PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FORMATION OF PROFESSIONALLY IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS AND QUALITIES OF PROFESSIONAL AGRARIAN LYCEUM STUDENTS

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**Introduction.** From the standpoint of modern ideas about the role of psychophysiological functions in the formation of personality, it should be noted that the prognostic evaluation of the main characteristics of the central nervous system is the physiological basis of the formal-dynamic side of the behavior of each individual.

**Aim** – dynamic observation of the state of the central nervous system of Professional Agrarian Lyceum students by the identified criteria of professionally significant psychophysiological functions.

**Material and methods.** 100 students aged 15-18 studying the agrarian specialties at the Odnorobivsky Professional Agrarian Lyceum were under supervision. The students were divided into 3 groups (1 – st, 2 - nd and 3 - rd years of studying).On the basis of a certain set of professionally significant functions of adolescents who master agricultural specialties at professional agrarian lyceums, a computer program has been worked out: « The program of professional suitability for agrarian professions " Agrotest "», aimed at assessing the main characteristics of the higher nervous activity - psychophysiological qualities and mental processes in adolescents during the learning process. The corresponding psychophysiological research was carried out, which included 3 methods: assessment of the equilibrium of the nervous system (by the method of evaluating the reaction to a moving object), determining the strength of the nervous system by the indicator of the strength of the excitation process

( Kopitova's L. method), estimating the mobility of the excitatory process with the help of chrono - reflexometric study of differentiated visual-motor reaction.

**Results.** Regarding the assessment of the equilibrium of the nervous system, the students at the end of the second year of study were the most critical one, when the number of persons with a delayed response was 58.62 ± 9.15% (p <0.05) from the total number of observed students, which objectively testifies to the domination in their inhibition process as a consequence and manifestation of significant fatigue. Some decrease in the strength of the nervous processes to 95.66 ± 8.09 cu at the end of the second year of study, indicates an increase in the inhibition process in the nervous system. With regards to the estimation of the strength of the excitation process, it substantially increased (p <0.05), making up 402.91 ± 24.17 ms at the beginning of the first year of study. At the end of the third year of study 320.10 ± 11.34 ms along with the relative stability of the frequency of undifferentiated differentiations index ( 28.97 ± 1.55% and 24.83 ± 1.46 % at the beginning and at the end of the study period, p> 0.05 ) indicates an obvious increase in the level of implementation of this professionally significant function.

**Conclusions.** The effectiveness of the existing vocational education system at the Professional Agrarian Lyceum is demonstrated by the positive evaluations of the level of implementation of professionally significant psycho-physiological functions of the central nervous system, which determine the constitutional features of the individual. A criteria of the balance of nervous processes, which improved from 35.29 ± 8.19% to 45.95 ± 8.19% (p <0.05); The strength of the nervous processes index, which remained stable during the period of training, ranged from 105.34 ± 10.13 cu - 103.73 ± 5.75 cu (p> 0.05). Indicators of mobility of the nervous system, under which latent period of visual-motor reaction improved from 402.91 ± 24.17 ms to 320.10 ± 11.34 ms (p <0.05), with relative stability of the frequency of undifferentiated differentiations index (p> 0.05).

Key words: Professional Agrarian Lyceum, "Agrotest", professionally significant psychophysiological functions.