

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ЦЕНТР

**МАТЕРІАЛИ XI ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ
НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ
СТУДЕНТІВ АСПІРАНТІВ ТА ВИКЛАДАЧІВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО
ЦЕНТРУ КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

“TO MAKE THE WORLD SMARTER AND SAFER”

(Суми, 23 березня 2017 року)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT
LANGUAGE CENTRE

**MATERIALS OF THE ELEVENTH
ALL UKRAINIAN SCIENTIFIC PRACTICAL
STUDENTS', POSTGRADUATES' AND INSTRUCTORS'
CONFERENCE OF LANGUAGE CENTRE OF THE
FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT**

“TO MAKE THE WORLD SMARTER AND SAFER”

(Sumy, March 23, 2017)

tissues of human body, resuscitate treatment for hopelessly sick people who have been contemporarily frozen using cryonic methods.

INNOVATIONS IN MEDICINE

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Whether it's the technology that allows us to peer deep into the body or medicines that extend the lives of those with chronic diseases, it's easy to see how advances in health and medicine have touched the lives of nearly every person on the planet. The list below encompasses 10 Medical Breakthroughs in health and medical practices that have changed - and in many ways continue to change - the world today.

The bionic eye takes a video signal from a camera built into sunglasses and wirelessly transmits that image to implants in the retinas of people who have lost their vision. The system isn't perfect. It lets a blind person regain basic functions like walking on a sidewalk without stepping off a curb, and distinguishing black from white socks. Plus, as the retina itself heals over the implant, the quality of vision decreases. The bionic eye is currently only approved for people who have lost their sight from retinal pigmentosis.

The seizure stopper is a new innovation for epileptics suffering people. It is like a defibrillator for brain, the system includes sensors implanted in the brain that can spot the first tremors of an oncoming seizure. Then it sends electrical pulses that counteract the brain's own haywire signals, stopping the seizure in its tracks.

Until recently, treatment for hepatitis C fell into the good-but-not-great category, with only around 70 percent of patients being cured. The new drug Sofosbuvir is a much more potent killer of hep C, with success in as many as 95 percent of patients.

The idea of taking someone else's poop and giving it a new home in your own colon may sound repulsive, but the treatment has proven remarkably effective in curing infections of *C. difficile*-a nasty bacteria that kills 15,000 people each year. You're simply gaining some of the helpful bacteria living in the donor's gut. The fecal transplant is a good way to save people life.

New drug called Serelaxin is a heart-saving hormone, that has upped the odds of survival by as much as 37 percent, according to a University of California, San Francisco study. It's a synthetic version of the hormone relaxin, which is produced by pregnant women to help with the increased stress carrying a fetus places on the heart. It not only opens up your blood vessels to supply your organs oxygen, but it has anti-inflammatory properties.

The cancer gene fingerprint helps to know the subtype malignancy in our brain. Not all cancers are equally lethal - cancer in your prostate means a longer survival rate than a malignancy in your brain. But even prostate cancer comes in multiple flavors ranging from manageable to very bad. By analyzing the mutated genome of a tumor, doctors can now pinpoint whether a cancer is sensitive to a certain chemotherapy, or one that doesn't respond at all to current treatments. Knowing the subtype might mean jumping directly to a clinical trial that could save life.