

«pedagogical situations»), stimulating the development of required features (skills, experience). It comprises three stages:

1) situations of cognitive level – formation of students' perceptions of interdisciplinary links of the humanitarian component of education through demonstration of its relevance as a means of initiation to the professional, social, cultural, moral and other kinds of experience;

2) situations of professionally-oriented communicative interaction – the formation and development of the communicative level of professional competence and appreciation of the value of the partner as the carrier of a special system of philosophy, values, cognitive, personal experiences. These situations provide understanding of the multiplicity of beliefs, attitudes, fostering respect for the opinion of others, the development of ethical standards of debate and opposing.

3) situation of axiological problems solving. The sources of the problems are:

– the contradiction between the leading role of the methods of natural sciences (in medical training) and vast range of humanitarian issues, which can not be solved by these methods. These contradictions are modeled by a faculty member in problem situations that demonstrate the insufficiency of methods of natural sciences in addressing the humanitarian problems;

– the contradiction between the universal human values (altruism, loyalty and civilian professional duty, decency, morality, etc.) and the desire to achieve prosperity and social acceptance by any means. These situations are quite common in our lives when we observe the use of public office resources for private gain, the enrichment of the population by means of deception and deliberate advertising of useless, if not dangerous, medicines and procedures. There are worldwide known facts when new technologies were developed, the negative effects of which were not studied thoroughly and over a long-time period.

For the analysis of such contradictions, students evaluate the leading motives guiding the actions of certain people, form their own personal attitude and consider different humanitarian aspects of the problem. The presented model contributes to enhancement of interdisciplinary links of Humanities, forming a complete picture of humanitarian medical issues and willingness to be guided by universal values and ideals while addressing these issues. The outcomes of the model implementation into the teaching process demonstrated a significant professional axiological potential of the Humanities for the professional and personal development of a medical specialist.

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PSYCHOMOTOR DEVELOPMENT OF INFANTS BORN WITH INTRAUTERINE GROWTH RETARDATION

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The birth of infants with intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR) is an outcome of unfavourable circumstances in prenatal period, and may be the cause of pathological conditions at an early age, which considerably effects on all body functions including psychomotor development. Considering that the performance of psychomotor development is a reflection of the level of biological growth of the infant in the first months and years of life determines the quality of his life in later periods of growth, the relevance of the study of this problem is undeniable.

The aim of the study:

To study the psychomotor development and the formation of physical activity for children with intrauterine growth retardation during the first three years of life.

Materials and Methods: The study of NPD low-birth weight infants with IUGR was estimated with L.V. Druzhinina, I.D. Dubinin method for the first three years of life. It was formed two groups of infants;

I-group of infants included 41 term infants with IUGR born at term of 38–40 weeks' gestation, weighing less than 2500,0 g and body length of 47,0 cm or less; II-control group comprised 37 infants weighing 2800,0 grams or more, with a body length of 48,0 cm or more, born at 38–40 weeks' gestation.

Results: Evaluation of neuropsychic development (NPD) in infants with IUGR was conducted in the first three years of life. The analysis showed that the most pronounced deviations in NPD took place during the first year of postnatal development: with IUGR in 13 infants (31,7)%, and in control group – in 2 (5,4%). In small babies, backlog was primarily in motor and speech development. Quantity of overall motion in babies with IUGR was less in 10 (24,3%) cases, which was significantly ($P < 0,05$) different from the control group 3 (6%). Significant differences were obtained in infants when studied mental development of infants with IUGR.

Thus, to the end of first year of life in this category of infants backlog in speech development was observed in 7 (17%), whereas in control group it was only in 1 (2,4%) child.

In the second year of life NPD retardation in infants with IUGR was in 9 (21,9%) infants and in control group, only in 2 (4,8%). In the third year of life in 4 (9,7%) infants in control group of infants with such problems were not recorded, respectively. The formation of adequate behavioral skills was

observed in the first and second year of life in infants with IUGR.

But at the same time, when studied NPD of infants with IUGR 16 (39%) who began attending infant schools at the age of 2, in 4 (25%) children determined inhibition in the acquisition of new skills of speech and motor functions. From which it was concluded that such a regression may have been related to the difficulties of adapting to a new social environment, which can be considered as a failure to provide an adequate response of immature structures of central nervous system.

Thus, from the above it can be concluded that:

1. Inhibition in NPD in hypotrophic babies most pronounced in the first year of life.
2. In infants with IUGR in 2 and 3 year of life are revealed backlog in motor and speech development.
3. Low birth-weight babies require much attention and individual approach, for the first three years of life, not only to maintain their physical health, but also to create favourable circumstances for their full-grown mental and physical development.

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**CREATION OF INNOVATIONAL
PRODUCTION ON THE BASIS
OF SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT
OF THE COMPOUNDING AND MODERN
TECHNOLOGIES**

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With the purpose of creation of innovational production family Parmeliaceae (Parmeliaceae) which is one of conducting families of the Bottom Volga region, including 16 kinds of lichens is investigated. By scientists of the Astrakhan state university at support «the State Fund of assistance to development of small forms of the enterprises in scientific and technical sphere of Moscow» it is received two kinds of new production: fitotea «Parmelin» and «Immunodelirujushchie sugar candies» with use of lichen *Parmelia wandering* (*Xanthoparmelia camtschadalis*) which is brought in the official pharmacopoeia of the Russian Federation as a herb. At research methods were used: definition of non-polluting routes, creation of modelling sites territories of gathering of raw material, studying of criteria of parameters of a condition of lichens as indicators, calculation of bioresources, biochemical researches.

For creation of innovational production gathering the lichens growing in the Bottom Volga region is carried out. At studying lichenoflora have paid attention to family Parmeliaceae (*Parmeliaceae*) which is one of conducting families of the Bottom Volga region.

In use of lichens in national medicine it is possible to plan a number of stages, since an extreme antiquity. They were used for the medical purpose by ancient Egyptians 200 years prior to AD. In XVIII c. and in first half XIX c. lichens are used in medicine on more scientific basis, then even bring in official pharmacopoeias of the different countries. According to the literary data gathering of lichens were carried out by V.P. Savichev in Leningrad region for development and creation of antitubercular preparation «Binan» [11, 12].

In 1940–1950 years in Shvetsary, Finland, USA, Japan, Spain, Italy and in Soviet Union – were studied antimicrobial properties of lichens.

In 1952 by German scientists was received antibiotic preparation from lichens – «Evozin-2», or parmicin which apply to treatment of the open form of a tuberculosis easy the person. In 1954 the Spanish scientists have received the new medical preparation consisting of lichens – usnimicin for treatment of skin diseases [5].

In Russia in a department of Laboratory lichenologiiya of and of a briologiiya Botanical institute V.L. Komarova of the Russian Academy of Science carries out biochemical researches of lichens, practical recommendations and techniques of reception usninovy acids and specific substances are given. The St.-Petersburg state chemical and pharmaceutical academy has created preparation «Islacet» for preventive maintenance and treatments of a tuberculosis in conditions of Far North. The Novosibirsk institute of organic chemistry of N.N. Vorozhtsov of the Russian Academy of Science (NIOCH-RAS) – created a way of receiving usninovy acid.

Materials and methods of researches. Special researches of lichens of family Parmeliaceae were carried out within the framework of research developmental works (FRDW) on revealing places of growth. Gathering and initial processing of a material in field conditions carried out on traditional in lichenologiiya to a technique in which basis the anatomo-morphological method and application of reactants lays [9].

With the purpose of definition of non-polluting routes of the Bottom Volga region areas of growth of lichens of family *Parmeliaceae* were investigated;

- the buffer zone – soils (the bulk of population of lichens of family Parmeliaceae grows on alluvial cespitose saturated, alluvial meadow saturated, alluvial cespitose and carbonate, brown semidesertic soils) [10] is studied;

- cartographical modeling of studied sites of growth of lichens of Parmeliaceae family with the indication of the area of a covering and with entering of data is carried out to information system – the Database (Db) for further zoning (allocation of zones for environmentally friendly territories for collecting raw materials) [1, 2, 7];

For definition of natural stocks of family Parmeliaceae have made calculation of bioresources by standard geobotanical techniques.