

CORRELATION BETWEEN BLOOD GROUP AND HUMAN HABITUS

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Introduction. The blood group, being a clear genetic imprint, identifies a person as reliably as your DNA. In the blood group, the physiological, biochemical features that are directly related to such a concept as character are encoded. There is a theory about the relationship between blood group and human habitus. It has become widespread in Japan, somewhat smaller in the countries of Europe and the United States. In modern Japan, even when selecting sports teams, it is necessary to take into account the blood group of all players.

Aim. The aim of our work was to study the dependence of the characteristics of human habitus from the blood group.

Materials and methods. The sample group of our empirical study included 46 first year study students at the National University of Pharmacy. The following methods were chosen as the main diagnostic material for defining communicative skills, organizational skills and leadership qualities - "Assessment of the level of communicability" (V.F. Ryakhovsky test) and the "Organizational skills of the leader" test.

Results. As a result of the interview, it was found that among the participants of the study students with I group of blood predominate – 45%, II group of blood have 32%, III – 20%, and the carrier of blood group IV is 5%.

According to the results of determination of leadership qualities, it was found that among respondents with I group of blood, leaders are 3.5 times more frequent. Of all the tested "carriers" of the II blood group, only 9% are leaders. In addition, 22.7% of those tested are not capable of leadership. Being a true leader is only one of the blood group tested with the III group. Leadership in the blood group IV was absent.

In the study of communicability, it was found that the vast majority of "carriers" of the first group of blood (66.7%) are sociable people who will not remain unnoticed in any company, 33.3% with the same group of blood like to be with people, but to violent party they are calm. Respondents who had II blood group were generally sociable – some more (54.5%), some less (45.5%). All tested in groups that have blood groups III and IV are sociable people.

Conclusions. Consequently, as a result of the study, a link was found correlation between the communicative peculiarities, leadership abilities and blood groups of students.

PECULIARITIES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT OF PREMATURE BABIES

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Introduction. One of the problems of modern medicine is the birth of premature babies, whose intrauterine development was not completed by the time of birth, and many organs and systems are not yet ready for a new rhythm of life. Therefore, these children can have diseases and conditions that require special care – compliance with temperature, humidity, oxygenation levels, feeding, if necessary – intensive care.

Aim. Therefore, the purpose of our studies was to study the development of the respiratory system in premature babies.

Materials and methods. To solve the task, the statistical data of the Department of Health of the Kharkov region for the period 2015-2017 was studied.

Results and discussion. Since the respiratory system passes the stage of ripening in the last weeks of pregnancy, preterm infants have problems with self-breathing. The most common problem is the development