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)

INNOVATIONS IN MEDICINE

S. Mishchenko-Sumy State University, group LS-18
D. Marchenko – E. L. Adviser

Little do we know how quickly our medicine is developing nowadays. More and more methods of treating diseases are being used in our society. But far more are to come. Thanks to the development of electronics many new devices continue to appear every day. Some of them are the following:

For people who suffer from migraines, headaches and other causes of chronic head, the "take two aspirins and call me in the morning" method is pointless. Doctors have long associated with the sphenopalatine ganglion (SPG), but haven't yet found a treatment that works on the SPG long-term. A new technology is a patient-powered tool for blocking SPG signals at the first sign of a headache. The system includes the implant of a small nerve stimulating gadget in the upper gum on the side of the head to be affected by headache. The implant is connected with the SPG bundle. When a patient feels a headache, he or she puts a handheld remote controller on the cheek near the implant. A patient stops to suffer from a headache. It is called an electronic aspirin.

Diabetes is a very wide-spread disease. It causes the constant need to take blood for glucose testing and the need for daily insulin shots. Diabetes is also connected with the risk of infection from all that poking. Continuous glucose monitors and insulin pumps are today's best options for automating these processes. Scientists are working on technologies that would replace the poke with a patch. They are improving a transdermal biosensor that reads blood analyses through the skin without drawing blood. The device can collect one reading per minute. It also tracks glucose levels all over the time.

To sum up I would like to reiterate about the importance of developing medicine. New devices make a person's treatment more effective and productive. They help a patient to recover easily and quickly. Moreover, our lives and lives of future generations depend on innovating ways in medical treatment.