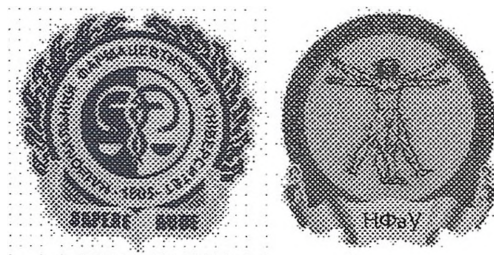


*МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
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**«Фізіологія, валеологія,
медицина:
сучасний стан та перспективи
розвитку»**

*МАТЕРІАЛИ
ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ ІНТЕРНЕТ-КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ
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ендоморф, ендоморфний ектоморф, ектоморфний мезоморф. Провівши якісний аналіз РВГ в обстежених кожного соматотипу із нормальним АТ встановлено, що короткочасне постхолодове зменшення кровопостачання кисті виявлено у 87 % мезоморфних ендоморфів, 90 % ектоморфних ендоморфів, 95 % мезоморфних ектоморфів, 95 % ендоморфних ектоморфів, 91 % ендоморфних мезоморфів та 95 % ектоморфних мезоморфів. В групі обстежених із підвищеним АТ відсоток осіб із негативною ХП був меншим. Серед мезоморфних ендоморфів він складав 70 %, ектоморфних ендоморфів — 76 %, мезоморфних ектоморфів — 80 %, ендоморфних ектоморфів — 75 %, ендоморфних мезоморфів — 84 % та ектоморфних мезоморфів — 85 %.

Висновки. В осіб із нормальним АТв основному спостерігається короткочасне постхолодове зменшення кровопостачання кисті, а в обстежених із підвищеним АТ зростає тривалість пост холодового погіршення кровопостачання кисті, особливо в мезо- та ектоморфних ендоморфів, а також ендоморфних ектоморфів.

TO THE QUESTION ON ASYMMETRY AND GENDER STUDY ACTUALITY IN DENTISTRY

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Actuality. Asymmetry decrease or abundancy defines dysadaptation and pathology, it has gender peculiarities being less in females. Left-handedness represents asymmetry population-species level. Asymmetry is a feature of maxillary-facial area as a whole and oral cavity particularly. Parotid saliva from right gland had more expressed procoagulant features in children and adolescents but in elder ages it was so from left gland. There is a relationship between handedness and asymmetry of the occlusal morphology of first permanent molars. Tooth decay injures mainly left canines in left-handers, right canines in right-handers. There is a tendency of left-handers and ambidexters increase in the world while reaching 15-20% in some countries, 95-98% in the USA and Japan though the left-handers amount is 5% in Arabic countries because it is forbidden to eat with the left hand. There is a big problem for left-handers to work with the devices for right-handers. It is known about creating and introducing in practice the dental devices and tools for left-handed dentists in Turkey, Belgorod (Russia). Hairy (black) tongue, rhomboid (middle)

tongue, ulcerous-necrotic stomatitis, meteorological cheilitis, actinic cheilitis, glandular cheilitis, restricted hyperkeratosis, abrasive pre-cancerous cheilitis, leucoplaky, keratoacanthome, cutaneous corn and as a whole oral mucosa and red margin pre-cancers are observed more often in male population than in the female one. Vulgar and vegetating vesiculosis, desquamative glossitis, stomalgy (glossodyny), contact allergic cheilitis are the female characteristics.

Aim: to assess taste receptors activity symmetry/asymmetry in UMSA Iranian students dependently on their gender and dominant extremity.

Materials and methods: 1) visual method on masseters development assessment; 2) gustatory receptors activity assessment on two tongue halves with all 4 tastes.

Results: 23 Iranian students-guys demonstrated an asymmetric functioning of gustatory analyzer (by different tastes perception, maximally by the bitter one) and mimic expression whereas 23 women showed more bilateral functioning. Left-handed students had right masseter stronger development while right-handed – on the contrary.

Conclusions. These results indicate to the importance of gender effects in the lateralization in maxillary-facial area as a whole and in oral cavity in part. Although these data can be taken into account at anesthesia in this area with respect to the fact that it possesses rich innervation. Right hemisphere is dominant in left-handers that define right masseter stronger development in them while it is on the contrary in right-handers.

CONTROL LOCUS, BEHAVIORAL STRATEGIES AND SOME VALEOLOGICAL ASPECTS CONCERNING TO FOREIGN STUDENTS EDUCATION

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Actuality. As it is known, there exists external and internal control locus and correspondingly externals and internals. There is “externalizing behavior” and “internalizing behavior” as the boarder degrees of mentioned control locus features expression. The first one is characterized particularly by huge devoting to someone or something while forgetting about himself/herself, religiosity highest degree, denying the necessity to do at least something to reach one or another goal. The internalization marginal degree represents character schizoid accentuation with coming to personal inner world, different dependences occurrence, autism in part. Pedagogical approaches individualization is considered to be modern direction in priority. Control

locus and behavioral strategies describe people belonging to definite typologies and should be taken into account while teaching the students. As our observations performed in course of many study years demonstrated externals were dominant among Arabic students, internals – among Iranian and Turkish.

Aim: to detect peculiarities of externals and internals education among UMSA foreign students.

Materials and methods: 1) survey; 2) observation.

Results: Internals among the Iranians and the Turkish preferred education interactive methods and active scientific work, their educative activity did not get lowered (sometimes even got rised) after satisfactory and non-satisfactory marks comparatively to externals (Arabic students). The second ones thought both their success and failings only as a result of God's Will and loosed interest to study in a given case. It is important that modern students became the ones with stronger internal and mixed control locus in comparison to the ones 5-10 years ago. The present students from Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan and partially from Iran had mixed control locus with the internal component dominance. The students using coping came through the difficulties easier and pedagogical approaches were not so important for them as for the ones with avoiding. Externals using coping do not pay attention to the pedagogical approaches at all because considered the Teacher as the God's Will conductor for them.

Conclusions. Control locus and behavioural strategies should be taken into account while the students teaching in part the foreign ones. Success and satisfaction from study is, certainly, important valeological factor.

USING ASPECTS OF MEDICAL VALEOLOGY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

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Introduction. Diseases of the cardiovascular system, according to world cardiological associations, are the most common among the population of all countries of the world. In Central Europe, the prevalence of cardiovascular disease (CVD) is more than 30%. In the Ukraine heart disease also ranks first in incidence and mortality of patients, regardless of income.

The aim of the work is to study the factors of the development of CVD and ways to overcome them using aspects of medical valueology. We used the WHO **materials, methods-** analytical and synthesis of information.