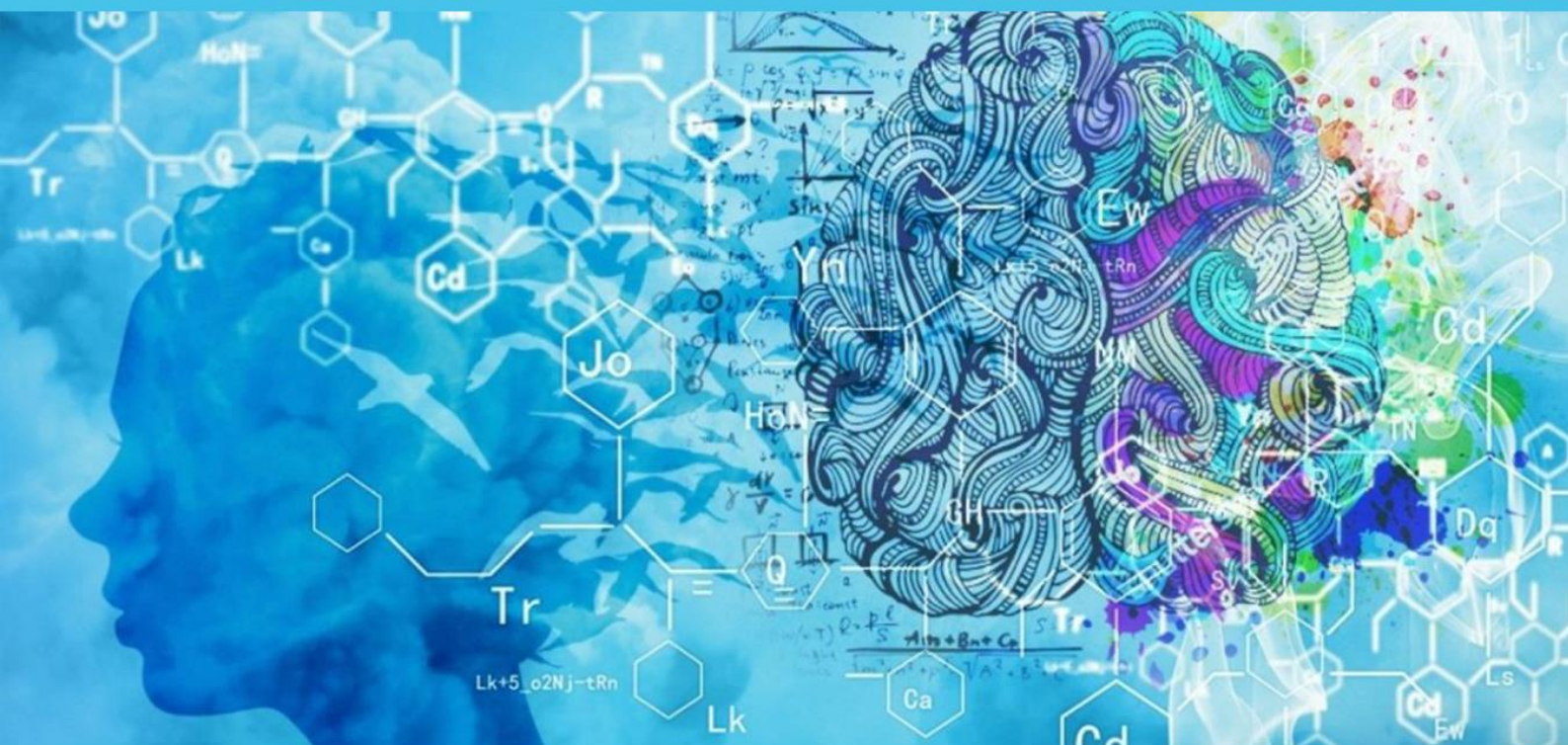


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TYOLOGICAL ASPECTS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT IMPORTANCE APPLIED DATA

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Introduction. Medicines inhibiting gastro-intestinal secretion (namely proton pump inhibitors and the 2nd type histaminic receptors blockers) in children and the adults in Iran were found to be prescribed with caution because of possible developing the necrotizing enterocolitis, sepsis, bacteremia, pneumonia as well as gastro-intestinal infections [1, p.12-24]. It reflects ethno-age typological aspect of gastro-intestinal system study. Ethnic effect concerning to gastro-intestinal tract pharmacology was described in the Iranian scientists works according to which saffron (*Crocus sativus* L.) could have therapeutic and preventive effect on digestive problems [2, p.455-469], in the research on benzimidazole derivatives influence on digestive system in Iranian patients [3, p.99-107] as well as in the one about the relationship between blood lead level and neuro-psychological and hematological findings in lead-exposed workers on battery industry such as iron taste, anemia, weakness, dizziness, headache, forgetfulness and some others [4, p.521-526], new gastroretentive medicine Clarithromycin synthesis, characterization and in vitro release study became the research subject in following printed work performed in Iranian patients [5, p.159-173].

Separate researches' block in ethnic aspect is dedicated to this system cancer distribution in separate countries, their parts and provinces, cities as well as multifaceted study: in Kurdistan, West of Iran [6, p.72-86]. Significant attention is paid to managing the new investigating methods – stomach cancer fields were examined through hierarchical clustering method in Iranian capital [7, p.133-139] - and treatment in part with stem cells usage in Iran [8, p.229-242], new methods of tumors' cellular lines inhibiting [9, p.122-132], omega fatty acids applying in patients

infected with *Helicobacter pylori* for apoptosis triggering in their stomach by caspase-8 stimulation [10, p.184-193]. Fast screening methods like was proposed by Romanian scientists on the base of biomarkers CA19-9, CEA and apoptotic regulator p53 determining in a whole blood, saliva, urine and tumors tissues [11, p.25-30]. The Iranians used such markers as HER2, MDM2, MYC, MET and TP53 gene copy number alterations at gastric cancer [12, p.678-684]. There were international collaborations between Iran, the USA, Sweden and Germany on gastric cancer study in 1983-107 years [13, p.65-72].

There was found a correlation between thyroid disorders and *Helicobacter Pylori* infection in Iranian patients: thyroid hormones levels lowering can result in gastric mucocytes dysregulation leading to predisposition to have *H. pylori* infection and such a correlation was expressed more in females (ethnic-gender typological aspect) [14, p.238-240].

Ethno-gender-age aspect concerning to stomach cancer study was reflected together with the area character (urban or rural) taking into consideration in the following research the main results of which demonstrated that Golestan province of Iran has very big distribution percentage in the country north on this disease with the prevalence dominance in men, in the old and in rural places than in urban [15, p.362-368]. This province has rather big level of esophageus cancer as well (ethnic aspect) [16, p.112-140].

Ethnic typological aspect demonstrated its applied role in the following works else.

Liver cancer represents also such problem studying in various countries in the aspect of treatment modalities and complications particularly in Iran [17, p.206-216]. There was a proposition to use ultrasound for non-alcoholic fatty liver automatic recognition in Iran [18, p.188-197].

Gluten causes celiac disease representing small intestine genetic autoimmune disorder; such gene among HLA (human leucocytic antigens) as DQ2 (main histocompatibility complex defining own and side cells) was found to be involved in

the immunological response while gliadin (gluten component) – in this disease pathogenesis and Iranian scientists studied interactions between this substance and HLA-DQ2 [19, p.171-178]. There exist also associations between HIV infection and colorectal cancer detected in Iranian population [20, p.229-234].

Vitamin D was determined to have important effects on liver and intestines together with skin, bones and muscles and new investigative quantitative methods namely immunoassays and chemiluminescence assays were applied by Iranian scientists [21, p.208-215].

Zinc deficiency severity was found to be related to liver cirrhosis' severity but not to this disease complications' in Iranian male and female patients 35-63 years old approximately (ethno-gender-age typological aspect) [22, p.17-22].

Cell cycle phase G2/M genes CDK1, Cyclin B1 were studied in the Iranian patients with stomach adenocarcinoma before and after chemotherapy performed with parallel applying the polysaturated fatty acids before and after the procedure and the researches results demonstrated that omega fatty acids 3, 6 and 9 using together with medicine cisplatin could be effective in stopping the cell cycle phase G2 in stomach cancerogenous cells in Iranian patients; thus, polyunsaturated fatty acids can have their own antitumor effects on various cancerous cells by stopping the cellular cycle operation [23, p.37-45].

There is an opinion that stomach problems are prevalent in clinical medicine. Recommendations in Persian medicine are based on lifestyle improvement with the aim to improve it considering the temperament – so-called Mizaj. Persian medicine recommendations for gastric health preserving are as follows as: eating time, the food amount, the food type, enough chewing, proper interval between physical activity and eating a meal, avoiding eating in inappropriate psychological state as well as water drinking time [24, p.25-36].

Our own work aim: to assess noceceptive sensitivity and pain threshold in foreign students from different countries dependently on their interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile.

Materials and methods. We performed our investigations in Higher State Educational Establishment “Ukrainian medical stomatological academy” students of all courses dental faculty from Iran (54), Iraq (18), Morocco (18), Egypt (18) and Sudan (18). We took into account only dominant extremity of the examined without taking into account dominant finger, leg, eye, probe with applauding and Napoleon’s pose. There were 80 left-handers and 46 right-handers among the examined students.

The results and their discussion. Pain threshold was the lowest in the Iranians, then follow the students from Sudan, the Moroccans, the students from Iraq, the Egyptians. Independently on the country left-handers possessed less pain threshold than the right-handers and this difference was maximally valuable in the Iranians. Also the left-handers had less pain threshold on their face left half while the dexters – on the right ones. This difference was maximally valuable in the students from Iraq. Noceceptive sensitivity was more expressed on foreign students’ subdominant extremity. Innervation was more abundant on human face right side than on the left one. The experiments’ results demonstrated that pain threshold had been lower in the real sinisters on the face and in oral cavity right half while it had been less on the left in the hidden and unreal sinisters as well as in the dexters. The valuable difference for the ambidexters had been absent.

Maxillary-facial area asymmetry depends on brain hemispheres asymmetry and have different expression in people from various countries. Interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile represents asymmetry expression at population-species level.

Conclusions. We do hope that our own data can help in stress assessment in students from different countries (because pain can be considered as a stress marker), in their better adaptation to new life conditions, new mental and physical regimens. Literary review performed shows that typological aspects taking into consideration is rather important in the diseases termed and proper diagnostics, new and fast diagnostic methods creating and development. Also typological aspects taking into account has its value in treatment.

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