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PSYCHOPHYSICAL ASPECTS OF MAINTAINING THE HEALTH OF STUDENTS WITH LOW ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

Isaeva E.V.

*Magnitogorsk State University
Magnitogorsk, Russia*

Current socio-economic situation confronts domestic scientists and the public a number of challenges. One of the most pressing - the deterioration of the health of schoolchildren, as confirmed by the medical, psychological, pedagogical and sociological studies. Begun to address this problem, it must be at least two aspects. One is the initial low, significant numbers of children starting their school. Particularly at risk are students with existing mental and physical health disorders. The number of such students in Magnitogorsk, according to statistics is 18% of the total number of children of school age.

The second aspect is a guide to the most, unfortunately, the consequences for the mental and physical health of schoolchildren learning outcomes of the child in school. There is a growing range of diseases of schoolchildren, which can be regarded as occupational diseases of modern schoolboy. Institutions correctional orientation of one of the most important tasks, we can say mission, consider creating the necessary conditions for realization of the rights of students with disabilities to receive education and comprehensive treatment, adjustment and social adjustment. The result of such activities should not only maintain but also improve the quality and quantity of school health, including through the establishment of key social, psychological, speech and cognitive skills of children.

Rehabilitative institutions are ready to share their unique Expertise on maintaining the health of pupils. Thus, for the special (correctional) boarding school № 3 of the city of Magnitogorsk (head Koblova TN) 2010 is a landmark, and now according to a preliminary analysis of the innovative projects we can

speaking about positive results. For most disturbing fact of residence of students with obviously reduced adaptive potential in the regular school. The reason for this situation is often spontaneous, forced integration.

In the regular school for teaching children with low intellectual development, moving towards reducing the program requirements, the acknowledged underreporting intellectual abilities of children, thereby reducing, and often increasing the risk of psychosocial maladjustment of the child. At the same time losing sight of the constructive possibilities, consisting in the development and consolidation of healthy psychological and physiological skills.

Thus, the modern school requires methods and technologies, aimed at learning self-control, self-knowledge and self-regulation in children with impaired intellectual development, and educated both in terms of differentiated instruction, and at the various models of integration.

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THE YOUNG MEN'S BACTERIAL AND VIRUS PNEUMONIAS CLINICAL COURSE PECULIARITIES AND SPECIAL FEATURES

Lebedeva M.N., Semenenko V.V.

*Saratov Military Medical Institute
Saratov, Russia*

The community – acquired pneumonia is being left by the frequent acute infectious disease and the illness not only in the Russia, but and throughout the whole world. The lethality at the pneumonia everywhere has its tendency to the following increase. So, it has been become more difficult to be made the diagnosis of the pneumonia, because of the clinical and the laboratory «golden standard» absence at the half number of those, who has been fallen in with the illness. Thus, it has been become more difficult to be cured from the pneumonia, because of the sick people specific proportion and the specific share rise with the flora resistance to the antibiotics.

The main paper's target has been the pneumonias clinical course, the diagnostics, and the medical treatment peculiarities and the special features study and the examination, having developed against the background of the acute virus and the respiratory diseases (AVRD) epidemical attack in the spring.

Materials and methods

The pneumonias development, the diagnostics, the clinical course and the medical treatment peculiarities and the special features at the persons of the young age at the AVRD seasonal epidemical attack, having been before their illness in the organized community have already been analyzed. This analysis has been carried out at the 160 men at the age of from