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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS



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Во-первых, до сих пор в сфере здравоохранения отсутствует единая стандартизированная информационная система.

Во-вторых, использование алгоритмов HIS в медицинской деятельности ставит проблему введения новых правил, позволяющих включать ИИ в глобальном масштабе.

В-третьих, HIS позволяет повысить конкурентоспособность выпускаемой медицинской продукции, в том числе специалистов и эффективность оказываемых медицинских услуг.

В-четвертых, широкое вовлечение решений, содержащих алгоритмы HIS, в медицину потребует сложных и многосторонних переговоров. Полученные результаты работы дают возможность подтвердить сформулированную гипотезу о преобладании позитивных последствий применения HIS в рамках осуществления оказания медицинских услуг. В частности, алгоритмы ИИ позволяют построить достоверные сценарии дальнейшего развития событий при осуществлении медицинских услуг.

TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Jurayeva Z.R., Normamatov S.F., Oтоxonov P.E.

The broadest concept, including everything that surrounds us and ourselves, is matter. It is impossible to give a simple logical definition of matter, in which a broader concept is indicated, and then the sign of the object of definition is noted, because there is no broader concept than matter. Therefore, instead of a definition, it is often said that matter is an objective reality given to us by our senses.

Matter without motion does not exist. Motion refers to all changes and processes occurring in the Universe. Conditionally different and diverse forms of movement can be represented by four types: physical, chemical, biological and social. This allows different subjects to be classified according to the movement they are studying. Information technologies study the physical form of the motion of matter. In more detail, the physical forms of motion of matter can be divided into mechanical, molecular-thermal, electromagnetic, atomic, nuclear. Naturally, such a division is conditional. Nevertheless, information technology as a subject is usually presented in such faculties.

Information technology, like other sciences, uses different research methods, but all of them ultimately correspond to the unity of theory and practice and reflect a general scientific approach to understanding the surrounding reality: observation, reflection, experience. On the basis of observations, theories are created, laws and hypotheses are formulated, they are tested and applied in practice. Practice is the criterion of theories and allows them to be improved. New theories and laws are formed, they are again tested in practice. Thus, a person seeks to better understand the world around him.

The modeling method based on the use of models is widely used in the study of events, processes and information technology systems. A model is an object of any nature, speculative (virtual) or materially realized, reproducing an event, process or system for the purpose of studying or cognition. Such concepts as a material point, an ideal gas, a thin lens, etc., known to a schoolboy from a high school course, are in fact models.

Currently, ultrasonic vibration treatment is very common. Mostly ultrasound is used with frequencies from 22 to 44 kHz and from 800 kHz to 3 MHz. In ultrasound therapy, the depth of penetration of ultrasound into tissues is from 20 to 50 mm, ultrasound has a mechanical, thermal, physico-chemical effect, metabolic processes and immune reactions are activated under its influence. Ultrasound examination of the properties used in therapy has a pronounced analgesic, antispasmodic, anti-inflammatory, antiallergic and restorative effect, stimulates blood and lymph circulation, regeneration processes, as

indicated above; improves tissue trophism. Therefore, ultrasound therapy is widely used in clinics of internal diseases, arthrology, dermatology, otolaryngology, etc.

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