

of 'Zablotsky Clinic'. This is very promising approach in making investment in Ukrainian health care. Moreover, Ukrainian dental professionals have developed the network of well-known dental clinic 'Parodont' in Canada and the USA.

The literature in the area of cultural awareness and education for oral health professionals points out the necessity of both exploring health professionals' knowledge and attitudes toward transcultural care or the need for transcultural training. There is a need to integrate cultural awareness, knowledge, identification, and respect into the dental hygiene curriculum through the incorporation of competencies and standards associated with dental practice. Future dental specialists should be linguistically and culturally competent to render oral care to an ever diversified population.

THE COMPARISON OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN CANADA, DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND UKRAINE

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The aim: to raise an issue about the elaboration of inclusive education and socialization in Ukraine, to collate the methodology and experience of successful socialization and to find out the leading trends in this practice.

Materials International journal of special education Vol25#1 2010 "Inclusive education in developing countries in the sub Saharan Africa" -J.Charema Policy development for inclusive schools: Guidebook/J.Blaise, E.Chornoboy, S.Crocker.-K.: Palivoda AV, 2012.-46p.

Methods: theoretical analysis; logistic methods (comparison).

Results and Discussion: Inclusiveness is an action that enables each individual to feel involved and useful. This is achieved through appreciation and interaction with each student as a person.

A certain considerable events to change the gist of education was the Education of All Disabled Children's Act made public in 1975.

This report presents the results received by comparing such parameters as the period of introduction of inclusive education, categories of population which are typically covered with this education, accessibility of inclusive education. We have also revealed factors promoting or impeding successful socialization.

Canada encouraged the policy of inclusion as early as 1983. Schools made local decisions; revised financing structure; a supportive relationship between local authorities and school staff.

Developing countries. Uganda has opened education system to under privileged children. Lesotho started a pilot programme in 1993, in which primary schools included local children with disabilities in the regular classroom. So, poorness isn't the explanation for not realization of inclusion.

The introduction of inclusive education in Ukraine began last year. 8 July 2017 came into force the Law "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On education" regarding the Accessibility of Persons with Special Educational Needs to Education Services". The document established the right to education for people with special educational needs. From the 1st September 2017 had been joined 4 regions.

Conclusion: The way to inclusion involves change of attitudes, of teacher training programmes and of school systems. Supporting the systems both within schools and outside is a key to progress. The foundation of inclusion must be classrooms and teachers that already provide support naturally as part of daily practice. In this case schools should ensure that all pupils are fully involved in lessons and have opportunities to interact meaningfully with the teachers and with one another and that they benefit. Staff development programmes should be intensified in all schools to equip teachers with the necessary skills to teach in an inclusive environment. Main challenge isn't about poverty, it's about attitudes, values and beliefs and political will.

ADAPTATION CONDITIONS AND FEATURES OF TEACHING STUDENTS FROM INDIA IN UKRAINIAN MEDICAL UNIVERSITIES IN THE STUDY OF BIOLOGICAL DISCIPLINES

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The study of medicine varies greatly throughout the world. The Indian education system is more similar to that of the Anglo-Saxon countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia and Ireland. The biological sciences occupy an important position in studying as well as research activities in India. Instruction in General Biology starts at the primary school level when the schoolchildren begin to understand the main properties of living beings and their diversity around the world. Biology as a discipline constitutes a significant component of the science curriculum and is studied by all students till the middle school level. At the secondary school level biology becomes an independent subject. The process of specialization starts at the higher secondary level with a selection of future choices. Students who desire to prepare for a career in medical practice usually select biology as one of their subjects at the higher secondary level. An increasing number of students in India in recent years have shown preference for "modern" biology and choose to study subjects like Biotechnology, Genetics, Molecular Biology, etc., rather than the traditional Botany or Zoology. The range of laboratory exercises varies and remains limited, in a majority of cases, due to constraints in resources. Public interest in biology medical universities has greatly increased in recent years, thanks to the developments in genomics and biotechnology. Molecular biology and environmental studies such as ecology have attracted young persons and prospective doctors.

Being a doctor is one of the most exciting and challenging careers, but also requires some of the most extensive training. Studying medicine in Ukraine ensures a learning process that combines practical teaching with theories and recent medical development. For the Indian students the medical studying in Ukraine are the best in the whole Europe offering the quality of education by the well trained teachers in their subjects always ready to help the medical students in getting the learning of the course and establishment of great learning in the different and enhanced medical courses. It is integral for

the doctor practicing biological medicine to have a full understanding of the above sciences and the ability to combine practical skills in order to have the most comprehensive treatment options for the patient. It is clear that, the individual practicing biological medicine needs not be a specialist in one area of the human body, but a specialist in all areas of the human body and condition. This not only takes a very scientific mind, but also a naturally gifted intuitive to be the type of doctor that biological medicine demands. One cannot deny that Ukraine is known as a communication hub, and has become popular with international students from all over the world. It is highly attractive due to its forward thinking and also due to English being the common language of student communication.

HOW NOT TO BECOME A VICTIM OF BEAUTY INJECTIONS?

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Aging is the main overwhelming problem of majority of women in the age over 35. Time influences facial aging by producing cellular and anatomical changes resulting in the consequential loss of soft tissue volume. With the advent of new technologies, the physician has the opportunity of addressing these changes with the utilization of dermal fillers. In the pursuit of youth, women may neglect their health and natural beauty. So, you have a lot of money, want to look less tired, younger and more attractive, but you're not ready for a plastic surgery. It's not a problem anymore. Filler (or beauty injection) is the universal recipe for rejuvenation. There are a lot of options such as botox, hyaluronic and polylactic acids, calcium hydroxyapatite etc.

We would like to focus on botox and hyaluronic acid, as far as they are the most popular fillers nowadays. But, nevertheless, we should bear in mind that in case of unsuccessful beauty injections after-effects (bruises, edemas, redness) can destroy your look. Possible complications such as headaches, allergies, skin “halls”, indurations, double vision, muscle weakness can also cause unwanted effect. And that's only the basic list of side effects. So, how not to become a victim and avoid unpleasant consequences?

The only and the most difficult thing you need to do is to find skilled and experienced specialist with medical qualification. Your cosmetician (or beauty expert), besides qualification and good reputation, must have a certificate in fillers course. If you find this person, you'll have 60% of success. Other 40% is your money and wish to be beautiful.

PREVENTION OF ORTHODONTIC DISEASES IN CHILDREN

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Orthodontic dentoalveolar anomalies are found in the modern world quite often. Many parents with children are forced to turn to orthodontists to correct bite, anomalies of the dentition and individual standing teeth. But many children are afraid of treatment at the dentist, and wearing the apparatus at first causes pain. Therefore, it is obvious that disease prevention is better than their treatment. To prevent occurrence of anomalies and deformities of the face it is possible only by timely elimination of the reasons which have caused them or promote their occurrence. It is important to emphasize that parents are not even aware of the many causes of orthodontic problems.

Before the conception of a child, parents can turn to medical genetic counseling to identify possible hereditary malformations of the maxillofacial and other areas. During the intrauterine period of life, various factors can affect the mother, and consequently the fetus. There are a deficiency of nutrients, vitamins, stress, the pathological effect of antibiotics (tetracyclines), alcohol, infectious, bacterial diseases during pregnancy, etc. During lactation it is very important that newborns are fed with breast milk, and not with artificial mixtures. If this is not possible, parents should select a special nipple, hold a bottle of milk in a horizontal position and keep the child during feeding vertically. It is very important to follow that the child did not suck his fingers, and during sleep didn't put his fist under cheek, did not sleep with his head thrown back. In the period of temporary bite, diseases such as rickets, transferred infections, the presence of a breathing disorder (mouth type of breathing), the quality of food (solid food has a positive effect on the development of chewing musculature). Bad habits such as chewing of the lips, biting nails and pencils also negative effect to the development of the dentoalveolar apparatus. During the period of the replaceable occlusion, sanitation of the oral cavity is important. It is necessary to monitor the timely change of milk teeth to permanent. An effective preventive method is the dissection of the shortened frenum of the tongue and upper lip.

In total, in order that the child does not have dentoalveolar anomalies, parents need to know about the above aspects of prevention in different periods of the child's development. Also, the child needs to undergo regular physical examinations at the dentist. Examination is carried out in the schools, so parents with the child must in time consult with specialists if anomalies were found.