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СЕКЦІЯ 21.**МЕДИЧНІ НАУКИ ТА
ГРОМАДСЬКЕ ЗДОРОВ'Я**

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**ETHNIC, ETHNO-AGE AND ETHNO-GENDER-AGE
TYPOLOGICAL ASPECTS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT
SIGNIFICANCE BY LITERARY AND OWN DATA**

Ethnic typological aspect found its description in the Iranian scientists works on hepato-renal, pulmonary-renal and cardio-renal syndromes as well as their data concerning to one kidney physiological compensatory hypertrophy after occurring the problems or removal it its counterpart due to big metabolic solute load, renotropic factors action such as renotropin, hormones, growth factors for example insulin-like growth factor I, vascular endothelial growth factor with developing the kidney cells enforced sensitivity to growth promoting factors [1]. This aspect was also met in the Jordanian investigators' research concerning to intra-operative complications at lumber spine degenerative disc disease [2; 3].

Iranian nephrologists used Doppler ultrasonographical asymmetry between right and left kidneys in the 25-31-yearred patients with emphasizing about limit varieties between these organs from both sides and while describing the ethno-age typological aspect [4]. Ethno-age typological aspect was also described in the Jordanian scientists' publication on MRI possibilities at spine pathologies, tumors in part, in the adults [5], ischemic stroke [6; 7].

Pregnancy can be characterized by specific pathology from sexual organs side as well as non-specific pathology from any body system and organ because it defines stress, new condition for mother. That is why pregnancy normal course and concomitant diseases and syndromes are paid attention in various countries while defining the ethno-gender-age typological aspect. Pregnancy lasts a definite period in the females that is why it describes not only ethno-gender but ethno-gender-age typological aspect. Iranian obstetricians-gynecologists are among the scientists whose researches are multiple: particularly on association between IL-19 gene (-513T/C(rs1028181)) polymorphism correlation in the pregnant sick in such a gestosis as preeclampsia (this polymorphism was found to be this disease predictor during pregnancy) [8].

Very big research block describing ethno-gender-age typological aspect relates to abortions ethiology, pathogenesis, prevention, in part the one of Iranian scientists the main result of which is as follows as: the spontaneous abortion risk in women with blood group A was found to be higher comparatively to the ones with other ABO groups [9].

Kidneys were found to influence greatly on multiple sclerosis start and progression in Iranian young adults because central nervous system and kidneys possess functional similarity and significant hormonal and non-hormonal relationship that can be applied as potential therapeutic approach in multiple sclerosis future therapy [10].

Ethno-gender-age typological aspect was described in the researches on MRI using in normal intervertebral discs imaging in men and women of a definite age with assessing the changes in midpoint lumbar disc heights in an asymptomatic Jordanian sample with further gender-age comparison [11; 12], posterior cervical decompressive laminectomy and lateral mass screw fixation [13; 14], osteoporosis in Jordanian women taking into account age and risk factors [15], vitamin D receptor polymorphism effect on bone mineral density in the Jordanian perimenopausal women with further vertebral fractures occurrence at its decrease with comparison with the similar American women [16], about multiple sclerosis in 6-50-year-old males and females at Jordan University Hospital [17], ulnar neuropathy in the both-gendered 14-68-year-old patients with found disease predominance in men [18], diabetic neuropathy in the 23-75-year-old men and women with predominance in women at the same hospital [19], carpal tunnel syndrome in the 19-80-year-old men and women [20], the 37,6-year-old men and women life quality at epilepsy at the same hospital [21].

As for our results we can mention that Egyptian students from Ukrainian medical stomatological academy dental faculty demonstrated very little time necessary for conditional eyeblink reflex development – only 2-3 repeatings of conditional (board demonstrating) and unconditional (air flow to the eye angle) stimuli.

Jordanian guys on one hand had very rapid conditional reflexes development, on the other hand – rather slow; the guys from Uzbekistan and Morocco – very rapid; girls from Morocco and Uzbekistan – very rapid.

Thus, there exist ethnic and ethno-gender varieties on blinking reflex development in the foreign students from different countries.

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