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**PERSONALITY COGNITIVE STYLES IN DEPENDENCE
ON INTERHEMISPHERICAL ASYMMETRY INDIVIDUAL PROFILE
IN HSEEU «UMSA» EGYPTIAN STUDENTS FROM DIFFERENT
COURSES STUDYING GENERAL MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY**

We found following works on coping strategies study in Egypt. Externality was associated with greater distress, suggesting a relationship between perceived helplessness in controlling one's life and distress [11, p. 423–427]. Higher level of education and lower level of internal beliefs were related to better knowledge and safer use of pesticides among Egyptian farmers [9, p. 3]. Adolescents with low internal health locus of control and high chance external health locus of control were more likely to have depressive symptoms than others [2, p. 1043–1052]. There exist study of health locus of control in children suffering from asthma [8, p. 439–461], the one about children's health locus control scale Egyptian version (in primary and preparatory schools students) [1, p. 139–173]. Obese pupils had significantly higher mean scores of internality [7, p. 443–468].

Coping behavioral strategies in Egyptian women taking into account their age and time after mastectomy are described in [3, p. 232–239]. 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) [6, p. 97–102]. 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 [5, p. 9981–10002]. We met a work about factors associated with coping mechanisms among male and female Egyptian patients with end stage renal disease and on haemodialysis [12, p. 390–403], in the people infected with HIV (without gender aspect taking into account) [10, p. 1308–1320].

Egyptian, Indian and Australian scientists studied basal ganglia network model markers for medication-induced impulsivity at Parkinson's disease [4, p. 0127542].

The investigation aim: To determine interrelations between interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile indices, respond styles in life situations, locus of control, reflexiveness/impulsiveness in the HSEEU «UMSA» Egyptian students.

The investigation tasks: 1) To assess interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile in the investigated people group: number of dexters, sinisters (real, hidden and unreal) as well as ambidexters. 2) To assess personality cognitive style parameters: locus-control (internal and external); reaction styles in complicated life situations (coping and defense); reflexivity and impulsiveness. We performed our work on 63 students from Egypt from different courses studying general medicine and dentistry in different years.

Methods: 1) Commonly-accepted methodic of interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile assessment: dominant extremity, dominant finger, dominant eye, the Napoleon's pose, the probe with applauding. 2) Questionnaire for human behavior assessment in complicated situations (the investigated person had to put degrees for every statements pair) according to which the degree sum less than 30 testifies to defense style dominance, more than 30 – coping style. 3) Survey and similar figure tests for assessing the reflexiveness-impulsiveness.

The work results. 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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