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STUDYING THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE STUDENT'S BODY DEPENDING ON THE FORM OF STUDY

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The human brain is very demanding for the amount of energy required. Especially during mental activity, such as solving difficult tasks or periods of examinations. At the same time, other systems of our organism suffer from this, which manifests itself in changing their functioning. It is in this situation that students are in the course of all learning. But, unfortunately, today there is not enough information on the functional status of students, depending on the form of education.

The aim of the study. Studying the functional state of students depending on the form of study.

Materials and methods of research. The work was performed on the basis of Kharkiv National Medical University. The participants were students of 1-3 courses, which were divided into two groups according to the form of training: contract form and budget. According to medical records, they all belonged to 1 and 2 groups of health. The goals were realized by studying the influence of Martine's test on the functional state of the participants in a natural hygiene experiment. Further, measurements of heart rate and blood pressure before and after loading. The obtained data were analyzed and correlated with one of the types of cardiovascular reactions.

Results of the research and their discussion. Among the students of contractive form, 30.1% had a normotonic type of reaction, 40.6% hypotonic type, 29.3% hypertonic type. Among participants of the budget form of training 25.5% had normotonic type of reaction, 40.7% hypotonic type, 33.8% hypertonic type. Students in the first group on average had less success in learning, and therefore they had to have the worst indicators of the functional state of the organism, due to the greater influence of the risk factors on their health. But the results show, that their functional status was almost identical to the status of participants in the second group.



Conclusions. The functional state of the student's body is almost independent of the form of learning, which is explained by less success in contracting student learning, that is, the greater impact of risk factors on their health and more stressful situations for students of budgetary form.

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COMPARATIVE ANATOMY OF ARTERIAL RELATIONS OF THE HUMAN BRAINSTEM AND THE BRAIN OF SOME LABORATORY ANIMALS

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The brainstem is a part of the brain including the following structures: midbrain, pons and medulla oblongata. In its lower part it directly goes into the spinal cord. Its weight is about 2.8% of the total brain's weight. Histologically, the brain stem structure is similar to the spinal cord structure because the gray matter is also surrounded by the white one, but in contrast, the gray matter forms the nuclei in white matter as well as in the endbrain. Its physiological role is to maintain homeostasis. It also performs the leading function providing the information transmission from and to the higher parts of the brain (the ten of twelve pairs of cranial nerves leave the brain stem). In Ukraine, vascular diseases of the brain are in the second place among the causes of mortality. It determines the great medical and social importance of this problem. According to literary data, anatomical features of arteries of the brainstem are not still taken into account when using laboratory animals as experimental models in practice. The study and establishment the signs of comparative anatomy such as arterial interactions of the human brainstem and the brainstem of laboratory animals is an actual medical and biological problem. Morphological features of the arterial structure of human brainstem and brainstem of laboratory animals in the literature are not in details. It confirms the relevance of a detailed study of the peculiarities of the structure, the variability of distribution and individual variability of the arteries of the human brainstem and brainstem of laboratory animals. Anastomoses formed by the arteries of the brain provide collateral blood supply to all structures of the brain in the shape of