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PAIN THRESHOLD AND TACTILE SENSITIVITY IN THE FOREIGN STUDENTS BY OWN RESEARCH DATA AS WELL AS SPINE FUNCTIONING ASSESSMENT IN THEORETICAL AND APPLIED ASPECTS BY LITERARY DATA

Spine problems represent important area of study in many countries: mobile spine osseous sarcoma [1]; the relationship between lifestyle, socioeconomic status and life quality in the patients with lumbar spine decompression surgery [2] in Iran; new investigative methods [3] in Ghana; thoracolumbar spine giant chordoma case in the 43-year-old woman in Lima (Peru) [4]; spine trauma management in COVID-19 in Iran [5]; the structural relationship between spine-related behavior among Iranian pupils and the constructs of social cognitive theory with structural equation modeling analysis making [6]; investigative method (spine magnetic resonance) applying, relationship between lumbopelvic motor control deficiency and non-specific chronic pain in Iranian patients taking into account superior-inferior asymmetry (at low back pain) [7; 8]; separate works concerning to treatment methods in the adult in Iran, for instance [9] represent the researches examples on spine functioning taking typological aspects (ethnic, ethno-age, ethno-gender-age) and asymmetry into consideration. Muscular dystrophy multiple mechanisms were and are studied in various countries for example in Morocco [10], spine mechanisms are not denied also.

Researches on spine physiology are met more seldom than the ones on pathology. In part, there is a work of Tehranian specialists from Sport Sciences Research Institute performed in 30 male students (ethno-gender-age typological aspect plus anterior-posterior asymmetry) the results of which testify that the students possessing forward head posture performed weaker in dynamic postural stability than the normal ones and as a result forward head posture was considered to be one factor disturbing dynamic postural stability [11]. Another research, on somato-sensory system assessment in blind male athletes comparatively to non-athletes and sighted non-athletes demonstrated following: in situations where somato-sensory data are predominant, the postural control of Goalball's athletes was better than the one in blind non-athletes and even in the sighted non-athletes; thus, Goalball sport activities were effective in improving the somatosensory and postural control [12].

We have performed our investigations in the students of all courses both of medical and dental faculties from Iran (54), Iraq (18), Morocco (18), Egypt (18) and Sudan (18). We took into account only dominant extremity of the examined without dominant finger, leg, eye, probe with applauding and Napoleon's pose taking into consideration. The examined experimental group

comprised 80 left-handers and 46 right-handers. We did not take into account unreal and hidden sinisters and took only real dexters (who have both parents right-handed) and real sinisters (whose mothers and fathers were left-handers).

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 did and this difference was valuable in the biggest extent in the Iranians. Also the left-handers had less pain threshold on their face left halves while the dexters – on the right ones. This difference was maximally valuable in the students from Iraq.

We assessed tactile sensitivity in the Indian students from India various areas. The students from the country east performed the probe “acute-dull” with the difficulties, much better with their left hands while the students from the west performed also with difficulties, only a bit, insignificantly, better with their left hands. The Indian medical 2nd-year students from the country north in 50% of probes “acute-dull” analyzed the stimulus character correctly while touching to their right hands and 0% to their left hands.

We do hope that given data can help in stress assessment in the students from various countries (because pain can be considered as a stress marker), in their better adaptation to new life conditions, new mental and physical regimens.

Also the results received demonstrated varieties in superficial sensitivity (in part, the noceceptive one) in the Indian students with right-left asymmetry taking into consideration.

Our experimental results widen the theoretical data about foreign students physiological peculiarities dependently on country, its part, interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile and right-left asymmetry (of upper extremities and face).

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