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

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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

speak 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

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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

18 up to 24 years (where 20,4 years have been the average age), having accepted into the pulmonological department therapeutics clinic of the Saratov Military Medical Institute.

The sick people have been accepted with the «community – acquired pneumonia» preliminary diagnosis from the pre – admission stage, sometimes it has been very difficult for the duty doctor to make the necessary differentiation and to diversify the AVRД from the pneumonia against the AVRД background. The main reasons for the hospitalization into the pulmonological department, but not into the infectious one have been served the following criteria: the discomfort or the pains presence in the chest at the breathing, the physical data asymmetry at the chest examination, and the instrumental – laboratory characteristics.

Results and discussion

The sick people have been entering on the 2-nd – 7-th day just from the invasion disease. The non – difficult pneumonia clinical course has already been fixed it up at the 73% patients. The 12% sick people with the difficult clinical course have been lying in the resuscitation and in the intensive therapeutics department from 24 hours up to 480 hours (e.g. from 1 day up to 20 days). The double – sided inflammatory process has been at the 14% sick people.

The bacterial and the virus pneumonias clinical course analysis has been revealed the following regulations: the sick people high per cent with the hectic fever and the febrile fever (e.g. 68%), the fever large prolongation, in spite of the intensive the therapeutics. The 2 – 3 temperature rise waves have already been registered at the 1/3 sick people, and on the average, the days quantity with the temperature rise have been in 2,3 times more, than at the usual pneumonias. So, it has been succeeded in to be fixed it up the disease viral phase by the instrumental – laboratory changes at the 42 patients, having entered within the early time limits from the disease invasion. Thus, the leukocytosis has been made up in the range from 4×10^9 up to 10×10^9 ; the relating to the stab shift has been absent, the (ESR) has not been exceeded 15–20 mm/hour. The lung pattern strengthening has been registered at the digital photofluorogram. Then, the expressed inflammatory changes have been appeared in the complete blood count (CBC), the considerable fibrinogen rise, having had its maximum up to 7,7 g./l. at the bacterial stage growth. The fine and the clear infiltration has been begun to be exposed by the X – ray method. The acute respiratory compromise has been fixed it up at the 8,4% sick people, the further complications in the form of the toxic – infectious nephropathy – at the 27% ones; the myocarditis – at the both patients; the toxic hepatopathy – at the both patients.

The antibacterial therapeutics has been carried out since the first presence day in the hospital. The penicillinic series antibiotics, the III – rd and even the IV – th generations cephalosporins, the erythromycin

group antibiotics, the fluoroquinolones have already been used. The 8% sick people have been received the both antibiotics, at the same moment. The antibiotic change has been carried out – at the 6% sick people.

Thus, the early pneumonias development has been the main peculiarity and the specific feature of the spring epidemic attack of the respiratory viral infections in this year. These kinds of pneumonias have been arisen at the sick people part on the 2 – nd – 3 – rd disease day against the AVRД (e.g. influenza) clinic background. So, it is very difficult to be diagnosed the initial pneumonia under all these conditions. The duration and the fever clinical course variable surge rate have been conditioned by the disease viral constituent presence. The antibacterial therapeutics has been exceeded the common standards on the terms at the patients half.

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ASPECTS OF THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

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The end result of policy of any state is the health of the younger generation, which is an indicator of sustainable development of the state, its economic reliability and national security. In this regard, the most important social task of the state is to create conditions for the full development of children and adolescents with the use of modern innovative educational technologies. For the modern school has all the features of the intensification of educational process, makes high demands not only of their students, but also to the systems, providing the intellectual growth of children. All this together could negatively affect the health of children and the process of creative self-realization. In the absence of the school element of competition associated with the focus on high performance, children can not cope with the program, easily develop an inferiority complex that has negative consequences for subsequent personal growth of schoolchildren. These processes increase the risk of psychosomatic disorders in schoolchildren. Particularly dangerous consequences for the growing body of children in terms of development of psychosomatic deviations in health are due to periods of training related to the change of mode of training activities and level of intensity of training programs. The data in crisis periods of training is first class, stage of transition to a meaningful education and preparation for a single state exam in high school. It is in these critical times a tendency of children to get away from real-world prob-