

«ПРИНЯТО»  
Педагогическим советом  
МАДОУ «Детский сад № 17»  
«10» 02 2020 г.  
Протокол № 1

«УТВЕРЖДЕНО»  
приказом заведующего  
МАДОУ «Детский сад № 17» от  
«10» 02 2020 г. № 3  
Т.А.Пескишева



**ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ**  
**о языке обучения и воспитатния**  
**муниципального автономного дошкольного образовательного**  
**учреждения «Детский сад № 17»**

г.Череповец  
2020 г.

## **1. Общие положения**

1.1. Настоящее Положение о языке обучения и воспитания (далее – Положение) муниципального автономного дошкольного образовательного учреждения "Детский сад № 17" (далее по тексту – Учреждение) разработано в соответствии Федеральным законом от 29.12.2012 № 273-ФЗ «Об образовании в Российской Федерации» (статья 14), Уставом учреждения и другими локальными актами.

1.2. Настоящее Положение регламентирует выбор языка обучения и воспитания в пределах возможностей, предоставляемых системой образования г. Череповца Вологодской области.

1.3. Воспитание и обучение в Учреждении осуществляется на государственном языке Российской Федерации – русском.

1.4. Настоящее Положение вводится в действие приказом по Учреждению. Срок действия Положения не ограничен (или до замены их новым).

1.5. Информация о языке обучения и воспитания размещается в сети Интернет на официальном сайте Учреждения (d11198.edu35.ru) для ознакомления родителей (законных представителей) воспитанников.

the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased in all industrialized countries. In the Netherlands, the prevalence of diabetes is estimated to be 6.5% in 1995, which corresponds to 1.5 million people (1). The prevalence of diabetes is expected to increase to 10% in 2010 (2).

Diabetes is a chronic disease with a high prevalence and a high mortality. The mortality of diabetes is due to cardiovascular complications, which are the leading cause of death in people with diabetes. The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is higher in people with diabetes than in people without diabetes (3). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a longer duration of diabetes (4). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher HbA<sub>1c</sub> (5). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher blood pressure (6).

The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher cholesterol level (7). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher body mass index (8). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher waist circumference (9). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher triglyceride level (10).

The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher systolic blood pressure (11). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher diastolic blood pressure (12). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher pulse pressure (13). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher heart rate (14).

The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher left ventricular mass (15). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher left ventricular hypertrophy (16). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher left ventricular ejection fraction (17). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher left ventricular stroke volume (18).

The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher left ventricular end-diastolic volume (19). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher left ventricular end-systolic volume (20). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher left ventricular stroke volume index (21). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher left ventricular stroke volume index (22).

The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher left ventricular stroke volume index (23). The prevalence of cardiovascular complications is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher left ventricular stroke volume index (24).