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THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION ON THE THYROID GLAND

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Relevance: In the XXI century every modern man can hardly do without a variety of gadgets: phones, tablets, iPods and other devices. But absolutely nobody thinks about the dangers of these innovative technologies. Because today, with the advent of many artificial sources of electromagnetic radiation (EMR), man exists in a dense field of resonant wave impacts AMY, the tasks to install a stand-alone effect of a particular radiation mode is quite difficult to solve. It is known that the immune-endocrine system of the body responsible for maintaining homeostasis, is extremely sensitive to such influences, and functional and structural reactions to them may suggest effects at the level of Central regulatory entities.

Objective: to Study the effect of AMY on histo-functional state of the thyroid gland.

Materials and methods: in the experiment, we used 20 white rats at the age of 1-1,5 month that corresponds to the age of person 6 to 8 years. We divided the rats into two groups: experimental and control. The experimental part was carried out with a duration of 30-50 days.

Results: Rats began to lose weight: 45-60 g in radiated compared to 92-95 g in control; growth: the difference of 2-3 cm; observed the loss of the coat, mainly in the head area and adjacent areas.

Conclusion: the findings provide the possibility of developing protective measures and careful control of EMI frequencies, as alter and disrupt the natural spatial position of the molecules, cells and matrix and, therefore, have a direct destructive influence on them. The introduction of new methods of functional diagnostics is a new aspect of these studies in medicine.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE CORNER OF THE LOWER JAW

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Introduction. By researches it is established that with partial and total loss of teeth the size of a corner increases at the expense of a bone tissue. Measurements of the lower jaw and a skull were carried out for R. Martin's system which is widely accepted and recommended by R. F. Debets (1964). The obtained data were processed by method of variation statistics.

Work purpose. The purpose of our research was to specify and add already are available are given about the size of a nizhneshchelepny corner of the adult in century and sexual aspects and to consider the relations between a corner and signs of the lower jaw. When studying the lower jaw together with a skull the question and of interrelation of the lower jaw and some sizes of a brain and facial skull was raised.

Materials and methods of a research. As an object of a research served 15 male and 15 female passported skulls with the lower jaws. aged from 22 up to 86 years from a collection of department of anatomy of HNMU.

Results. The corner of a branch of the lower jaw (conditional digital designation P. for Martina - 79) at men fluctuates from 19 to 86 years from 101 ° to 144 °, at women 110 ° to 147 °. In the real research the carried-out assessment of the importance of sexual differences taking into account age groups. Differences at size were considered statistically significant more than two. Aged from 19 - 30 years when yet not finished process of growth and shapings these differences are not significant, further in all cases distinguish in the size of a corner of the lower jaw at men and women significant. as size fluctuates from 2,15 to 3,75.

Conclusions. Century changes of a corner of men and women have much in common, but the stable sizes of a corner at men and keep longer, than at women.