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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.

The investigation object were 54 students from Iran and Iraq of all courses studying general medicine and dentistry.

Simple pose of Romberg in the students from both countries did not cause any difficulties while the complicated one caused especially in the dental students from the elder courses. It was so probably due to professional loadings to cerebellum. Also elder-coursed dental students expressed bigger difficulties while performing the probes of Ozhehovsky, Stuart-Holms, Babinsky, the heel-knee one comparatively to the ones from the first and the second courses. Probe to diadochokinesis and finger-nose test were performing similarly easy by the students from different courses. Although we want to mention that the Iranian students were distinguished by insignificantly better performing the mentioned probes in comparison with the students from Iraq.

Probably, the results received testify that the Iranian students possess high sensitivity to stathic loadings (that have the dental student during stomatological manipulations performance and the duration of which is increased at the elder courses) as well as enforced sensitivity of cerebellum to them.

Our investigations emphasize additionally that typological aspects study have not only theoretical but the applied significance as well and must be taken into account by physiologists, dentists and neurologists in part.

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