АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МЕДИЦИНЫ

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

BIOELECTRIC ACTIVITY OF THE BRAIN

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The electroencephalograph is, in essence, a voltmeter, in the potentials of the brain that enter the surface of the skull. Placing electrodes (usually eight or sixteen) on the skull bilaterally in standard leads, perform simultaneous recording on a polygraph. In a healthy, waking adult, a characteristic alpha-rhythm, low-amplitude waves with a vibration frequency of about ten per second, is detected in the closed state with closed eyes. With open eyes or with intense mental activity, the curve is flattened. In young children, delta waves are recorded normally, which are much slower (less than four oscillations per second) and differ in greater amplitude. In adolescence, these waves are replaced by theta waves (from four to seven oscillations per second). In adults, slow waves are usually absent, observed only in a state of sleep.

The highest EEG value is for the diagnosis of epilepsy. It is characterized by “peaks” (short high-amplitude discharges) or “sharp waves” (longer duration, but also with high amplitude). The alternation of peaks and delta waves with a frequency of three oscillations per second is a classic feature of generalized absences.

Electroencephalography can be a valuable auxiliary tool for diagnosing organic brain disease. In the delirious state, irregular slow waves are usually recorded. With dementia, the absence of alpha activity and the appearance of delta waves in the waking state are most important. However, such changes gradually develop and with normal aging of the brain, so it is necessary to interpret such data with caution. Absence of abnormalities on the electroencephalogram does not exclude the possibility of an organic disease, but very severe pathological changes allow us to assume it with a fairly high degree of probability. Consequently, the EEG can be of value in cases where it is required to differentiate dementia with depressive pseudodementia. In addition, it is a relatively cheap, atraumatic and painless method. EEG data from the study may also indicate localization of the focus, since pathological changes can later be traced in the records of curves obtained from a limited number of leads, and not only on the background electroencephalogram. The main limitation of the method is the non-specific nature of pathological changes in the EEG curve, which tend to be similar, despite the different organic pathologies underlying the disease.

TIBBIYOT OLIY TA’LIM MUASSASALARIDA AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALAR FANINI O‘QITISH METODIKASI

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Bizni va o‘zimizni o‘rab turgan hamma narsani o‘z ichiga olgan eng keng tushuncha - bu materiya. Materiyaning oddiy mantiqiy ta’rifini berish mumkin emas, unda kengroq tushuncha ko‘rsatilgan, so‘ngra ta’rif predmetining belgisi qayd etilgan, chunki materiyadan kengroq tushuncha yo‘q. Shuning uchun ta’rif o‘rniga ko‘pincha materiya bizga sezgilarda berilgan obyektiv haqiqatdir, deb aytiladi.

Harakatsiz materiya mavjud emas. Harakat koinotda sodir bo‘layotgan barcha o‘zgarishlar va jarayonlarni anglatadi. Harakatning shartli ravishda har xil va xilma-xil shakllari to‘rtta tur bilan ifodalanishi mumkin: fizik, kimyoviy, biologik va ijtimoiy. Bu turli fanlarni qanday harakatni o‘rganishiga qarab tasniflash imkonini beradi. Axborot texnologiyalar materiya harakatining fizik shaklini o‘rganadi. Batafsilroq, materiya

harakatining fizik shaklini mexanik, molekulyar-issiqlik, elektromagnit, atom, yadro ichidagi bo‘lish mumkin. Tabiiyki, bunday bo‘linish shartli. Shunga qaramay, axborot texnologiyalar akademik fan sifatida odatda aynan shunday bo‘limlarda taqdim etiladi.

Axborot texnologiyalar, boshqa fanlar singari, turli tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanadi, lekin ularning barchasi pirovardida nazariya va amaliyotning birligiga mos keladi va atrofdagi voqelikni tushunishga umumiy ilmiy yondashuvni aks ettiradi: kuzatish, aks ettirish, tajriba. Kuzatishlar asosida nazariyalar yaratiladi, qonunlar va farazlar shakllantiriladi, ular tekshiriladi va amaliyotda qo‘llaniladi. Amaliyot nazariyalarning mezoni bo‘lib, ularni takomillashtirishga imkon beradi. Yangi nazariyalar va qonunlar shakllantiriladi, ular yana amaliyotda sinovdan o‘tkaziladi. Shunday qilib, inson atrofdagi dunyoni to‘liqroq tushunishga intiladi.

Axborot texnologiyalar hodisalar, jarayonlar va tizimlarni o‘rganishda modellardan foydalanishga asoslangan modellashtirish usuli keng qo‘llaniladi. Model - har qanday tabiatdagi, spekulyativ (virtual) yoki moddiy jihatdan amalga oshirilgan, o‘rganish yoki o‘rganish maqsadida hodisa, jarayon yoki tizimni takrorlaydigan obyekt. O‘quvchiga o‘rta maktab kursidan ma’lum bo‘lgan moddiy nuqta, ideal gaz, ingichka linza va boshqalar kabi tushunchalar, o‘z mohiyatiga ko‘ra, modeldir.

Hozirgi vaqtda ultratovushli tebranishlarni davolash juda keng tarqalgan Terapiyada ishlatiladigan xususiyatlarning ultratovush tekshiruvi aniq analjezik, antispazmodik, yallig‘lanishga qarshi, antiallergik va umumiy tonik ta’sirga ega, qon va limfa aylanishini, yuqorida aytib o‘tilganidek, regeneratsiya jarayonlarini rag‘batlantiradi; to‘qimalarning trofizmini yaxshilaydi. Shu sababli ultratovush terapiyasi ichki kasalliklar, artrologiya, dermatologiya, otolaringologiya va boshqalar klinikalarida keng qo‘llanilishini topdi.

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