

their branches introduce into surrounding tissues with division of organ on parts (new organs, lobes, lobules).

Epithelial tube of body growths and branches much slowly.

The work is submitted to the International Scientific Conference «Fundamental research», Jordan (Aqaba), 9-16 June 2013, came to the editorial office on 25.09.2013.

EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN CHILDREN

Samigullina N.V., Faizullina R.M.
Bashkir state medical university, Ufa

Bronchial asthma (BA) is one of the most common allergic diseases. The authors conducted a study to determine the role of the impact of environmental factors in the development of BA. We studied 148 children with a diagnosed of asthma in fact (the main group). As a control, we examined 156 healthy children with an early age recurrent episodes of bronchial obstruction. We investigated the medical documentation of the patients (outpatient cards). In the statistical analysis we used nonparametric methods. Differences in relative indicators were studied by Fisher's exact test. Among the study group of children for intermittent disease was observed in 53 (36,3%) children, mild persistent – in 46 (31,5%) children, moderate persistent – in 32 (21,9%) children, severe persistent – in 15 (10,3%) children. The duration of dispensary observation was on average 6,0 [4,0, 8,0] years. Early manifestations of allergy were observed in 137 (93,8%) children, including atopic dermatitis occurred in 128 (89,8%) children, food allergy- in 134 (92,6%), drug allergy – in 64 (43,8%) children, acute urticaria and angioedema – in 77 (53,1%) of the children, nasal congestion with no evidence of viral infection- in 76 (52,3%), contact dermatitis – in 54 (37,0%) children. Adverse environmental factors of the microenvironment are making a great contribution to the development of BA. We set significant differences between groups for the following factors: the presence of upholstered furniture and carpets in the bedroom (82,9%), keeping the books on open shelves (prolonged contact with house and library dust) (65,3% of children), the presence in the house of flowering plant (contact with pollen and fungi in soil) (86,3% of children); dampness and mold in the apartment (contact with fungi) (67,8% of children), the presence of gas stoves in the kitchen and the lack of fume cupboards (contact with nitrogen dioxide and other chemicals) (85,6% of children), living near major highways, industrial plants and other ecologically unfavorable objects (67,8% of children). In summary, we found that the studied group of children charac-

terized by intermittent course of the disease, early onset of allergic symptoms and more exposed to adverse environmental factors.

The work is submitted to the International Scientific Conference «Fundamental and applied problems of medicine and biology», UAE (Dubai), 16-23 October 2013, came to the editorial office on 05.09.2013.

AXIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF STUDYING THE HUMANITIES IN HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Sedova N.N., Tretyak S.V.
*Volgograd state medical university, Volgograd,
e-mail: s.tretyak74@yandex.ru*

The enormous progress made by medicine in recent decades requires life-long learning, permanent updating of knowledge, skills, and improving of personal qualities of a medical specialist. It is obvious, that a specialist possessing high intellectual and cultural potential and characterized by greater professional mobility easily adapts to the changing socio-economic conditions and to new achievements in his field of science. First-year students of medical schools are people with a shaped personality, and still not enough educated people, sometimes lacking willingness to consider complex phenomena of social and professional reality. Willingness of a future doctor for a holistic perception of the realities of professional work, mastering the experience of world culture, dialogical thinking as an integral part of the professional and personal culture, interdisciplinary synthesis of knowledge – these and many other factors suggest changing traditional approaches to medical education worldwide.

As a universal process, the humanization of medical education should be implemented in all components of education: in educational content, forms and methods of the educational process, requirements to the level of training. These are the conditions for establishing the priority of human values, for the development of creative capabilities of faculty members and students, whose joint activity is aimed at providing truly humane, competent deontological attitude to the patient. The researchers of the higher education humanization process note that it is very difficult to develop a universal recipe for the optimal combination of general scientific and humanitarian components of professional education. The key prerequisite here is to create a flexible system focused primarily on saturation of scientific and special disciplines with humanitarian content.

One of the promising models of educational process implementing humanitarian components into specialized medical subjects was developed and tested in the educational process at the Volgograd state medical university. The model involves creation of pedagogical environment (so-called