

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE. PREVENTION

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THE ATTITUDE OF THE YOUTH OF YAKUTSK TO THE ISSUE OF ARTIFICIAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY

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A sociological study was conducted to study the attitude of young people to artificial termination of pregnancy. In our study, the majority of young people not only condemn abortions (31.3%), but also believe that it is possible to allow artificial termination of pregnancy only for strict medical reasons (26%), legislative prohibition is supported by 7.7% of respondents. About a third of the respondents (29.3%) adhere to liberal views on termination of pregnancy, they consider this procedure normal – "a woman has the right to decide for herself." A significant positive correlation was established between having children and the respondents' attitude to abortion ($\chi^2 = 20,815$; $p = 0.000$). In our study, having children determines the negative attitude towards artificial termination of pregnancy.

Keywords: youth, abortion, survey.

Introduction. The issue of artificial termination of pregnancy is an acute social, ethical and medical problem for the populations of all countries of the world, regardless of geographical location, socio-economic development and religiosity of members of society. There are varying opinions on this issue in different countries: from a woman's freedom of choice in the matter of termination of pregnancy, to carrying it out in exceptional cases and even a legislative ban. [2,3]. On the other hand, strict laws regarding termination of pregnancy lead to an increase in the number of unsafe manipulations, the result of which is a significant deterioration in women's reproductive health and infertility. Reducing maternal mortality by ensuring the safety of medical intervention is also an important part of the international obligations of states, and ensuring the safety of artificial termination of pregnancy is primarily the responsibility of governments in the field of public health [10]. The ways to solve this problem include mainly educational and awareness-raising

activities. The availability and quality of medical care, the level of education of the population improve the indicators of reproductive health of young people and leads them to think about family planning and responsible attitude to childbearing.

In the Russian Federation, the number of abortions continues to remain at a fairly high level, it leads the world both in their number and in the negative dynamics of the rate of decline. The frivolous attitude of young people towards abortions may lead to significant demographic problems in the country in the future [2]. Sociological research on these complex issues is relevant. The purpose of this article is to analyze the attitude of young people of reproductive age in Yakutsk to some issues of artificial termination of pregnancy.

Materials and methods. The survey was conducted in Yakutsk by a standardized method of selective correspondence survey of respondents. The number of those who filled out the questionnaire was 300 people. The sociological study was conducted in order to study the attitude of the population of Yakutsk to DNA diagnosis of hereditary diseases as a new method used in practical medicine of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). The questionnaire consisted of 24 different types of questions: multiple-choice questions; dichotomous (yes, no); matrix questions (a question in the form of a table, where the desired value must be ticked).

The questionnaire data was processed in the IBM SPSS Statistics 22 software application. The confidence probability was 95%. Confidence interval (\pm) 5.66.

For quantitative indicators, the normality of the distribution of data in groups was verified by the Shapiro-Wilk test. The distribution of indicators was different from normal and the samples were

not large when distributed into groups, in this regard, we chose the Mann-Whitney U-test, when comparing groups according to the respondents' answers, the χ^2 criterion was used.

The number of respondents who filled out the questionnaire was 300 people, including 154 men (51.3%), 146 women (48.7%). The average age of the respondents is 29.7 ± 0.7 years, a significant part (85.3% or 256 people) lives in Yakutsk.

The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents are presented in Table 1.

Results and discussion. In our study, the majority of young people not only condemn abortions (31.3%), but also believe that it is possible to allow artificial termination of pregnancy only for strict medical reasons (26%), legislative prohibition of abortion is supported by 7.7% of respondents. About a third of the respondents (29.3%) adhere to liberal views on abortion, they consider this procedure normal – "a woman has the right to decide for herself" (Table 2).

In 2007, a survey was conducted in Yakutsk of 72 people aged 17-25 years on the attitude of young people to abortion. According to the authors' hypothesis, modern youth does not realize how serious the very fact of abortion is. As a result, it turned out that 23.6% of respondents define it as "forced action in a desperate situation" and only 18% consider abortion to be an "immoral act" [7].

In 2017, 60 people aged 17-40 years were interviewed in Voronezh on abortion issues. The results of the survey showed that 27.5% of women were in favor of banning abortions, while the majority (72.5%) were against banning abortions. In this study, the authors did not find an

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established connection between the opinion of women regarding abortion and having children or their marital status. The main factors of the ban on abortion were the murder of the child (100%) and the negative impact on the mother's body (83%) [5].

According to the Mann–Whitney test (U), when checking the dependence of respondents' responses on their age, we did not find significant differences ($U=4118$; $p=0.959$), nor did we find a link between the attitude to abortion and the marital status of respondents ($\chi^2=0.522$; $p=0.469$).

We were interested to find out whether the respondents' attitude to abortion depends on having children. For a clearer interpretation, we divided all the answers to the question "on the attitude to abortion" into two types: negative - "I condemn abortions, but I consider it a forced measure", "allow only for strict medical reasons", "it should be prohibited by law" and positive - "I consider it normal, a woman has the right to decide for herself".

There is a weak reliable relationship between the presence of children and the respondents' attitude to abortion ($r=0.1$; $\chi^2=20.815$; $p=0.000$). In our study, the presence of children determines the negative attitude towards artificial termination of pregnancy, which proves the exceptional value of children as a feature of the mentality of the Yakuts, since the majority (75%) of respondents were representatives of Sakha (Table 3).

The results of our early studies on the use of genetic testing and ethical problems of prenatal DNA testing of hereditary diseases revealed the predominant motives for DNA testing, among them the concern of young people for the health of their future children (50.3%). In addition, a significant number of respondents found it difficult to answer the ethically difficult question about termination of pregnancy with some given hypothetical fetal pathologies: Down syndrome - 40%, dwarfism - 45%, deafness - 42% [6,9].

Researchers of the Sakha mentality identified one of the qualities of the Yakut character - especially a reverent and careful attitude towards children [1,4,8]. According to Tyrilgin (2000), "... such a super-stable preservation by the Yakuts of their children, among whom many weakened ones were nursed ..." is one of the reasons for the "phenomenal vitality of the Sakha people" [8]. According to a questionnaire survey by Bravina (2005), the hierarchy of values of modern Yakuts is as follows: 1) "have a good family" (41.7%); 2) "well-being and success

Table 1

Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

Characteristics	Quantity (n=300)	%
Marital status:		
Unmarried	170	56.7
Married	84	28.0
Civil marriage	25	8.3
Divorced	12	4.0
Education:		
Higher education (unfinished)	214	71.3
Vocational education	44	14.7
Secondary general education	36	12.0
Basic general education	6	2.0
Number of children:		
No children	197	65.7
One child	46	15.3
Two children	33	11.0
Three or more	24	8.0
Occupation:		
Student	180	60.0
Employed	143	47.7
Nationality:		
Sakha	225	75.0
Other nationalities	75	25.0

Table 2

Respondents' attitude to artificial termination of pregnancy (abortion)

Survey question	N= 300	%
I think it's normal, a woman has the right to decide for herself	88	29,3
I condemn abortions, but I consider it a necessary measure	94	31,3
Allow only for strict medical reasons	78	26,0
It needs to be prohibited by law	23	7,7
Systemically missed	17	5,7

Table 3

Comparative analysis of the surveyed's attitude to abortion, depending on having children

What is your attitude on abortion?	Наличие детей	N	%	** r	
Negative	Нет	119	43.6	0.100	* χ^2 20.815 P 0.000
	Есть	154	56.4		
Positive	Нет	63	71.6	0.094	
	Есть	25	28.4		

Notes: * the comparison of reliability was carried out between the respondents who answered negatively and positively; ** the correlation was carried out depending on respondents having children and the attitude to abortion.

of children" (37.2%); 3) "live in prosperity" (30%); 4) "have respect for people" (19.4%); 5) "realization of their creative abilities" (15%) [1].

Interesting studies on abortion were conducted among 148 students of the

University of Mostar. As a result, 81.1% of female students would have an abortion under certain circumstances. The majority of students answered that they would have an abortion if the fetus had malformations ($\chi^2=3.892$; $P=0.49$)

or if the mother's life was in danger ($\chi^2=47,676$; $P<0.001$). When comparing the willingness of female students to have an abortion under different circumstances of pregnancy, depending on religiosity, a statistically significant difference was proved in the following circumstances: in the case of "abortion on demand", regardless of the reason ($\chi^2=11,908$; $P=0.012$), teenage pregnancy ($\chi^2=33,308$; $P<0.001$) and if pregnancy interferes with the mother's career ($\chi^2=35,897$; $P<0.001$). Non-religious students expressed more liberal views [11].

Conclusion. Social research on the study of the attitude of the population to artificial termination of pregnancy (abortion) is relevant. It is especially important to know the opinion of young people of reproductive age, since the attitude to abortion in different societies cannot be called certain. The frivolous attitude of young people towards abortion may lead to significant demographic problems in the country in the future. In our study, the majority of young people not only condemn abortions (31.3%), but also believe that it is possible to allow artificial termination of pregnancy only for strict medical reasons (26%), legislative prohibition is supported by 7.7% of respondents, 29.3% adhere to liberal views on abortion. We did not find a connection between the attitude to abortion and the marital status of the respondents, but the presence of children determines the negative attitude of re-

spondents to the artificial termination of pregnancy.

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THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IMMUNOCYTOCHEMICAL RESEARCH METHOD IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PRECANCEROUS DISEASES OF THE CERVIX

Patients with cervical pathology were analyzed by cytological, immunocytochemical and molecular genetic tests. Among the selected groups, 78 women were more likely to have low-grade dysplasia, or LSIL (16.3%). In more than half of the cases (60.2%) in women who were tested, positive HPV tests were observed. The majority of positive HPV tests in the were for high oncogenic risk (32%), with 16 (19.1%) and 31 (8.5%) being the most common types. It was found that the frequency of double staining of p16ink4a/Ki67 was noted in women with a high degree of intraepithelial lesion (37%), and the detection of HPV type 16 was prevailed - 19.1%. The number of cases in the group of women without pathology, but with latent HPV infection, cases with a positive HPV test and a negative result of p16/Ki67 protein expression prevailed was 94.1%. It was found that the number of p16-positive cells was higher in women of group 1 with LSIL (55.8%) and group 2 (44.4%) with HSIL. In the group of women without cervical pathology, but with latent HPV infection, indicators of weak expression of p16ink4a were most frequently recorded (57.1%).

Keywords: cytology, diagnostics, human papillomavirus, dysplasia.