

Following infection, a manipulative parasite could change the temporal consistency of its host's behavioural responses, change the slope of a host reaction norm, decouple two or more host behavioural traits and/or change the way in which they correlate with each other.

The goal of this review is to provide examples of parasite-mediated changes in host behavior and to illustrate the mechanisms of behavioral manipulation.

TYPES OF DENTAL PROSTHETICS

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Prosthodontics, also known as dental prosthetics is an area of dentistry that deals with missing or deficient teeth. We improve the function and the aesthetic appearance of your teeth, as well as your quality of life. By saying that we don't mean just your beauty but also your health.

We divide Prosthetics on: fixed prosthetics (crowns, bridges), mobile prosthetics (complete or total prosthetics, partial denture, implant prosthetics)

Fixed Prosthetics

Crowns

A crown is a "tooth-shaped cap" placed over a natural tooth. Crowns replace previously damaged or decayed teeth. A tooth is being filed down to make a room for the crown. We offer you the top quality crowns which are both, functional and beautiful.

When crowns are placed on your teeth, we form them to look natural.

Dental centers offer three different types of crowns: ceramic crown fused on metal, ceramic crown fused on titan, ceramic crown fused on circon.

Mobile prosthetics

Dentures

When patient is missing a lot of teeth one of the simplest solutions for him would be teeth prosthetics. Today, with teeth prosthetics is possible to achieve functionality and beautiful look. There are many types of mobile prosthetics including partial dentures and full dentures. Partial dentures are used when a patient is missing only a few teeth and they are placed between existing natural teeth.

Complete dentures

Complete dentures are used when all the teeth are missing. They are recommended as an alternative economical solution for remediation of jaw with no teeth when implants are not a possible option. The base is made from acrylic, and teeth can be ceramic or acrylic. While patient is waiting for his complete denture he will get a temporary one.

METAPHORS IN MEDICAL DISCOURSE

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Полтавська загальноосвітня школа I-III ступенів №5

Medical communication has become a cornerstone of our society. Medical discourse not only reflects how medical professionals communicate with each other, but it is also the link between the medical profession and the public, including lay persons – patients, their relatives.

The main purpose of our research is to present the in-depth analysis of metaphors as stylistic devices circulating in the articles published in medical journals and related internet resources. We applied the methods of observation, description, the methods of comparative and semantic analyses.

Lakoff and Johnson distributed metaphors into the following groups: structural, orientational and ontological. Structural metaphors are represented by cases where one concept is metaphorically structured in terms of another. These toxins are some of the most powerful known to science. They attack the nervous system and cause paralysis. Orientational metaphors organize a whole system of concepts with respect to one another. He came down with the flue. An ontological metaphor is a metaphor in which an abstraction is represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or person. Cancer finally caught up with him.

The analyzed texts reveal productive functioning metaphorical concept disease is a war, which in turn falls into a number of derivative conceptual metaphors. The cancerous cells can invade and destroy surrounding healthy tissues. In our research we are focusing on metaphors that are instances of metaphorical models the disease is an enemy and treating a disease is fighting a war. Diphtheria attacks the respiratory tract.

We singled out and classified metaphors according to a number of principles: the pragmatic effect produced upon the addressee (dead, original), the degree of their stylistic potential (nominational, cognitive, imaginative), the structure of metaphors (simple, prolonged). Thus, the most numerous metaphors are: simple (97%), nominational (17%) and cognitive (83%).

From the examples we can conclude that using appropriate metaphors appeals directly to both mind and senses of readers, helping to comprehend what is being communicated to them. Metaphor is not only highly used literary device, it is such a vital part of language and communication.

FROM ANCIENT TO MODERN DAY: HOW HAS ORTHODONTICS EVOLVED THROUGHOUT HISTORY?

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The topicality of the theme consists of the fact that improper positioning of the teeth or insufficient development of the jaws inevitably lead to abnormal malocclusion. Occlusion is the interaction between the teeth as a result of the closure of both jaws.

The causes of malocclusions are genetic predisposition, chronic diseases of the nose and throat, which have children at the age of 3 – 6 years old, children's bad habits of sucking foreign objects and glossoculus. The aim of the thesis is to explore the history of abnormal malocclusion, the reasons for their development and methods for the treatment and elimination of anomalies in ancient and modern times. The founder of the bite was a French physician Pierre Fauchard, who offered a lot of correction methods of malocclusion without removing the abnormal teeth, with metal plates. Orthodontic devices are wide and flat, equipped with holes for the strengthening of the mouth, metal strips, providing pressure on teeth that are arranged abnormally. The term "orthodontics" was proposed by the French scientist Le Foulon in 1839. Nowadays there are a lot of modern methods of correction of malocclusion. The fashion beautiful smile will live forever. It is a fact. And if nature has not given man impeccably straight dentition, modern dentistry can correct this defect, and imperceptibly. Braces are the devices that are used in the treatment of malocclusion. The method of treatment with sprint is very effective tool in dealing with malocclusion. To draw the conclusion, one can say about the term of orthodontic treatment and result of correction malocclusion. Despite of the chosen method, orthodontic treatment is always a very long process. Also, after any necessary orthodontic treatment there must be a period of retention to keep the teeth in the resulting position to complete the process of restructuring in bone and teeth stronger in the new position.

PRESSING QUESTIONS OF CHILD`S AND ADULT ALLERGOLOGY: FROM CHILDREN TO ADULTS

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The topicality of the research is the prevalence of allergic diseases in people of different age groups.

The scientific novelty of this research deals with a new method for effective prevention and treatment of allergic diseases, manufacturing a wide range of allergens, diagnosis and allergen immunotherapy.

The purpose of this research is to investigate the statistical and clinical data on patients with allergic diseases and identify means to address them.

Nowadays allergy is found about in 20 – 25 % of children and adolescents and 15 – 20 % of adults. The most famous of allergic diseases — bronchial asthma — occurs in 3 – 9 % of the population of various countries, entails large economic loss, leads to disability and mortality. The methods of examination of patients with allergies traditionally involve the collection of allergological anamnesis, performing skin scraping and laboratory tests with allergens, which can be related to specific methods of diagnosis. Today methods for the treatment of allergic diseases in Ukraine are improved, new direction — aeropalynology — the science of plant pollen continues to develop, test - systems for timely diagnostics of disease are invented.

During the study, it was revealed that the most frequent allergic disease affected children than adults. The reason for this is the large number of allergens in the environment.

So, millions of people suffer from allergic diseases. The best method of treatment is complete cessation of contact with the identified allergen, but the last word of science in allergy has not yet been said. Currently, there are a lot of advances in the treatment of many allergic diseases, and it allows us to be optimistic for the future.