**PREVENTION OF DISEASES**

**Prevention of diseases** – a system of medical and non-medical measures aimed at preventing, reducing the risk of deviations in health and occurrence of disease, preventing or slowing their progression, reducing their adverse effects

**Prevention of diseases primary** – a complex of measures for elimination of risk factors of diseases among the general population, its individual groups or individuals, which provides reduction of the population morbidity by means of preventive measures (for example, vaccination, etc.), hygienic measures (food safety, water supply, other environmental risks), therapeutic measures; it is carried out by the practical link of health care institutions providing medical and preventive care for the population

**Prevention of diseases secondary** – a complex of preventive measures carried out by healthcare institutions for the early detection and treatment of diseases in the presence of risk factors (screening of population groups), prevention of relapses and complications of diseases to reduce the prevalence of diseases

**Prevention of diseases tertiary** – a system of medical and non-medical measures, aimed at reducing the frequency of severe forms of the disease, its chronicity, prevention of disability and lethality

**Prevention of diseases quaternary** – premorbid prevention aimed at creating and maintaining conditions that reduce the danger to human health by blocking social, environmental, economic, behavioral risks, the introduction a system of medical and non-medical measures in the presence of predictors of worsen health conditions

**Prevention of infectious diseases specific** – active and passive immunization of the population by the use of medical immunobiological medicines (vaccines, toxoids, immune sera, immunoglobulins) in order to prevent distribution of a certain infectious disease

**Prevention of infectious diseases group** – a specific epidemiological type of prevention of contagious and non-contagious diseases in risk groups and risk collectives

**Prevention urgent** –prevention of infectious diseases with probable infection of people in the epidemic focus, which is based on the use of immune sera, immunoglobulins, bacteriophages, antibiotics

**Preventive activities: directions** – includes three main components: personal prevention, medical prevention and public prevention

**Preventive measures** – a complex of measures aimed at strengthening the health of population, providing immunity to infectious diseases, preventing the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the collective, increasing the level of sanitary culture, that is a set of measures to prevent the emergence and distribution of infectious diseases among the population