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HUMAN TYPOLOGIES TAKING INTO ACCOUNT POSSIBILITIES AND PERSPECTIVES IN DENTISTRY IN IRAN, EGYPT, INDIA AND UKRAINE

Ethno-age typologic aspect in Iranian dentistry can be reflected in the work about incisor inclination esthetic evaluation in smiling profiles by dental students and dentists [23, 387-395].

Ethno-gender aspect in dentistry branch in Iran can be described by such following work as: the one about esthetic evaluation of lip position in silhouette with respect to profile divergence in men and women with no significant differences finding out between the male and female patients in images rankings [24, 863-870].

Ethno-gender-age aspect is described widely in Iranian special dental scientific works for instant in the works about rare anomaly odontodysplasia in the 5-year old girl [13, 159-173], in the 3,5 year old girl [18, 197-200], about dental anesthesia methods, peculiarities [22, 620-623], behavioral pain reactions and anesthesia methods advantages in their diminishing in

children [3, 43-50; 4, 33-40; 6, 272-277] with determining the site-specificity of pain sensitivity to intraoral anesthetic injections in 5-6-year-old girls and boys [5, 239-243], female smile assessing by the dental students and the dentists [10, 228-235]. Iranian orthodontists, dental students and orthodontic patients prefer an average profile for men and slightly retruded profiles for women [21, 393-404].

Ethnic aspect is illustrated by knowledge about Ebola among Indian dental practitioners [11, 138-142], the data about techniques of fluoride removal from water to prevent dental and skeletal fluorosis [16, 67-77].

Ethno-gender typological aspect is also reflected in Indian scientific abstracts for example: women dentists know more (61%) about antioxidants usage in oral health than males (39%) [17, 315-320].

Ethno-age aspect according to Indian scientific works was found in the article about pediatric dentists role in the children's abuse prevention [15, 243-250], in the abstract on non-syndromic cleft palate gene locuses in Indian adolescents [20, 228-231].

Ethno-gender-age aspect also from Indian scientific publications can be described as the work about knowledge among men (59,9%) and women (40,1%) 25-34-year-old dentists about Zika virus [12, 33-37], adenomatoid odontogenic tumor which is developed mostly in the girls/women younger than 20 years affecting maxilla more than mandible [7, 291-293].

Egyptian works reflect typological aspects as well. These are examples of this.

Ethnic aspect: in the works about pulp-capping agent possessing good antibacterial features at caries [8, 349-353], ablated hard dental tissues study by nanosecond laser irradiation (common work with the dentists from Yemen and Saudi Arabia [1, 0156093], special dental composites promoting the precipitation of antibacterial-hydroxyapatite layers (common work with the dentists from the UK [2, 285-292], potential indications for tissue engineering in temporomandibular joint surgery [19, 705-711], relationship between insulin-like growth factor-1 levels and vertical facial growth (the work of Egyptian, Saudi and American scientists) [14, 440-450], contemporary glass ionomer cements bonding to different tooth substrates [9, 176-182].

The present investigation aim was to assess control locus in the HSEEU «UMSA» Egyptian dental students dependently on their dominant extremity; to assess and to compare face asymmetry expression in the guys and girls from Iran and Ukraine studying at different courses.

Results: 20 Egyptian students independently on dominant extremity demonstrate control internal locus and only 5 people, 4 people from which were left-handers and all ambidexters – the external one. We received following results in the investigation second part. Faces of the students from Iran, guys in bigger extent, were more asymmetrical. We were taking photos

of the students and then were measuring longitudinal and transversal sizes of face right and left halves.

This work emphasizes excessive time that typological aspects are of great importance in theoretical and applied dentistry in different countries.

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АКУСТИЧНА ЩІЛЬНІСТЬ ПАРЕНХІМИ ЩИТОПОДІБНОЇ ЗАЛОЗИ У ЗДОРОВИХ ЧОЛОВІКІВ І ЖІНОК ПОДІЛЛЯ РІЗНИХ СОМАТОТИПІВ

На сучасному етапі ехографія чи не єдиний метод, що дозволяє візуально оцінювати внутрішні органи, в число яких входить і щитоподібна залоза [1, 12; 7, 36-37]. Ехогенність щитоподібної залози показує інтенсивність відображеного ультразвукового сигналу при дослідженні органу. Здорова щитоподібна залоза, яка не зазнала змін, є ізоехогенною. Підвищена ехогенність щитовидної залози свідчить за зменшення кількості колоїду в фолікулах, кальцинування і розростання сполучної тканини. Знижена ехогенність щитовидної залози пов'язана з підвищенням числа запальних процесів в тканинах і кількості судин [5, 305-306].

На щитоподібну залозу покладені важливі функції людського організму, і вона має відмінності щодо своєї акустичної опірності порівняно з тканинами, які її оточують [1, 12; 5, 36-37]. Встановлено, що попри суто технічні нюанси (модель ультразвукового апарату, функції регулювання налаштувань екрану, досвідченність функціонального діагностів і ін.) результати визначення величини акустичної щільності таких паренхіматозних органів як селезінка, печінка, селезінка, підшлункова