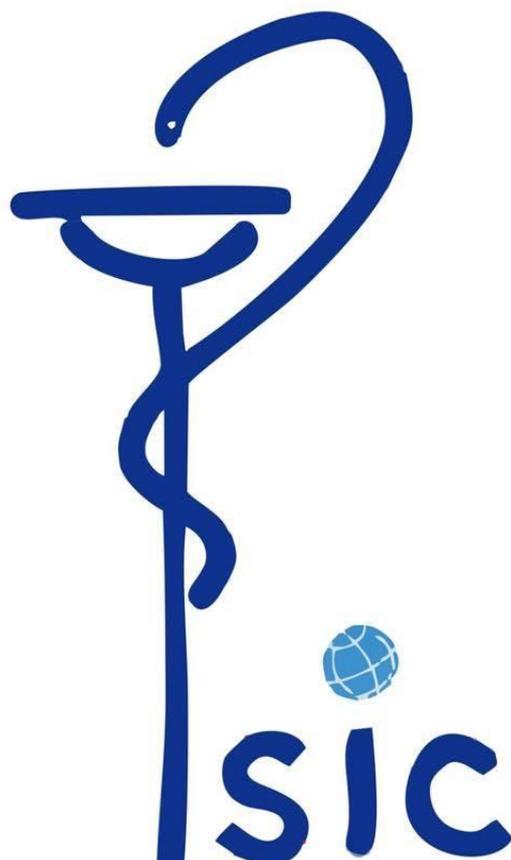




***IXth International Interdisciplinary
Scientific Conference of Young
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«Actual problems of clinical and
theoretical medicine»***

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***«Actual Problems Of Clinical And
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BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES





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dihydrochloride. Betahistine affects the cochlear blood flow and central vestibular system. It possesses strong central effect as nuclei H3-receptor antagonist of the vestibular nerve, normalises neuronal transmission in polysynaptic neurons of the vestibular nuclei in the brainstem level. "Vestibo" indirectly affects the H3-receptors, increases the amount of serotonin in the brainstem, reduces the activity of the vestibular nuclei. It promotes the elimination of violations of the vestibular and cochlear system: reduces the frequency and intensity of dizziness, reduces noise in the ears, improves hearing in the case of its reduction. Drug stimulates the H1-receptor, so there is no sedative

effect. Moreover, "Vestibo" has indirect effect on the arterioles and capillaries that are located in the inner ear, it helps to increase the vessel lumen, leading to an improvement of the blood flow. Under the influence of the drug also seen the improvement of cerebral blood flow in the carotid and vertebrobasilar systems. After oral dose betahistine is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract.

Conclusions: During the research of the drugs for treatment of children's sensorineural hearing loss we can mark positive results in the usage of "Vestibo" drug (or its analogues): children's auditory perception has improved and the noise in ears reduced greatly.

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INFLUENCE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WORK OF PROPRIOCEPTIVE SENSORY SYSTEM ON THE FORMATION OF ADAPTATION TO THE INFORMATIVE STRESSOR

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Introduction. The learning process at the Medical University during the first 3 years is associated with a significant amount of theoretical material that students should learn and be able to apply in practice. The problem arises in the integration of extero- and interoceptive sensory system that reflects on the effectiveness of the

decisions taken by the brain and increases the "price of adaptation" to the effects of informative stressor.

Objective: the purpose of the study was to examine the relationship between proprioceptive perception and the process of formation of adaptive reactions of medical students to prolonged affection of the informative stressor.



Materials and methods. In research took part the students of the 2nd course of medical university, who signed a voluntary consent to perform the research. Differential sensitivity of the proprioceptive sensory system was investigated according to protractor's indications during the student's playback of specified movements in the space. The time and precision of playback of movements were considered. The ability to adequate afferent synthesis was evaluated by the sensorimotor response SMR to the sound. The state of anxiety as a psycho-physiological property of personality was investigated using self-test of the level of personal and reactive anxiety according to the scale Spielberg-Hanina. With the help of a survey each study group was divided into three subgroups according to the degree of physical training. The calculation of Kerdo autonomic index and Hildebrant's index was made in order to clarify the level of physical training and questions of autonomic reactivity, autonomic support of activities of the body in the dynamics of adaptation to the informative stressor. The indicators of mental health and mental pace were determined by the method of Kraepelin.

Results and discussion. In the initial stage of the study three groups of students were formed according to the level of physical training: not athletes with a low level of physical training (Group 1)-17.4% of students; not athletes with an average level of physical training, which do regular exercises almost regularly (Group 2)-69.3%; the third group consisted of athletes with moderate exercise schedule - 13.3% of the students. On a scale of testing of Spielberg-Hanina most students (79.5%) with a high level of anxiety are determined in the group №3. This group also showed the maximum number of students (67.3%) with errors (11.8%) during performing tasks on proprioceptive perception. Accordingly, in this group mental operability and mental pace according to Kraepelin's method showed a low percent of the volume of executed work and an increased number of errors in its execution. Indicators SMR to the sound were quite high.

Conclusion. The proprioceptive sensory system of the students who exercise their body systematically and metered showed its effectiveness in the process of forming of adaptive reactions to the informative stressor.