

РЕДАКЦІЙНА КОЛЕГІЯ

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all branches of medical science and practice and save many lives. At the same time, the modern model of evidence-based medicine is not perfect and, like any complicated system, has a large number of problems that are much more delicate complex than in "archaic" pre-evidence era.

ALICE A. BAILY ABOUT RACIAL AND NATIONAL DISEASES

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The mankind faced with a big number of diseases in different historical epochs. There were many attempts to understand and explain the main causes of morbidity. Representatives of philosophical and medical schools analyzed this phenomenon using own approaches. In majority of cases they mentioned about the same points, such as orientation of humanity on the development of preventive medicine and compensation of conditions, caused by the former misuse of nature. From their point of view it was necessary to improve the environment.

Alice A. Bailey in her works focused on the roots of the problem of morbidity.

- 1. The soil of the planet, in her opinion, is the main cause of diseases and infection. The burial customs of many nations by putting human remains into the soil grave affected its saturation by microbes. So, in the lower levels there are pathogens of old known and unknown illnesses, which still could be dangerous. Damp and dark are the best conditions for the support of vital activity of those substances. Situation could be changed by the cremation of the dead.
- 2. Psychological circumstances of a race or a nation can tend to the sickness and influence on the decreasing of their resistance to certain diseases and can cause the easier absorption of infections.
- 3. Living conditions in many countries also damage human health. Dark and crowded flats, malnutrition (or overeating), substandard food, bad habits and a big variety of occupational diseases make the contribution to the general sickness of the whole mankind.

National physical diseases can be differentiated because of domination activity of a certain people. Health problems of the population of agricultural areas differ a lot from the high-industrial ones. Physical predisposition of a sailor to an ailment, as not the same as it is a big city employee's. Some of illnesses are local, the others seem to be global according to their after-effects, some of diseases gradually die off, but new ones appear. There are ailments, which accompany mankind permanently, but the other have a cyclic character. There are endemic and epidemic ones.

Climatic conditions cause specific cases and locally spread. Cancer, tuberculosis, syphilis, meningitis, pneumonia, scrofula and cardiovascular diseases are widely spread all over the world. Contemporary medicine tries to find the ways of effective treatment. Researchers develop microbiology and physiologists are searching for methods of resistance. Sanitary, compulsory vaccination, regular checkups, quality requirements to food production, judicial requisitions, and perfection of living conditions all the approaches are used in this way. In spite of that the necessity in hospitals is increasing as well as the level of mortality.

There is an idea of combination the activity of psychologists and medical professionals with the providing of spiritual knowledge and right thinking into human everyday practice and life. In the hospitals should work specialists, who can help patients to recover physically, mentally and spiritually.

Orthodox medicine slowly accepts new techniques and methods. Sometimes it is happening too slowly, but it is necessary, because all new kinds of diagnostics and treatment have to be comprehensively and statistically proved before they become the educational subject of medical universities. Nowadays "Evidence-based Medicine" is an elective course for medical students.

In the case of injury or accident, when the victim looses blood methods of orthodox medicine will work perfectly. Physicians have no right to make any experiments with their patients. Orthodox medicine now is more open for cooperation with different mental cults, but the best way is the middle one.