Assessment of the risk of hearing congenital pathology of children and mothers contacting with sources of radiation

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Assessment of the risk of hearing congenital pathology of children and mothers contacting with sources of radiation: It is article about assessment of the impact of radioactive contamination on the health of women and children in adverse radio-ecological regions of Kyrgyzstan (Min-Kush, Mailu-Suu and Kaji-Say) is certainly a topical issue due to the pollution of the environment as a result of radioactive elements removal from about 50 uranium tailings and more than 80 piles of rocks formed as a result of mining of uranium and polymetallic ores (mercury, antimony, lead, cadmium and others) where more than 70 million m3 of waste is conserved causing ecological threat to flora, fauna and the population. Adverse environmental factors near uranium provinces of Kyrgyzstan affect women and children's health. According to the data of the Ministry of Public Health of the Republic, the majority of children born and living near uranium deposits have several chronic diseases of various organs and systems occurring against a background of sharp delay of physical, mental and sexual maturation. There is a tendency to high level of children birth with multiple stigmas of embryogenesis, hearing defects that ultimately lead to the formation of a society of the deaf and hearing-impaired. In the Republic, this issue is not given at the appropriate level of attention. It is important to study the effect of radiation factors on embryonic development of children, as it is during this period when hearing development begins from the first day of pregnancy until child birth. In the areas of uranium tailings, expectant mothers, being constantly in contact with radioactively contaminated objects, are doomed to giving birth to children with hearing defects and further need of specialists-audiologists help. Timely detection of hearing loss as well as early pedagogical effects is crucial factors for the overall development of hearing-impaired children. It is necessary to implement universal newborn hearing screening for early diagnosis and using appropriate measures.

Biography
Shakirova Nazilia has graduated from International University of Kyrgyzstan, Specializing in Management in Public Health and Arabaev Pedagogical University in Deaf-and-dumb Pedagogue. She has extensive experience in working with deaf and hearing-impaired young children. She works at the Institute of Biotechnology for the projects related to radioactive contamination.

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