The presence of pronounced adverse trends in the health of the younger generation determines the need for decision-making in organization and holding medical prevention actions. The prevention of disorders of the health of children are possible only fundamentally studied its features in the modern conditions.

Materials and methods. The health status of 223 pupils of gymnasium (112 boys and 111 girls) was studied in the dynamics of their learning from the first to the eleventh classes on the results of in-depth medical examination.

Results. In the study, the negative dynamics of the health status of pupils in the first three years of study with improved overall pathological prevalence from 1993,8 ‰ to 2674,4 ‰ (by 25,4 %) were determined with more negative indicators among boys. The improving health of fourth class pupils during the school year and summer holiday (overall by 14,4%) was set on the stage of completion of learning in primary school.

During the transition period from primary to middle school increase of pathological prevalence data up to 2567,4 ‰ (by 8,9%) during the study in the fifth class and up to 2736,1 ‰ in boys and 2608,7 ‰ in girls at the beginning of the sixth class was defined. In general during the transition period the amount of diseases increased by 12,6 % (by 13,9 % in boys and 11,1% in girls).

During the study at the middle school (six to ninth classes) wave-like dynamics health of pupils with improved overall pathological prevalence in the beginning of eighth class up to 2527,1 ‰ (by 7,6 %) was registered among girls (up to 2567,2 ‰ and among boys (up to 2483,9 ‰). During the study in the ninth class pathological prevalence among girls increased by 9,2 % (up to 2515,6 ‰), and among boys decreased slightly (up to 1962,3 ‰).

The period of study in high school (10-11th classes) was characterized by the following deterioration in the health of pupils with more negative indicators among girls. The overall
pathological prevalence increased among girls from 2864.9 ‰ to 3085.7 ‰ (by 18.5%), and among boys - from 1909.1 ‰ to 2500.0 ‰ (by 21.5%).

In general during the study in school from the first to the eleventh classes the amount of diseases increased by 20.9% in boys and 34.7% in girls.

The main classes of diseases among schoolchildren in the structure were: diseases of the endocrine system, mental and behaviors disorders, pathology of the eye and diseases of the respiratory system.

The analysis of dynamic observations showed a low proportion of healthy pupils (with first group of health) at all stages of learning, which ranged at 11.3% in the first class, at 4.5-3.2% - in the middle school, at 5.3% - in high school.

The amount of schoolchildren with second group of health (functional deviations) decreased in boys of primary school from 47.1 to 37.6% with improvement of indicators subsequently. According to this fluctuations of third group of health (chronic diseases) occurred: increasing its amount from the first to the six classes (from 43.7% to 65.8%) with a decrease from the seventh to the eleventh classes (from 56.9% to 45.5%).

In difference from the boys, the amount of girls with second group of health permanently decreased during the study at school from 51.4% to 34.3%. On account of this the amount of schoolchildren with third group of health (from 35.1% to 60.0%), i.e. almost 2 times during the eleven years of learning.

**Conclusions.** Adverse changes of pathological prevalence data, health groups of pupils were identified at the dynamic monitoring of the health in schoolchildren during the study; critical periods of the health formation in schoolchildren associated with the adaptation to the conditions of learning and the processes of their growth and development were determined, which required the introduction of new medical and educational preventive technologies.