

UDC 614.878(574.25)

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The influence of the poisonous substances from industrial plants to pregnancy in Aksu region

***Annotation.** At the present stage of scientific and technological progress and rapid development of industrial production, the problem of environmental protection is becoming a problem. Air pollution has a serious impact on human health, global and regional climatic conditions. The main types of pollutants are gaseous substances. When fuel burns, carbon monoxide is released during traffic. This is a very toxic gas. Blood easily interacts with hemoglobin and continues to function; therefore, it is important to reduce emissions of toxic substances by vehicles and industrial facilities.*

***Keywords:** plant, ecology, human body*

The problem of environmental protection is very important nowadays therefore of the scientific-technician progress and the development of industrial plants. One of the main components of the environment is air pollution which causes the problems for health and the climate. The most important polluted substances are gas substances. The fuel burns, the traffic carbon is allocated. It is the most poisonous gas. It easily activated within the hemoglobin in a blood and organism becomes poisonous. As the result, it is the main problem to reduce the poisonous substances from cars and industrial plants.

Aksu is the industrial centre of Kazakstan. There are many plants and they work harder. However, the various organizations make harmful effects to the environment.

As a consequence of such organizations the substances pollute the air. The most dangerous is ash. It consists of dust, asbestos, heavy metals, carbon and nitrogen oxidation, free chlorine and its compounds, benzopyrene, tetraethyl lead.

The proportion of increase very badly affects to the people especially to the pregnant women. The dust affects very dangerous by its dispersion and its scattered spread. The dust and its poisonous substances (lead, mercury, arsenium) causes poison, it can change the components of the bone-marrow blood, drain the muscles, damage kidney, liver. The asbestos dust causes the fibrosis of lungs and the sulphur dioxide is harmful. Flourine and its components discourages the movement, the reaction of physiological influence to brain. Benzopyrene is one of the most wonderful and responsible period in woman's life. Considering that the future of our country is in our hands it depends on the ecological influence to the health of pregnant women.

Today the most people injure very often because of ecological problems. We have made research how the plants affect to the nearest hospitals where the pregnant women attend. The main problem is congenital pathology, chromosome disease. It also causes different reproductive technologies. New conditions are demanding to value the pregnancy. The 5 % of newborn babies have pathology. From 1000 newborn babies 4-7 of them have chromosome disease, 19-22 have birth defects.

To consider the influence of the plants to babies at Aksu polyclinic and in ecologically cleaned area th pregnant women who registered in 2018-2019 were joined to the research.

The relevance of the project: In Pavlodar region there are many industrial plants where the pregnant women have pathology. To prove that the polyclinics which are father from the industrial plants pregnant women have less pathology. We have made research between two polyclinics in 2018-2019 and compared the results.

The aim of the research: to compare the influence of industrial plants to pregnancy. To research the poisonous of industrial substances and their influence. To define the pollution problems and solve them.

The value of theory: Comparing and making a conclusion the influence plants which are closer to the polyclinics and the polyclinics which are located in ecologically clean area to pregnancy.

The novelty of the research: to research the influence of smog from industrial plants in Aksu; to research the risks of pathology.

The analysis of antropogenic factor to pregnancy from the poisonous substances. To reduce the poisonous substances from stationary sources actions were offered. The objects of industry should be located on upland smooth place which is ventilated; to consider the sanitary- protected area. The chemical composition of air pollutants depends on the type of fuel and energy resources, raw materials used in production, and the technology for their processing. Air pollution by stationary substance.

Air-polluted substances in industrial and transport facilities account for 31.9 percent of smokeless gas, 27 percent of sulfur dioxide, 1.1 percent of nitrogen oxides and 28.3 percent of polluted air pollutants. solid pellets. Industrial pollutants include thermal power plants, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the oil refining and petrochemical industries, and the production of building materials.

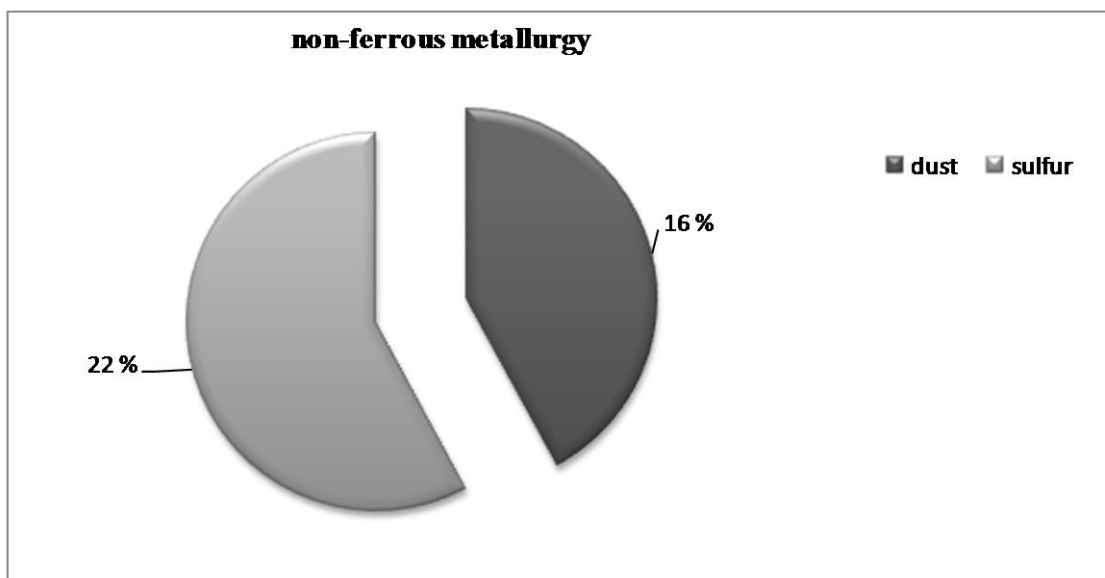


Chart 1 – Proportion of pollutants emitted by major industries

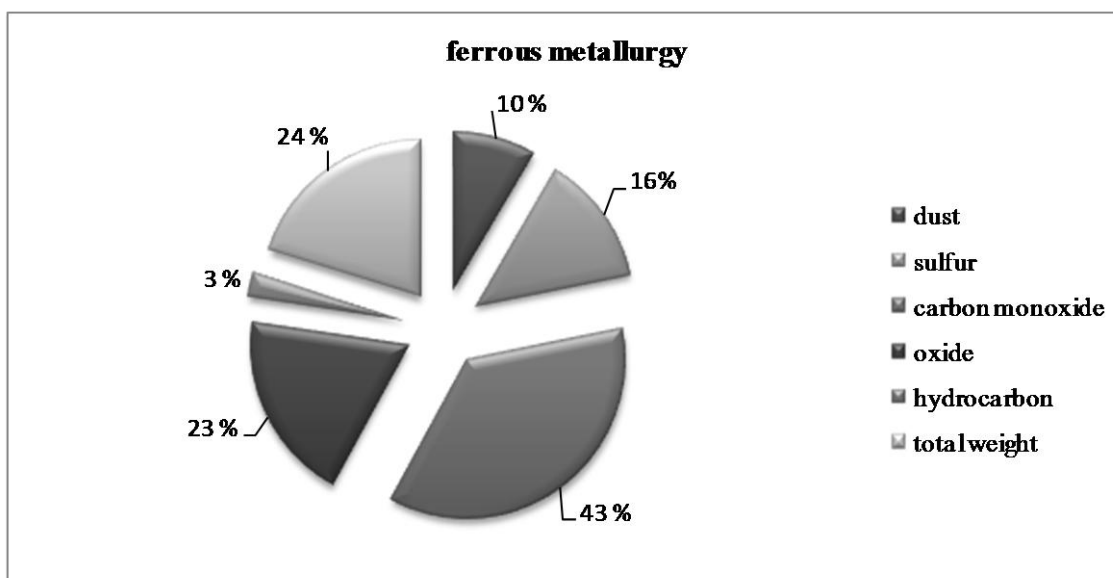


Chart 2 – Proportion of pollutants emitted by major industries

Sanitary protective belt industrial enterprise.

Particular attention is paid to the fact that when choosing a land plot for industrial enterprises, special attention is paid to the location of settlements and industrial buildings, which is one of the environmental requirements. In this case, the construction site will be selected on the basis of the shape of the surface and aeroclimatic characteristics. Industrial facility should be placed on an even, well-ventilated place. The height of the region should be lower than the location of the industry, otherwise it would be unrealistic to increase the height of the chimney to increase industrial emissions.

The mutually beneficial location of the enterprise and settlement is determined by the fact that the year is approaching the rising sun. To reduce the impact of emissions on society, the plant loses its residential area and removes it from the winds, removing harmful substances from the wind.

Buildings and public houses of industrial enterprises are based on the production process. With close alignment between workshops and other buildings, each of the hazardous substances that are separated from each contaminated source will be collected between them, since the pollutants remain in aerodynamic shading.

In this regard, it is best to take the height of the curb. Tanks with a large number of harmful emissions should be placed on the edge of the production site, away from the village. It is also advisable to take into account the fact that several workshops do not combine with harmful emissions.

When designing an industrial enterprise, one should take into account the sanitary protection belt in order to prevent harmful and non-hazardous substances from the nest from being damaged by the population.

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ТҮЙІН

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***Ақсу қаласының өндіріс орындарынан шығатын улы
заттардың жүкті әйелдерге тигізетін әсері***

Қазіргі кезеңдегі ғылыми-техникалық прогресс пен өнеркәсіп өндірісі қарқынмен дамыған жағдайда қоршаған ортаны қорғау проблемасы өте өткір мәселеге айналып отыр. Қоршаған ортаның негізгі компоненттерінің бірі – атмосфералық ауаның ластануы қазіргі кезеңде адам денсаулығына, ауқымды және аймақтық климаттық жағдайға айтарлықтай әсерін тигізуде. Ластаушы заттардың негізгі түрлері газ тәрізді заттар. Отын жанғанда, автокөлік қозғалысы кезінде көміртек оксиді бөлінеді. Ол өте улы газ. Қанның құрамындағы гемоглобинмен оңай әрекеттесіп, организмді улайды. Сондықтан, автокөліктерден және өндіріс нысандардан шығатын улы қалдықтарды азайту өте өзекті мәселе болып отыр.

Түйін сөздер: Зауыт, экология, адам ағзасы.

РЕЗЮМЕ

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***Влияние ядовитых веществ от промышленных предприятий
на беременность женщин в Аксуском районе***

На современном этапе научно-технического прогресса и бурного развития промышленного производства проблема охраны окружающей среды становится проблемой. Загрязнение атмосферного воздуха оказывает серьезное влияние на здоровье человека, глобальные и региональные климатические условия. Основными видами загрязняющих веществ являются газообразные вещества. Когда топливо сгорает, окись углерода выделяется во время движения транспорта. Это очень токсичный газ. Кровь легко взаимодействует с гемоглобином и продолжает функционировать, поэтому важно снизить выбросы токсичных веществ транспортными средствами и производственными объектами.

Ключевые слова: Экология, организм человека, завод.