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## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

**науково-практичної інтернет-конференції  
з міжнародною участю**

**СУЧАСНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ВИВЧЕННЯ  
МЕДИКО-ЕКОЛОГІЧНИХ АСПЕКТІВ ЗДОРОВ'Я ЛЮДИНИ**



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words for choosing the correct answer. That is, the tests of this level are aimed at consolidating the studied material.

Thus, the versatility of Google Classroom tools makes it possible to use them during practical classes in the classroom and remotely.

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### **DERMATOGLYPHIC FEATURES OF THE FINGERS OF MEN PROMINENT TO DRUG CRIMES**

It is indisputable that the phenotypic and psychotypic characteristics of a person are a manifestation of his genotype. The presence of such a connection allows scientists to predict the manifestation of certain signs, including diseases or behavioral features, based on available phenotypic data. One of the manifestations of the phenotype, which is strictly individual, unchanged throughout a person's life, is easily amenable to study and systematization, is the dermatoglyphic status of a person.

The isolation of a separate branch of dermatoglyphics - psychodermatoglyphics was the result of numerous works devoted to the search for a connection between the peculiarity of the skin pattern and the mental sphere of a person's life. This field is used for professional profile selection of employees, students, detection of predisposition to mental illnesses, creation of a psychological portrait for the needs of investigative bodies.

The object of the study was the peculiarities of the dermatoglyphic parameters of the distal, middle and proximal phalanges of the fingers obtained from 60 men aged from 18 to 59 years, who were convicted of drug crimes and 60 people of the control group.

During the study, it was established that radial loops (52.31%) and curls (29.23%) are most common on the fingers of the left hand, complex patterns (8.08%), arcs (6.92%) and ulnar loops are less common (3.46 %), on the fingers of the right hand curls (44.23 %) and radial loops (39.62 %) are most often found, arcs (5.77 %), ulnar loops (5.38 %) and complex patterns are less common (5.00%), at the level of a statistical trend ( $p < 0.10$ ), the pattern on the right and left hands differs according to the indicator of the total frequency of radial loops on the fingers of both hands - 52.31% versus 39.62% ( $\varphi = 1, 30; p < 0.10$ ) and curls W – 29.23% versus 44.23% ( $\varphi = 1.59; p < 0.10$ ). A comparative analysis of the total ridge counts for the fingers of the left and right hands of drug criminals and men of the control

group showed that the variances of this variable in the groups are equal, and since the p-level of the Student's test for the values of these indicators is significantly less than 0.05, the mean values of the total ridge counts of counts on the fingers of the right hand of drug criminals and men of CG differ at a high level of statistical significance.

So, it was established that the dermatoglyph parameters of the distal middle and proximal phalanges of the fingers of men prone to drug crimes differ from the dermatoglyphs of men of the control group according to the indicators of the total frequency of radial loops on the fingers of both hands - 52.31% versus 39.62% ( $\varphi = 1.30$ ;  $p < 0.10$ ) and curls W – 29.23% versus 44.23% ( $\varphi = 1.59$ ;  $p < 0.10$ ).

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