

believe that the habits of people in different countries differ and recognize that every person who wants to visit a particular country needs to know about them.

**Conclusion.** Traveling around the world, a person broadens his horizons. Scientists have conducted an experiment that has showed that new emotions gained from travel create a positive and this makes people think that they are living longer and enjoying life. But do not forget that all people from different countries have habits that may shock you, although this is common among locals.

## **DISCOVERING NEW NAMES IN THE HISTORY OF NUPh:**

**VOLODYMYR YELIN**

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**Introduction.** Remembering past is not only a property of human consciousness or a simple ability to remember major events and personalities, but it is also significant for human evaluation and movement towards new discoveries. Confucius once said: "Study the past if you want to predict the future." Our scientific work is dedicated to the historical memory of extraordinary people with a difficult destiny.

**Aim.** To create a scientific biography, to determine its importance and role in the history of NUPh.

**Materials and methods:** a wide range of open historical resources, biographical and comparative-historical methods.

**Result and discussion.** Today we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the birth of M.O. Valyashko, who was the founder of higher pharmaceutical education in Ukraine and creator of the National University of Pharmacy. But his prominent success would not be possible without a team of like-minded people and colleagues. One of the main participants was Vladimir Leontievich Yelin, whose name can be seen as №3 in the list of professors, teaching in the Kharkiv State Pharmaceutical Institute, which was composed in 1921 by M.O Valyashko. "Yelin V.L - social sciences professor." - says the line in the list.

Up to now, almost nothing was known about this figure in the history of NUPh. Today, after researching various sources, we can present this outstanding and talented scientist, whose name is listed in the Encyclopedia of Modern Ukraine, but has not yet taken its rightful place in the history of the National University of Pharmacy.

Volodymyr Leontiyovych (born Borukh Izrailovych) Yelin (literary pseudonym Myhalsky) was a well-known microbiologist, professor, doctor of medical sciences, and public figure of his time, whose life was closely connected with Odessa and Kharkiv.

V.L. Yelin was born on November 15 (27), 1887 in the city of Kyiv. At the age of 17 he began to take part in the revolutionary movement in Odessa, he was a participant in the revolutionary events of 1905, and was prosecuted several times for his revolutionary activities.

In 1912 he graduated from the medical faculty of Novorossiysk University in Odessa, worked as a doctor in the Tavriya province and Tula. In 1914-1918, during the First World War, he served as a doctor in the army. After demobilization from the army in 1918, he worked in Lviv for some time.

In 1918, Volodymyr returned to Odessa, where he was appointed to a post of health department's head. He worked in this position until 1920. In 1920, Yelin moved to Kharkiv, that was the capital of Soviet Ukraine back then.

On October 11-17, in 1922, he was a delegate from Ukraine in the V Congress of the RKSM in Moscow, where he was elected as a member of the Central Committee of the RKSM.

The first period of Yelin's life in Kharkiv was closely connected with teaching activity in several higher educational establishments. In the early 20s of the twentieth century a new Soviet system of higher education was formed in Ukraine. The main problem of this period was the lack of specialists in the field of social sciences. It was impossible to involve old, so-called "bourgeois" cadres in the teaching of ideologically oriented disciplines. The insufficient amount of qualified specialists in social disciplines, that were based on political economy and historical materialism, gave the result of hiring different people based on their loyalty to the government. One of such specialists was Yelin, a man with higher education who had considerable experience of work for government and a good reputation. Therefore, simultaneously with his work in the Central Committee of the KSM of Ukraine, he also worked during 1921-1924 at the Kharkiv Medical Institute as an assistant at the Department of Microbiology, where in 1923 he received the title of associate professor. He also taught at the Kharkiv Technological Institute as a professor of political economy. And from 1921 he was invited by M.O Valyashko to join the Kharkiv Pharmaceutical Institute, where he lectured on historical materialism and political economy. In fact, Yelin became the first lecturer of the future department of philosophy and sociology of NUPh and began the tradition of teaching social sciences at NUPh.

In 1924, he returned to Odessa because he received an invitation to become head of the Microbiology Department at the Odessa Medical Institute. This invitation was also connected with the opening of the Institute of Public Education in 1920, which was the predecessor of Odessa National University of Mechnikov. Volodymyr Yelin worked there from 1924 to 1930 as a professor, from February 5 to March 29 of 1926 he worked as rector and taught historical materialism.

During the leadership of Yelin at the Department of Microbiology, the conditions for making scientific research significantly improved, and pathohistological and chemical laboratories began to function at the department, which were equipped with modern equipment for that time. The department conducted important research on the methods of obtaining domestic agar-agar from algae of the Black Sea and introduced it into production in Odessa. For this development in 1936 Yelin received the degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences and the title of Professor. Under the guidance of Professor Yelina the laboratory for the production of agar-agar was established. Since 1932, the scope of work at the department has expanded significantly: the course of lectures was taught separately to students in the faculties and to students of the evening medical institute.

But, despite scientific achievements and participation in the revolution, in 1938 Volodymyr was arrested. Fortunately, he was lucky that the random secretary did not write his name in the order of conviction, so the case was closed. And Yelin returned to the duties of the head of the Department of Microbiology of the Odessa Medical Institute.

In 1941, Yelin was evacuated to Irkutsk, where he continued his teaching and research activities. During 1941-1953 he was the head of the Department of Microbiology of the Irkutsk Medical Institute. Under his leadership and active participation, the department conducted such important scientific research as seroprophylaxis of brucellosis, microbial variability, sepsis control, chemotherapy of infections, immune issues, tuberculosis, typhus and variability of dysentery. All these developments were immediately tested in the hospitals of Irkutsk, where all the teachers of the department worked, and Professor Yelin was a consultant for many of them.

In 1953, he returned to Kharkiv. From 1953 to 1958 he headed the Department of Pediatric Infections of the Kharkiv Research Institute of Microbiology. In fact, these last years of his life had the largest number of scientific studies and publications. According to our data, Yelin was the author of more than 60 scientific papers.

Volodymyr Yelin was a very talented man, who had a great interest in poetry and literature. In his youth he belonged to a group of Kharkiv romantic writers, in 1921 under the pseudonym of Migalsky, he published the book "Fire Bridge: Lyric Poems" (issue 1, Kharkiv; Odessa, 1921). He died on May 13, 1962 in Kharkiv.

**Conclusion.** In our opinion, Volodymyr Yelin was an outstanding man, who made a significant contribution to the history of NUPh and deserves to have his name commemorated in the Book of Honor of NUPh.

## **FEATURES OF THE PULSE DIAGNOSTIC METHOD IN ANCIENT CHINA**

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**Introduction.** Modern medicine provides a sufficient number of pulse estimation parameters. These include strength, rhythm, voltage, speed and periodicity. Doctors of our time combine medical knowledge and digital signal processing technologies to study these characteristics, which later allows to determine the state of heart and vessels. Nonetheless, if for our contemporaries pulse analysis is a way of assessing the work of the cardiovascular system, for doctors practicing traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) pulse diagnostics has become a method of detecting diseases of different vital organs, such as liver, intestine, lungs, kidneys, and many others, using only one tool - fingers. Pulse diagnostics were common in western Europe, but required sufficient experience and accuracy from the practitioner.

**Aim.** To study the origins, characteristics and techniques of the pulse diagnostics of ancient China. Highlighting the functional state of which vital organs pulse diagnostics allows to examine.

**Materials and methods.** In the course of the study, we analyzed the literature about the topic of research, summarized, compared and systematized the results of empirical and theoretical studies in ancient China.

**Results and discussion.** The use of the pulse as a basic method for diagnosing the state of internal organs was first described in the treatise "The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Medicine" in 2697 BC. Since that time, many works have been written, such as the «Mai Ching» and «Lei Ching» canons. These materials served as a guide for doctors in China and Western Europe, who were interested in improving their skills in this area of. In TCM, pulse diagnostics also had the name of the "standing on the pulse" technique, which is a way of determining the slightest deviations in the functioning of organs and body processes.

Diagnostics was carried out using three fingers – index, middle and ring. Each finger was placed over each of the three points of the wrist "cun", "guan" and "chi", respectively. The pulse was assessed at six points – three on each hand and at the same time. Also, at each of the points, superficial (can be felt with a light pressing) and deep (can be felt with a strong pressing) pulses were distinguished. Consequently, the principle of the "standing on the pulse" technique is to study