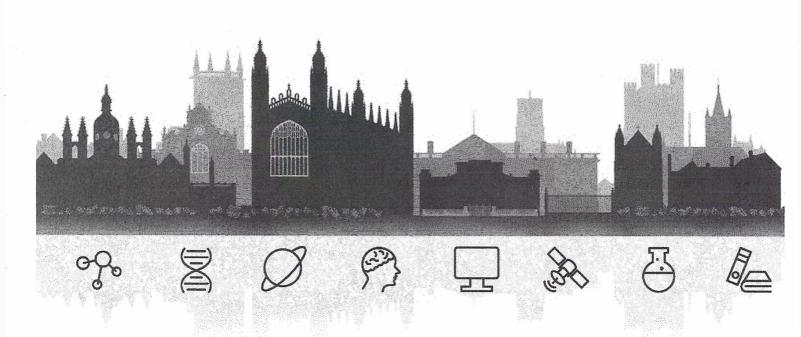


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GENDER MEDICINE, PHYSIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY QUESTIONS AND SOME RESEARCH AREAS

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Gender, gender-age, ethno-gender and ethno-gender-age typological aspects have tight connection with Medicine [1; 2], Physiology [3], Biochemistry [4], Anatomy [5; 6], Pedagogy and Psychology. Many investigations were dedicated to infertility in men and women in various countries. There are new concepts of it [7]. Iranian specialists came to conclusions about consultation type method dependence on the stress frequency as well as its type not in men but in women suffering from infertility [8]. Counseling programs are created and are applied to help infertile men and women in many countries in part in Iran [9] as well as infertility's ethiological factors and pathogenetic mechanisms in Iran [10; 11; 12; 13; 14], in Brazil [15]; diagnostics in Brazil [16], Slovenia [17], America [18]; treatment new methods in Iran [19], in India [20] are in the study focus. There exist researches about infertility peculiarities even in the country separate part (for instance, in southern Iran) while widening the data on ethno-gender typological aspect [21]. Androgen excess is met in women in various countries resulting in different pathological conditions. For instance, there are publications on it in America [22]. Polycystic Ovary syndrome represents such big problem in modern women suffering from testosterone excess in their organism with vast multi-facetated researches in Iran concerning to treatment [23], prevalence and complications [24].

Pscyhological flexibility is assessed at various diseases in different countries in part at breast cancer in Iranian women [25]. Children have big psychological connections with their parents. The work describing such relations touches ethnogender-age typological aspect and was performed by Iranian psychologists working at the department of Psychology and Education of Exceptional Children; its results demonstrated that mother's training with "Thinking Child Program" usage could change problem solving and self-efficacy in these mothers at significant level concerning to choosing the appropriate behaviors and solutions [26]. Divorce psychological factors are studied in various countries (ethnic-gender aspect in Psychology): in Iran particularly [27]. There are questionnaires for Iranian women sick in breast cancer in part the young ones established by Tarbiat Modarres University Psychology chair head, professor Maria Aguilar Vafaei (ethno-gender-age aspect) [28], for mothers of children with learning disabilities [29]. Masculine and feminine gender roles varieties describe ethno-gender and ethno-gender aspects and the

psychologists' role can be very significant in their development and being perceived correctly in different-aged both-gendered people in many countries [30] in part in the students, for example in the Iranian ones (ethno-gender-age aspect) [31]. Gender varieties were found on higher brain functions: spatial memory in Iran [32]. Accordingly to the data received in Iran [33], the nurses should control the patients' anxiety under the electrophysiological interventions conditions, especially in women of younger age to obtain the diagnostics and treatment better results, taking into account anxiety decrease while aging (ethno-gender-age typological aspect).

Gender differences and gender segregation were found in both-sexed Iranian schoolchildren: sense of belonging, academic affiliation importance and physical selfawareness were expressed more for girls, while competition for boys; boys and girls had writing different styles, varieties in the participating nature [34]. This work widens the data about ethno-gender-age typological aspect in Pedagogy.

There exist Medicine separate branches - Gender Medicine, health social genomics (particularly it allows assessing the diseases men and women are undergone to in bigger extent) [35]. Women were found to have bigger life expectancy [36]. Possible reasons of it are as follows as: chromosomal telomeres bigger shortening resulting in their stronger consumption comparatively to women [37] in part due to bigger smoking than women and particularly in leucocytic telomeres [38]. Modern data emphasize gender differences on circadian rhythms of such axes functioning hypothalamic-hypophyseal-gonadal, as: hypothalamic-suprarenalhypophyseal and "sleep-wakefulness" which disorders result in dys-functions and diseases. Besides, gonadal steroids are in tight connections to suprachiasmatic hypothalamic core which is considered to be natural biological clocks [39]. Each organ has its own biorhythms. Male sexual steroids can change their activity during day, 24 hours, week, month, year, often rather non-predictably for person. Hypothalamic paraventricular core carries receptors to androgens and estrogens defining gender varieties in stress response as well as in hypothalamic-hypophysealsuprarenal axe (though there is an opinion to call this axe as "hypothalamichypophyseal-suprarenal-gonadal-pancreatic"). Sexual steroids possess multiple effects on the systems far from the sexual system.

Thus, investigations in the gender typological aspect and its derivatives area have big applied significance.

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