

lems in the world of illusory prosperity caused by the influence of alcohol, drugs and toxic substances.

In modern conditions, in situations where a child does not meet the high requirements of the educational program and has a deviation in the psychosomatic health of its transfer to classes for teaching children with mental retardation or in the classroom teacher support, curriculum that is designed for children with deviations in intellectual development. The situation with regard to the full intellectual development of children, but in a state of mental fatigue is the most negative consequences for the process of fully achieving their potential, which may not be complete if less intellectual relevance of training programs in these categories classrooms.

On the other hand, children and teens - this is the unique sensitive period during which most easily and naturally is trained in self-monitoring and self-regulation, the strategy of constructive behavior, leading subsequently to an effective self-realization, the most complete manifestation of the intellectual and creative potential of the individual. Thus, one of the most pressing practical problems of the modern school is to create a healthy educational environment for students through the introduction of scientific and practical technologies that address adaptation abilities of children in different age periods and include activities to effectively reduce the manifestations of intellectual voltage.

The work was submitted to international scientific conference «Actual problems of science and education», Cuba, March 20-30, 2010. Came to the editorial office on 24.02.2010.

THE PLACENTA LYMPHATIC BED NON-DEVELOPMENT

Petrenko V.M.

St.-Petersburg State Medical Academy

named after I.I. Mechnikov

St.-Petersburg, Russia

The lymphatic bed (LB) is being formed by means of the embryonic veins collaterals blocking from the blood flow: the arteries with the tunica externa are being intussuscepted into the extraorganic veins together with their endothelial walls, having separated the veins' peripheral part into the lateral pockets. The veins widening in the intensively growing organs surrounding is being resulted in the veins central canals communications contraction and the interruption with their lateral pockets, in the separation from the lymphatic fissures veins with the endothelial lining. The fissures are being conjugated into the lymphatic sacchi and the trunks. The two umbilical arteries without the multiple branches are being belonged to the umbilical vein with their endothelial walls. The embryo's thick umbilical cord is slowly being grown in the length, and it is not being spiralized at all. The elastic Whar-

ton's jelly is being increased its resistance to the external pressure. The fetuses' umbilical cord is being spiralized, but the umbilical vein walls are already being included, as the tunica externa, well as the tunica media. The placenta vascular bed without LB is presented itself the particular case of the cardiovascular system development, which, in its turn, is confirmed the vessels adequacy to the serviced organs structure and the corresponding functions. Having taken into consideration the LB laying mechanics, its morphogenesis would be able to be caused the blood supply disturbance and also the embryo death in the umbilical cord, and in the placenta. The placenta embryo drainage is being organized through the intervilliferous lacunas into the uterine vessels. So, they are usually being appeared, as a result of the endometrium vessels strong deformation and the following destruction in the process of the embryo implantation.

The paper has been presented for the «Fundamental researches» International Scientific Conference, Croatia, July 25 – August 1, 2009. Came to the editorial office on 23.06.2009.

ABOUT PREVALENCE OF ALLERGIC DISEASES IN VOLGOGRAD FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS

Rebrova D.N., Bukatin M.V., Belan E.B.,

Sadchikova A.I., Bersan O.I.

Volgograd State Medical University

Volgograd, Russia

Many factors such as ecologic and genetic ones, chronic diseases, smoking etc. can influence development of allergic diseases.

The aim of our study was to determine the prevalence of allergic diseases in first-year students of four Volgograd institutions of higher education in dependence of their residence before the matriculation.

1200 students have been asked using questionnaire. There were 624/1200 (52%) residents of Volgograd (group I) and 576/1200 (48%) residents of Volgograd region (group II) among them. 37% students from group I visited allergist and allergic diseases were diagnosed in 24% of them while there were 23% and 12% in the group II, respectively. The prevalence of allergic rhinitis was 62% and 72% in group I and II, respectively. At the same time there were some differences between groups in clinical duration of the disease. So city residents mostly often have symptoms in summer (during grass pollination) but region residents mostly often have them in spring (the period of trees pollination). The second place belongs to bronchial asthma in both cases (15% and 14%, respectively). Urticaria was diagnosed in 14% students from group I while nobody from the second group gave positive answer to this question.