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EGYPTIAN SCIENTISTS CONTRIBUTION IN TYPOLOGIES STUDY AND SOME DATA ON IT RECEIVED IN HSEEU "UMSA" EGYPTIAN STUDENTS

Typologies study has not only theoretical but big clinical significance as well. Different countries have their own diseases. For example the poultry populations of Egypt are endemically infected by highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses (HPAIV) of subtype H5N1 [22, 5567-5573] and special vaccination that is only treatment mean is performed [14, 57-63]. One can say that these works reflect ethnic typological aspect.

The works about caries therapy in Egyptian adolescents [25, 20545-20549], health services use by them in Alexandria [2, 64-71], assessing the intelligence of children with chronic kidney diseases [5, 67-71], stress among Mansoura (Egypt) baccalaureate nursing students (as it is known studentshood represent separate age period) [6, 26], behavioral changes in Egyptian children with nephrotic syndrome [20, 108-116], cochleopathy in Egyptian adolescents with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus [16, 1558-1564], odontogenic tumors in Dakahlia, Egypt in the 4-80-yearred patients (mean age was 29,57 years) [27, 67-73], diabetic students psychosocial characteristics [26, 375-393], intelligence study in 5,6-10,5-yearred children [8, 810-812], human rights of children with human disabilities [21, 1058-1064] describe ethno-age aspect.

Ethno-gender aspect separately is reflected in the work about newborn first feed and prelacteal feeds in Mansoura [12, 258470], women's new roles [24, 1-9], CD40 level in pregnant women in normal pregnancy, preeclampsia, and hemolytic anemia [7, 71-75], harder stress course in Egyptian male students than the ones from Saudi Arabia [10, 442-448].

Ethno-gender-age aspect can be seen in the works about students physical activity profile in Mansoura University [11, 694-702], cytogenetic and comorbidity profile of Down syndrome in Mansoura University Children's hospital [13, 157-163].

Ethno-gender-age aspect in a complex with control locus assessment found its reflection in the work about sociodemographic factors in Arab children (Egyptians, Jordanians and Saudis) with autism spectrum disorders [4, 65].

Ethno-gender aspects plus behavioral strategies in complex can be described by the work about mastectomy [3, 232-239].

Temperament is assessed in ethno-gender-age aspect for example in its influence on academic performance and speciality selection in Egyptian medical graduates while differentiating better male and female subjects [15, 499-507].

Locus of control is described taking into account ethnic aspect. Higher level of education and lower level of internal beliefs were related to better knowledge and safer use of pesticides among Egyptian farmers [19, 3].

There is a work on coping strategies in the Egyptian people infected with HIV [23, 1308-1320].

Control locus is described together with ethno-age aspect. There exists study of health locus of control in children suffering from asthma [18, 439-461], the one about children's health locus control scale Egyptian version (in primary and preparatory schools students) [1, 139-173].

Behavioral strategies (coping in part) are described in ethno-gender aspect. Efforts should be made to encourage women with breast cancer to use coping strategies that have been found to be helpful (e.g., acceptance, emotional support, distraction, and active coping strategies) [17, 97-102].

Behavioral strategies are also discussed in ethno-gender-age aspect. Both in the students from the United Kingdom and Egypt age and female gender were also associated with stress; the younger the student was the more likely to suffer from stress; there is a consideration about specific stress coping mechanisms in both countries [9, 9981-10002].

Our work results (the work was performed in 63 Egyptian students of several years). Defense tactic was dominant among sinisters and ambidexters while coping – among dexters. Sinisters and ambidexters had mainly external locus-control while dexters – the internal one. Sinisters were impulsive more, dexters – reflexive while ambidexters expressed both reaction types equally dependently on situation.

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