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Національна академія медичних наук України
Всеукраїнська громадська організація «Наукове товариство
анатомів, гістологів, ембріологів та топографоанатомів України»
Асоціація патологів України
ДЗ «Дніпропетровська медична академія МОЗ України»**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ ЧЕТВЕРТОЇ ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ
НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ
З МІЖНАРОДНОЮ УЧАСТЮ**

**«ТЕОРІЯ ТА ПРАКТИКА
СУЧАСНОЇ МОРФОЛОГІЇ»**

ЗБІРНИК НАУКОВИХ РОБІТ

4-6 листопада 2020 року

м. Дніпро, Україна

Materials and methods. The total sample of experimental animals included 120 individuals. Subsequently, 4 groups of animals were formed by blind method: control group (C group, n =30) – with the nutrition according to the standard diet; group of rats exposed to smoking without obesity modeling (group S, n=30); group of rats with experimental obesity modeling (group O, n=30); group of rats with experimental obesity modeling tobacco smoke exposure (group OS, n=30). The groups were comparable, with no statistically significant difference ($p > 0.05$).

Results. During the experiment, the body weight of rats of the group CL increased by 36.07 ± 2.29 g (14.77% weight gain), group S by 31.50 ± 0.92 g (13.33% weight gain), group O by 141.33 ± 3.18 g (54.65% of weight gain) and the group OS by 132.63 ± 0.45 g (52.51% of weight gain). The rats of the group OS had the highest weight gain respectively. The data obtained indicate that a high-calorie diet is a decisive factor in the development of obesity. The OS and S groups, in which the experimental model of passive smoking was used, as expected, showed lower rates of weight gain; similar results were obtained in a number of other studies: body weight and body mass index (BMI in kg / m²) were lower in smokers than in non-smokers.

Conclusions. According to the obtained results, the used models were effective for the study of experimental obesity, obesity in combination with smoking and smoking alone. Therefore, these models can be considered for the study of pathogenetic mechanisms of obesity and passive tobacco smoking.

ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT OF MORPHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS' TEACHERS AT ZAPORIZHZHIA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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Background. The communicative component of the pedagogical style inevitably reflects the general and pedagogical culture of the educator and his professionalism. In connection with the increasing requirements in society for the training of specialists, the need for the development of the communicative abilities of the teacher as a component of education, teaching methods and the achievement on this basis of a new quality of the results of professional education is actualized.

Objective: to identify and assess the level of communicative competence of the teaching staff of the morphological departments of ZSMU.

Methods: employee questioning and surveys.

Results: the indicators of the scales that contribute to the successful communication of teachers and are the most favorable for building interpersonal communication (social and communicative clumsiness, intolerance to uncertainty, striving for status growth, frustration intolerance) are the least expressed in percentage terms, which indicates ease of communication. The highest percentage is observed on the scale «Intolerance to Uncertainty» which was 15.0 ± 4.3 in total. The best indicators on the scale «Frustration intolerance», «Excessive striving for conformity», «Orientation on avoiding failures» indicate that the communicative activity of teachers is at a high level, they easily make direct contact with others, they are very easy to induce to talk.

Conclusion: the data obtained indicate a high level of communicative competence of the teaching staff of the morphological departments of ZSMU. Small deviations from the norm can be triggered by the transition to distance learning and the difficulties of adapting to it, especially among older teachers.

ISCHEMIC STROKE IN YOUNG WOMEN ASSOCIATED WITH ANOMALIES OF THE WILLIS CIRCLE AND ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES

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Background. Taking into account the tendency to "rejuvenate" cerebrovascular pathology, it is important to study the etiopathogenesis of ischemic stroke (IS), especially at a young age, including women of the reproductive period.

Objective. Analysis of etiopathogenetic prerequisites and risk factors for the development of acute cerebrovascular accident (ACVA) in young people and presentation of a clinical case of patient with ACVA, pathogenic type - lacunar infarction in a young woman who took combined oral contraceptives (COCs) as a contraceptive during last 1 year.

Methods. The authors analyzed the literature data and presented clinical laboratory data and the results of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) of cerebral vessels in a patient with a stroke.

Results. The authors note that the clinic of ischemic stroke was confirmed by the data of MRI and MRA studies, which revealed in the left frontal lobe among old areas of