

**Громадська організація
«Київський медичний науковий центр»**

ЗБІРНИК ТЕЗ НАУКОВИХ РОБІТ

**УЧАСНИКІВ МІЖНАРОДНОЇ
НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ**

**«ВПЛИВ НАУКОВО-ТЕХНІЧНОГО ПРОГРЕСУ
НА РОЗВИТОК МЕДИЧНОЇ НАУКИ ТА ПРАКТИКИ:
РЕАЛІЇ СЬОГОДЕННЯ»**

8-9 липня 2016 р.

Київ
2016

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**TYPOLOGIES STUDY AS A DIRECTION
AND A TENDENCY OF MEDICINE DEVELOPMENT
IN SOME FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND IN UKRAINE:
LITERARY REVIEW AND OWN RESEARCHES RESULTS**

Typologies study is the scientists focus in different countries, in theoretical and applied medicine and other sciences various branches as scientific works show.

Taking into account that students represent rather big cohort of the population and that studenthood can be considered as a separate age period we were trying to search literary data dealing to the students mostly. Tunisia is not an exception. Approximately 9,94% of schoolchildren in Sfax suffer from attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [23, 302-307; 24, 56-61]. Except smoking in the students another block of scientific works is dedicated to students difficulties, discrimination and cognitive levels [20, 487-490], teaching new methods [3, 201-207; 1, 214-215], diseases in the students [5, 436-439], special health programs in the students [26, 160] and schoolchildren [22, 253-258; 25, 407-413]. These works represent ethno-age typological aspect.

Works describing ethno-gender-age typologic aspect are also present in Tunisia. Average age for smoking age is 13 years, this bad habit is more characteristic for boys than for girls and for urban areas particularly in Greater Tunis and the North East, 6,4% among the respondents smoked daily [13, 369-379], in Sousse smoking prevalence in 2003 has been 17%, 4,8% were girls, 33,3% were boys, 29,5% of adolescents had the experience to take alcohol [17, 147-152], the smoking start average age in the students in

17 years with males prevalence especially of the age over 25 years was described in another work [31, 39-46]. The work about anti-smoking regulations [2, 121-127] also show higher distribution of this bad habit in guys (50%) than in girls (4,5%) and strong dependence in 9% of the nursing students in Sousse, desire to quit in 1/3 of the respondents. Also schoolchildren smoking risk factors are assessed [28, 267-273]. Diseases in the schoolchildren are studied taking into account gender aspect as well: no difference was on astigmatism which is in higher prevalence in Tunisia than in other countries (6,67%) [4, 331-334].

We met the works about astigmatism characteristics [16, 1054-1059], refractive errors (myopy and hyperopy, anisometropia and astigmatism) dependently on the pupils' age [15, 287-292; 30, 242-248; 29, 25-30] in Iranian schoolchildren. Also we met a work about higher order aberrations in a normal adult population [18, 115-124; 21, 3-9; 14, 414-419]. These works are ethno-age typological aspect description.

Hyperopia was 1,11 times higher in Iranian schoolgirls than in boys [19, 194-202]. Myopia was higher distributed in boys, hypermetropia in girls, myopia rate got increased comparatively to the previous years and got increased with age [27, 51-55]. It is ethno-gender-age typological aspect reflection.

Egyptian scientists also paid and pay attention to typologies study. Here are some works on ethno-gender-age typological aspect.

In part there are scientific publications about gender differences in self-rated health among Egyptian students which are as follows as: girls had more symptoms, infectious diseases/illness periods, substantially lower quality of life, and more burdens, although their health awareness and satisfaction with social support were higher than guys [11, 1-14]. 25% of guys and 32% of girls were suffering from abundant weight among undergraduate students from eleven faculties in Egyptian university [8, 293-310], 40% of girls and 25,6% guys had mild to marked body image concern among Assuit university undergraduate students [6, 105-117]. As it was shown in another work girls had higher ratings of stress complaints than guys among Assiut city university in Egypt [10, 68-79]. Egyptian guys and girls among undergraduate students were suffering more from stress comparatively to their counterparts from UK [9, 9981-10002]. Other data demonstrated that nearly equal proportions of guys and girls (37% and 36%) achieved the moderate physical activity level among undergraduate Egyptian students [12, 274-283]. Also the works are dedicated to smoking in students. Its rate was 9% (8% occasional and 1% daily smokers) and smoking was more characteristic for students guys [7, 2547-2556].

We assessed pulse palpatory characteristics in 54 students from Iran, 18 students from Tunisia and 18 students from Egypt from different courses studying by specialities «Dentistry: and «General medicine».

As the results demonstrated pulse rate was dominant in the Iranian and Tunisian students on the left while in the Egyptian ones – on the right. Tunisian students had softer pulse comparatively to the students from two other countries, pulse filling was higher in the Iranian and Tunisian students on the left while in the Egyptian ones – on the right.

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ПРОЯВИ СТАТЕВОГО ДИМОРФІЗМУ АНТРОПОЛОГІЧНИХ ПОКАЗНИКІВ У ХВОРИХ НА ПІОДЕРМІЇ МЕШКАНЦІВ ЗАХІДНИХ РЕГІОНІВ УКРАЇНИ ПЕРШОГО ЗРІЛОГО ВІКУ

Вступ. Наразі серйозну заклопотаність викликають показники дерматологічної захворюваності у населення. При цьому, перше місце належить запальним захворюванням шкіри [1, 35], які, виникаючи в дитячому, підлітковому і молодому віці, часто призводять до порушення бар'єрно-захисної, імунної, трофічної функцій шкіри та загально-соматичних і психологічних розладів [2, 8].

Антропологічний підхід до даної категорії пацієнтів є перспективним, оскільки дозволяє формувати групи ризику за даною патологією [3, 9].

Мета дослідження. Визначити прояви статевого диморфізму антропо-логічних показників у мешканців Західного регіону України першого зрілого віку.

Матеріали та методи. Було проведено клінічне і антропологічне обстеження 45 хворих на піодермії чоловіків віком від 22 до 35 років та 48 хворих на піодермії жінок віком від 21 до 35 років, а також 24 практично здорових чоловіків та 43 практично здорових жінок аналогічного віку, у третьому поколінні мешканців західних регіонів України.

Використані наступні методи дослідження: загально-клінічні – для верифікації діагнозу піодермії; антропометрія за методикою В. В. Бунака у модифікації П. П. Шапаренка [5,34]; компоненти соматотипу визначалися за методикою J. Carter і B. Heath [4,69]; статистична обробка отриманих результатів проведена в ліцензійному статистичному пакеті