

and the lethality – by 21,4%. Thereat we think that the surgeries executed without strict indications and stomach functions features regard can lead to the development of a great number of pathological states demanding persistent conservative therapy or reoperations.

Thus, the hemorrhage complicated gastroduodenal zone acute peptic ulcer disease patients' treatment results allow coming to the conclusion that to determine the treatment policy of such patients the application of these examination methods are obligate.

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RESEARCHING OF NERVOUS VESSEL'S SKIN REACTIONS IN YOUNG TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETES

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The process of training and competitive activities while practicing track-and-field athletics in young sportsmen is always connected with intensive muscle loadings, strenuous exercise, that cannot help reflecting on the functional status of the vegetative nervous system (VNS) as it takes part in the adaptive mechanisms of physiologic processes regulation. One of the important factors reflecting the VNS work level is the skin neurovascular apparatus state. For the estimation of the skin neurovascular apparatus the reactions emerging in response to a mechanical irritation and characterized by the appearance of differently colored lines, i.e. dermographism, are used.

The purpose of the research was to study the skin neurovascular apparatus physiological maker in young athletes during the pre-season of the yearly training program.

When investigating local dermographism (the pencil for dermatographs of V.A. Madorsky) the time of its emerging (the dermographism latent period), and also the duration and color were taken into account. The force of pressure of the dermograph on skin made 200 and 500 grams. The skin response reaction on the pressure of 200 grams was considered. The rest observations were used only for defining the adequacy of the skin reaction to the irritant force.

31 young track-and-field athletes aged from 12 to 16 (the second junior – the first senior degree) took part in the examination. Different factors of the latent period norm and dermographism duration, according to different authors' findings (V.A. Grebennikov, V.D. Vetchinkin, 1985; P.Ya. Yakobson, 1994), de-

pending, as it seems, on the difference between the research methods of this factor, served the basis for the local vascular reactions investigation in 30 apparently healthy coevals of the control group.

As the result of the carried out control studies and statistical treatment of the findings the dermographism latent period duration norm, made $5,1 \pm 0,9$ sec, and the duration of its existence from 4,5 min to 8 min have been determined. Considering the fact that it is inappropriate in practice to determine the duration of the dermographism latent period in fractions of a second we think it is possible later on in our further work to take the latent period of 4-6 sec for the norm. The dermographism latent period duration characterizes the skin neurovascular apparatus affectability. The analysis of the findings testified that in 17 (54, 8%) examined athletes a normal affectability of the skin vasomotor system was observed, in 12 (38, 9%) examined sportsmen – the skin vasomotor system affectability was lowered, and in 2 (6, 3%) – it was increased. Summing up, it is necessary to note that the lowered affectability of the skin vasomotor system in young athletes is registered considerably more often compared to the increased one. In accord with the dermographism duration the following results were obtained: in 20 (64, 5%) examined persons a normal in time dermographism (the dermographism duration of 4 min 30 sec – 8 min); in 9 (29, 1%) – an inert in time dermographism (the dermographism duration of not more than 8 min); in 2 (6, 4%) examined persons – a quickly disappearing dermographism (the dermographism duration of 1-4 min 29 sec).

Thus, when investigating the latent period and the duration of dermographism in young athletes, in more than a third of them the skin neurovascular apparatus functional status disturbance has been established.

The study of dermographic lines' coloration in young athletes and persons of the control group didn't make it possible to register a substantial difference. Practically in all the examined the lines colored from pink to red emerged at the dermograph pressure of 200 and 500 grams. That is, the color study in young track-and-field athletes hasn't given fresh information for the judgement about the skin vasomotor system functional status.

The changes on the part of the skin neurovascular apparatus in young track-and-field athletes detected by us testify to some extent to the adaptation mechanisms of physiological processes regulation, the vegetative nervous system in young sportsmen in particular.

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