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OCCCLUSION DEPENDENCE UPON DOMINANT EXTREMITY AND GENDER IN THE HSEEU «UMSA» IRANIAN AND UKRAINIAN STUDENTS

Normal occlusion is an investigation subject in many corners of the world for instance in Iran in ethno-gender typologic aspect [11, p. 191-200], ethno-gender-age typological aspect [1, p. 415-422; 22, p. 107-122; 31, p. 19-27].

Malocclusions represent very important problems of dentistry which is studied in different countries taking into account various typological aspects in Iran in ethnic [5, p. 547-556; 13, p. 183-188; 27, p. 9-15], ethno-age in children [3, p. 75-80; 20, p. 1-11; 23, p. 12-18; 24, p. 153-160; 26, p. 309-318], ethno-age in 20-25-year-old people [12, p. 34-41], ethno-gender in people [10, p. 44-58], in small rabbits [18, p. 109-116; 21, p. 345-350], ethno-gender-age in the 31,6 years adults of both genders [14, p. 100-107], in the 13-26-year old men and women [8, p. 151-160], in ethno-gender-age aspect in boys and girls [6, p. 58-62; 9, p. 169-177; 17, p. 215-222].

There are works about occlusions comparison under physiological and pathological conditions in part in Iran in ethno-gender typological aspect [19, p. 151-155], in ethno-gender-age aspect [32, p. 39-42].

Also changes at malocclusions different classes are assessed with typological aspects taking into account in part in Iran in ethnic aspect

[16, p. 69-72; 29, p. 290-297], ethno-gender aspect [7, p. 309-315], ethno-age aspect [25, p. 53-62], ethno-gender-age aspect [4, p. 239-246; 15, p. 263-270; 28, p. 191-198; 30, p. 124-130].

There are works about malocclusions comparison between Iranians and other ethnic groups in which typological aspects are find also their reflection for instance ethnic-gender-age [2, p. 477-484].

The work object. 45 UMSA students, 19-26 years: 20 left-handers – 10 real, 5 hidden и 5 unreal; 20 dexters; 5 ambidexters; 10 girls; 35 girls; 25 Iranian students; 20 Ukrainian students.

The results received. The real dexters had only orthognathic and prognathic occlusions. Orthogenic occlusion was dominant in the real sinisters. The hidden sinisters did not have any physiological occlusion types but had biprognathic and deep occlusion in the equal correlation. The unreal sinisters had orthognathic, prognathic and biprognathic occlusions. The ambidexters did not have occlusion physiological types but had a practically equal distribution in opistognathic and crossing occlusion. Orthognathic occlusion was dominant in the Iranian students while deep occlusion – in the Ukrainian ones. Deep and orthognathic occlusion were dominant in the guys and the progenic one was absent in them. Biproganathic occlusion was insignificantly dominant in the girls while the orthognathic and the deep ones were absent in them.

Conclusion

1) Typological aspects find their reflection in dentistry as well.

2) The examined ethnic belonging, interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile and gender contribute in physiological and pathological bites distribution.

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ПОЄДНАННЯ ВІЛ -ІНФЕКЦІЇ ТА СИФІЛІСУ. ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕБІГУ

ВІЛ – інфекція залишається однією з основних глобальних проблем охорони здоров'я: вже більше 39 мільйонів людей у світі померли від хвороб, які розвиваються на фоні синдрому набутого імунодефіциту. В середньому кожен рік помирає більш ніж півтора мільйона хворих. За станом на кінець 2014 року у світі перебувало біля 36,9 (34,3–41,4) мільйонів осіб з ВІЛ-інфекцією, причому 2 (1,9–2,2) мільйона осіб були інфіковані тільки протягом 2014 року [1]. За оцінкою ВООЗ/ЮНЕЙДС Україна продовжує заливатись