiv national medical university
Department of Ukrainian Language, Principles of Psychology and Pedagogy
Kharkiv, Ukraine

Research advisor: ass. prof. Fomina L. V.

Introduction. In modern rapidly changing world, the mental health of a specialist faces daily new challenges and tasks caused by hard professional competition, the instability of the social and economic conditions of the functioning of the society, and, as a result, the increase of stressful situations. Thus, one of the most up-to-date problems of modern psychology is the prevention and prophylaxis of stress in the professional activities of a specialist.

Materials and methods. Recently, more and more researches of the scientists from different areas of science – economics, psychology, sociology and other sciences, connected with the provement that the human resource is one of the most important components of the economic welfare and development of modern society appear. In particular, in the absence of psychological health, comfort, respect for democratic, humanistic norms in the professional activities of a specialist, it is impossible to achieve high performance indicators. Consequently, the most rational way of personal development is to reduce the amount and intensity of stress in the professional activities of a specialist, to focus attention on the emotional well-being of workers. In order to carry out the prophylaxis of occupational stress the most effectively, it is necessary to know the nature of stress and its main determinants of occurrence.