

# DETERMINING THE INTERHEMISPHERICAL ASYMMETRY PROFILE AS WELL AS THE AIZENK'S QUESTIONNAIRE INDEXES IN THE UMSA UKRAINIAN AND

## IRANIAN STUDENTS

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There exist the data according to which there is a connection between the dominant extremity, temperament type and intro-extraversion among UMSA Ukrainian students (E.V.Tkachenko, N.M.Fazeli, A.Mahmmoudi, 2009). Also the present work actuality is underlined by the students exchange, Bolon educational system presence, sinisters and ambidexters big percentage (I.B.Perelle, 1994), sinistrality as a predictor of one or other pathological processes development (Y.Cicek, V.Canakci, M.Ozgoz, 2004) as well as few amount of literature on ethnopsychology and ethnophysiology.

The work aim was determining the interhemispherical asymmetry profile as well as the Aizenk's questionnaire indexes in the UMSA Ukrainian and Iranian students. The investigation object was 25 Ukrainian and 25 Iranian students, 19-21 years by age, guys and girls. We used the common-known methodics of interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile assessment (dominant arm, finger, eye, Napoleon's pose, probe with applauding) (A.P.Лурия, 1975). Also we used Aizenk's questionnaire for the students' temperament and extra-introversion assessment (A.B.Батаршев, 2006).

We've received following results. Dexters were dominant among the Ukrainian students, sinisters – among the Iranians while ambidexes were found only in the population of students from Iran. Unreal sinisters were present among the Ukrainian students and hidden ones – among the students from Iran. Temperaments types distribution showed choleric dominance at sanguinics minimal number among the Ukrainian students and choleric dominance (even in the bigger extent) at phlegmatics minimal amount among Iranian students. Melancholics and sanguinics number was practically at the same level among the students from both countries while phlegmatics amount was more among the Ukrainians. Extraverts were more in amount among the Iranians while extraverts and intraverts number was practically the same among the Ukrainian students.

## TUBERCULOSIS TODAY

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Кафедра іноземних мов з латинською мовою та медичною термінологією  
ВДНЗУ «Українська медична стоматологічна академія», м. Полтава

One of the most actual problems today is tuberculosis. With increasing numbers of immunocompromised individuals with AIDS, and homeless people without medical care, tuberculosis is seen more frequently today. Tuberculosis (TB) is a bacterial disease that mainly affects the lungs. It is caused by the bacteria *Mycobacteria tuberculosis* and is spread through airborne droplets from an infected person.

If your doctor suspects TB, treatment may begin before all lab tests return. This may include more than one anti-TB drug. Emergency treatment may be necessary if, for example, you are coughing up blood. bacteria – longer for multidrug-resistant TB. If you have TB, you will need to TB bacteria die very slowly. It takes 6 months to a year for the medicine to destroy all of the TB take several different drugs. You will be tested first for drug resistance to determine the most effective combination of drugs to prevent the bacteria from becoming resistant to the drugs. The most common drugs used to fight TB are: Isoniazid (INH), Rifampin, Pyrazinamide, Ethambutol, Streptomycin.

Object: inform people about the dangers of tuberculosis, and precautions that should be taken to avoid being tainted by this fatal disease.

TB is difficult to treat so prevention is important. Prevention of TB begins with rapid diagnosis and treatment to avoid spread to noninfected persons. The most important way to keep TB from spreading is for infected people to take their medications exactly as prescribed. If you do not take all of your medications, you run the risk of developing multidrug-resistant TB, which you can then spread to others. Drug-resistant TB is a major health problem in the U.S. and around the world. If you have TB, keeping all of your clinic appointments is essential so that your doctor can check for side effects from the drugs and evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment. If you are sick