

SECTION OF PHILOLOGY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

СЕКЦІЯ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ І СОЦІАЛЬНИХ НАУК

SUBSECTION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES ПІДСЕКЦІЯ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

THE FEATURES OF DOCTOR – PATIENT COMMUNICATION IN DENTISTRY

Gumeniuk K. I.

Scientific adviser: assoc. prof. Lysanets Yu. V., PhD

Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy

Poltava, Ukraine

Department of Foreign Languages with Latin and Medical Terminology

Relevance. dentistry is an art that relies not only on the doctor's professional skills but also on the psychological ones. Appropriate doctor – patient communication is a key to a successful therapy, and the in-depth research into its features allows us to gain a better understanding of patients' needs and thus to improve their quality of life and treatment outcomes, which renders the present research important.

Novelty. The research includes the authors' consideration of doctor – patient communication in dentistry, critical analysis and synthesis of available scholarly literature, which contributes to the development of scientific knowledge upon this issue.

Aim of the research. Purpose of the research is to investigate potential challenges which may arise in the process of doctor – patient communication in dentistry.

Materials and methods. Materials of the present research is the corpus of articles from the electronic database "PubMed".

Results. In the course of our research, we found that doctor – patient communication in dentistry is impeded by the following challenges: (1) language obstacles between the dentist and the patient (or his/her relatives); (2) cultural obstacles between the dentist and the patient (e. g., prejudice or biased attitude); (3) ideological obstacles between the worldview of the dentist and that of the patient; (4) physical limitations of the patient (e. g., speech impairment, mental disorder etc.); (5) motivational obstacles (e. g., unwillingness of the patient to cooperate during the interview). It is obvious that the revealed challenges need to be addressed in a timely manner. Hence, appropriate psychological training of future dentists is crucial. Appropriate doctor – patient communication is essential to provide the adequate transfer of correct information, increase dentist's efficiency and enable him/her to understand patients' preferences.

Conclusion. Thus, organizing doctor – patient communication is a complex process which needs to be carefully planned. Mastering the basic psychological mechanisms of doctor – patient communication is an important element of training dentists. Further research is needed to describe major factors which facilitate in the process of doctor – patient communication in dentistry.

DNA MUTATION OR ACCELERATED EVOLUTION?

Holinchenko O. V.,

Scientific adviser: Melaschenko M. P., PhD

Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy

Poltava, Ukraine

Department of Foreign Languages with Latin and Medical Terminology

Relevance. Topicality of the research is the effect of DNA mutations during evolution on natural selection.

Aim of the research. The purpose of the research is to find out exactly which DNA mutations occur at a given time and how they affect the population.

Materials. DNA studies of scientists from around the world.

Results. First of all, we would like to say that the formation of the human body ended many thousand years ago, when we turned from primates to developed Homo sapiens. This is a common but erroneous statement.

What is more, human evolution happens now at a rapid pace. This is evidenced by data from DNA studies. Natural selection continues to affect our population. This process is especially evident in the third world countries, where there is no widespread access to medical services.

People also adapt to the environment. Natural selection also supports a mutation that allows adults to produce lactase. With the help of this enzyme, we can absorb milk even after leaving infancy. This mutation is found in 80% of the inhabitants of northern Europe, but in East Asia where they drink milk much less, most people are not able to digest it. Note, that people adapt to both healthy foods and unhealthy diets. Research conducted in the 20th century in the United States has shown that future generations may have lower blood pressure and lower cholesterol. So, their body will defend themselves against common diets high in sugar and fat, which in the long run lead to hypertension.

Conclusion. So, we would like to say that scientists estimate that natural selection affects 8% of our genome. In the remaining parts, random mutations may occur. When natural selection is weakened, these deviations are not eliminated but can become fixed in the population. Some of them can be called useful. So, the accelerated development of the HAR1 gene responsible for brain formation began. If a random section of human DNA is 98% identical to a chimpanzee sample, then HAR1 is already only 85%. But the accumulation of harmful mutations is also possible including the fact that residents of developed countries become parents at a later age.