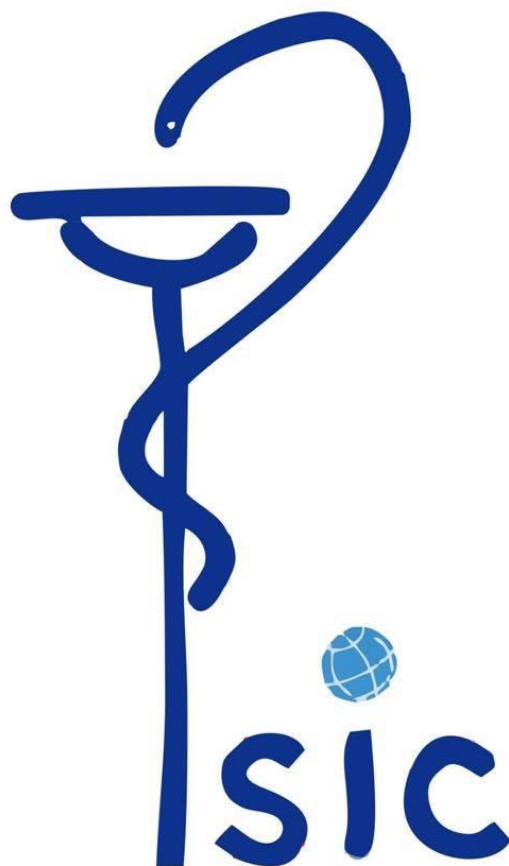




***IXth International Interdisciplinary
Scientific Conference of Young
Scientists and medical students
«Actual problems of clinical and
theoretical medicine»***

(International Scientific Interdisciplinary Conference – ISIC)

Kharkiv National Medical University - 2016



***Abstract Book Of 19th International
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***«Actual Problems Of Clinical And
Theoretical Medicine»***



BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES





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RECs the head and at 78.3% - members of RECs were assigned by the healthcare institutions administration where the RECs are functioning. The head appointment by the healthcare institutions administration contradicts with the national regulations. Also this could be the reason for possible conflict of interests during ethical review of the CT since on this fact shows the dependence of the RECs from the healthcare institutions administrations.

100% of RECs use national regulations in their work; 95.7% use GCP, 65.2% - declaration of Helsinki, other documents are little known and used in work. This shows not enough awareness of RECs in

international regulations for CT. 17.4% of RECs don't use their policy in work what contradicts with the regulatory requirements and could lead to decreasing of the trial subjects' protection.

26.1% of RECs have conflict of interest with the researchers and 60.9% - don't have any. But our research showed that they could have latent conflict of interest.

Conclusions. Our study showed the need of farther research on RECs' work, elimination of conflict of interest and development of tools to assess the quality and effectiveness of the RECs work to increase the trial subjects' protection.

Kolotilov A., Likha V., Kovaliov M.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MENTAL EFFICIENCY IN THE DYNAMICS OF THE EDUCATIONAL MOTIVATION DEVELOPMENT IN STUDENTS WITH THE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INNER TIME FLOW RATE

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Actuality. Nowadays, the problem of the increasing number of people, who feel informational overstrain, is topic. It is more actual for students. The mental efficiency of person is determined by many factors, the main of them are the level and the condition of the health, the dynamics of the educational motivation development, the individually – typological features of

nerves system and the psychophysiological perception of the time.

The aim of the research was to study correlations of the individual flow of the inner man time, the mental efficiency and the dynamics of the educational motivation development in adaptation conditions to the informational stress.



Materials and methods. The resource was conducted on 46 medical students, agreed to take part in the experiment. To determine the flow rate of the internal time measured the length of the individual minute and evaluated the accuracy of measuring a set time interval. The mental efficiency was evaluated by Kraepelin's test. The changes of the motivation to the cognitive activity was studied by the repertory grid technique of J. Kelly.

Results. Students have been divided on 3 groups according to the main types of individual internal passage of time: accelerated, decelerated and "balanced" (the flow rate of the internal time was the same with the flow rate of the physical time, the error does not exceed 5 seconds). Students with accelerated flow rate of the internal time (13,9% testees) have showed the highest level of the mental efficiency productivity – 89, 9% of the right answers, in the same time they have showed the high number of the mistakes – 19, 7%. In this group student have demonstrated

the most expressed emotional reaction to fails and the approach to the tests as a competition for the best result. In the dynamics of the educational motivation development extremely changed – from the highest interest to the complete apathy. The mental efficiency of students with decelerated flow rate of the internal time (22 % of the testees) was the lowest (they solved only 42,3%), but the number of mistakes was in 2,5 times lower than students from the first group. The dynamics of the educational motivation rose slowly. The amount of the "balanced" students performed work (63,9%) was 78,5% with the lowest number of mistakes (3,4%), which corresponded the highest efficiency. The dynamics of educational motivation characterized ensure sustainable growth.

Conclusions. Internal time flow rate fairly reflects qualitative and quantitative indicators of the mental efficiency and explains the personality of the educational motivation development.