

It has been suggested that low estradiol levels in postmenopausal women may be the culprit for the risk of cardiovascular diseases, which prompted the use of hormone replacement therapy as a prevention of hypertension and cardiovascular diseases after menopause.

However, recent results from women health initiative study showed that the risk of cardiovascular events after the hormone replacement therapy was increased for myocardial infarction, stroke, deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism in the conjugated equine estrogens (CEE) 0.625 mg daily plus medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) 2.5 mg daily administration, and for the deep venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism and stroke in the conjugated equine estrogens (CEE) 0.625 mg daily administration.

After menopause, not only the estradiol levels decrease, but androgens remain unchanged or even elevated. It is therefore proposed that an increase in the androgen/estrogen ratio may be the pathogenic mechanism for cardiovascular diseases after menopause.

Experimental studies indicate that a relative increase of androgens after menopause may lead to metabolic syndrome, endothelial dysfunction, activation of the sympathetic nervous system and the renin angiotensin system. All these mechanisms act in concert to promote hypertension and cardiovascular diseases.

Therefore, targeting androgens after menopause may be beneficial for reduction of cardiovascular risk in postmenopausal women.

Key words: hormone, cardiovascular, estrogens, androgens.

IMPACT OF LABOR MIGRATION

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Introduction: Migration is a phenomenon that influences the sustainable development of the Republic of Moldova, the continuity of reforms implemented in the social, medical, economic fields etc. We cannot just look at the impact of the labor migration as a negative phenomenon, it has positive aspects as cultural exchange between citizens, labor outflow, the contributions of migrant workers, employment, etc. leading to improved living standards and alleviating the social burdens of state.

Methods: The study is a secondary study based on revision of domain's literature. The aim of the study is to highlight the impact of migration in the spheres of social life, economic, medical and political fields of the society. The study carries a retrospective character and analysis of the phenomenon of migration.

Results: The contemporary demographic concerns, caused by migration, are determined by risks arising from the locally or zonal, continental crisis, which has influence on social order and triggers a socio-economic, ethnic and cultural disorders balance. Material difficulties and social problems are the most serious obstacles in the way of new families. It is worth noting that the effects of migration, in changing of the system of values tend to be significantly influenced by the type of locality where inhabit migrants.

During the period 1990-2000, the number of migrants in the world increased by 14% with the 175 million migrants in 2000 year (3% of the world's population). At the beginning of the XXIst century, on a global scale, each 35th man was a migrant, 48% of all were women migrants. Contemporary demographic transition means passage from a demographic scheme, characterized by increasing of the num-

ber of births and deaths, to «modern» scheme characterized by low birth rates, but with an increase in life expectancy.

Conclusion:

- Labor migration is one of the most pressing socio-economic problems for the Republic of Moldova, the impact of migration is widespread phenomenon, which negatively influences a range of demographic indicators: birth rate, divorce, marriage and population health.

- Migration is not a static phenomenon, but continuous standing, which manifests itself with values rising and falling gradients according to the satisfaction of the population`s needs.

Keywords: impact, labor migration, health.

ABOUT THE CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS FROM SOYA BEANS

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Introduction: Soya bean is one of the most ancient cultural plants. The history of cultivation of this culture is accounted at least by 5 thousand years. According to the opinion of one of the outstanding specialists of soya in Russia V.B. Yenken soya bean as a cultural plant was formed in ancient times no more than 6 – 7 thousand years ago. This property allows to use soya for preparation and enrichment of different dishes and also as a basis of vegetable substitutes of the products of the animal origin. Numerous soya products are produced from it. Soya and soya products are widely used in Eastern-Asian regions especially in Japanese and Chinese and vegetarian kitchen in the form of meat, milk, flour and butter.

Aim of the investigation: To study the consumption of foodstuffs from soya by the enterprises and population of Aktobe city, Republic of Kazakhstan.

Materials and methods of investigation: 35 questionnaires of trading enterprises and different objects of nutrition were performed in Aktobe.

Results: According to the results of questionnaire the consumption of soya products by different enterprises and population showed that Aktobe citizens have been using soya product during 20 years, mainly soya meat and soya of Chinese production. Consumers demand is higher in restaurants and supermarkets.

Conclusion: Consumption of foodstuffs from soya by enterprises and population of Aktobe city is used moderately.

THE COMPLEXITY OF PLURIMALFORMATIVE GENETIC SYNDROMES: A CYTOGENETIC STUDY OF 5 CASES OF TURNER SYNDROME AND 3 CASES OF KLINEFELTER SYNDROME

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