

THE PHENOMENON OF MEDICAL EPIPHANY AS DEPICTED IN HOUSE MD, THE GOOD DOCTOR AND SCRUBS

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Relevance. In the modern world, having deep medical knowledge is not enough to be a successful and sought-after doctor. Providing outstanding medical care often requires doctors to explore creative ways of clinical thinking, ones that call for medical insights. Thus, understanding the nature of medical epiphanies and the way they are presented on screen can help doctors tap into their unrealized potential and improve their practice by having eureka moments.

Aim of the research. To identify, analyze and classify medical insights based on their main features as they are presented in popular medical dramas.

Materials and methods. We have selected three medical drama series (*The Good Doctor*, *House MD*, *Scrubs*) which represent the moments of medical epiphany most vividly and employed observation, descriptive method and qualitative analysis to study them.

Results. Epiphany is a moment of sudden and great realization which usually doesn't occur by itself but requires some kind of a trigger. Upon analyzing relevant medical drama episodes, we have identified the following triggers: conversations: in S3E10 of *House MD*, when a girl called her teddy bear "a dog", it suddenly dawned on House that his patient doesn't have dwarfism; people's behavior: in S5E17 of *House MD*, when Wilson told House about his brother losing his temper, House realized that the patient's condition was caused by an immune overreaction; physical objects or personal belongings: in S2E16 of *The Good Doctor* Shaun realized that the patient had parasites after finding chopsticks; visual stimuli: when House saw the color red, he remembered Congo-red staining and understood that the patient had amyloidosis (S3E03, *House MD*); other patients' cases: a male patient with sympathetic pregnancy makes House realize his other patient had testicular cancer (S2E13, *House MD*); mass media: in S8E11 of *Scrubs* Turk saves his patient from paralysis after watching a TV show; contradictory facts given by a patient: House realizes the cause of hormonal imbalances in two children after their father reveals a fact he could not have known (S3E19, *House MD*); hypnosis and dreams: House remembers Amber being in a car accident (S4E15, *House MD*); coincidences: grabbing a patient's hand only to discover clubbing (S3E06, *House MD*).

Based on mental forces at work, medical insights can be: conscious (after reading medical books, as in *The Good Doctor*); unconscious (after a non-medically related trigger as in *House MD*).

Conclusion. We identified, analyzed and grouped medical insights based on their main features as they are presented in medical dramas thus providing a better understanding of the phenomenon and inspiring doctors to tap into their own creative potential.

TRUE AND FALSE FACTS ABOUT BRILLIANT GREEN SOLUTION

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Relevance. Nowadays medicine cannot exist without aseptic and antiseptics after all they are an essential part, mainly, in surgery as well as in other fields of medicine as an important component of the rules of safety and health standards of medical professionals.

Aims and objectives. The present paper aims to analyze and to describe the true and false facts about brilliant green solution.

Materials and methods. We will investigate the large amount of sources of the English medical websites on the above-named topic to describe the division of them according to their true and false facts. All antiseptics have one thing in common: they have a wide spectrum of activity and are aggressive against viruses, bacteria, protozoa, fungi. There are the examples of these drugs such as Lugol's iodine solution, hydrogen Peroxide, Potassium permanganate, Formaldehyde, and well-known to us iodine and Brilliant green solution.

Results. Actually, the brilliant green solution is greenish-golden lumps or powder which is soluble in water, in chloroform and in alcohol resulting in intense green 0,1-2% ready-to-use antiseptic solution. It's a false opinion that brilliant green solution was developed by Soviet scientists. In the middle of 19th century young English chemist William Perkin tried to create the newest malaria medicine through various experiments with coal tar. Nevertheless, the real name of the antiseptic is VIRIDIS NITENTIS. It was called "a diamond" by pharmacists from France, as an analog to the word brilliant. Currently, the green solution is used only in post-Soviet countries, although almost all over the world this antiseptic is authorized. But there is an exception: in the countries of the West accepted the evidence-based medicine and that is why they do not use brilliant green due to possible but not yet known carcinogenic properties and its molecular mechanism of action. Brilliant green had even been studied in the United States since the 1930s. Joseph Narato from Chicago, showed that brilliant green is an excellent for preventing bacterial infections in minimal invasive surgery. Significantly, it is interesting, that brilliant green is used as dyes for textiles and other materials. The industrial application of greens includes dyeing of wool, cotton, nylon, paper. This solution is also used by gardeners to disinfect plant grains before germination in order to grow a healthy plant in the future.

Conclusions. Summarizing everything, we have told before we can say that some of well-known to us information can be true and in the other side- false. Brilliant green solution was developed by English, not soviet scientist. Some people think that it is toxic, another one that it is one of the best antiseptics.