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SPINE STUDY TAKING INTO ACCOUNT PERSONALITY TYPOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Ethnic aspect is described in such works as [7, p. 232–238] about D-dimer level measurement at venous thromboembolism after spinal surgery, in the [4, p. 319–320] about response to «commentary on lunbar lordosis in chronic mechanical back pain, in the [5, p. 151–152] about lumbar lordosis radiologic sign and patients functional status at chronic mechanical low back pain, in the [6, p. 311–312] about safety of epidural steroid injection methods in the management of recurrent lumbar disc herniation: few comments, in the [1, p. 299–305] about optogenetics applications for treating spinal cord injury, in the [8, p. 200–204] about sciatic nerve path reliability.

Ethno-age aspect in spine study is reflected in following. By Iranian scientists data increase in lumbar lordosis may be due to excessive flexibility of movement of the lumbar spine in the direction of extension and abnormal movement patterns in the individuals of distinct age 23.57 ± 10.61 years with low back pain [3, p. 18], in the age between 20 and 65 years in the subjects with and without low back pain [2, p. 63–70].

Ethno-gender-age aspect: Iranian females from 20 till 65 years had greater lumbar lordosis than males [9, p. 283–292].

We did not find the works on spine physiology (particularly reflexes) study. We did not meet any works on spine study in the Iranian students. It defined our work subject.

The investigation object were 54 students from Iran from all courses both faculties.

The results showed very expressed hyperreflexy both on superficial and deep spinal reflexes as well as their significant asymmetry from the right and from the left with reactions left type dominance (because the examined Iranian students were real and hidden left-handers).

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PERSONALITY TYPOLOGICAL ASPECTS AND CEREBELLUM STUDY

Cerebellum study ethnical aspect in Iran can be illustrated by the work on studying the intracranial hypertension as well as cerebellar symptoms appearing at Lhermitte-Duclos disease [1, p. 113–115].

Ethno-age aspect: work on antiglycine antibodies study at sporadic idiopathic glutathenic ataxy of the adult [2, p. 16–20].

Ethno-gender-age aspect of cerebellum study in Iran can be demonstrated by following works: about infratentorial area (includes cerebellum and brain stem) study in 22–38-year-old healthy women and the ones suffering from disseminated (multiple) [3, p. 164], about creating the questionnaires that allow performing the correlations between physical and mental health at multiple sclerosis [4, p. 762].

We did not meet any works about cerebellum study in Iraq, cerebellum physiology in Iran, cerebellum functions assessment in Iranian and Iraqi students that made our work subject.