

чивают свой визит на уровне помощника врача, 64% респондентов знают о деятельности кабинета помощника врача. Непосредственно к помощнику врача обращаются один раз в три месяца – 54% пациентов и один раз в месяц – 24%. Наиболее частой причиной визитов к помощникам врача является выписка рецептов (44%), а также резкое ухудшение здоровья и невозможность обратиться во время посещения поликлиники к участковому терапевту или к врачу-специалисту (26%). Необходимо отметить, что 70% пациентов имеют в анамнезе хронические заболевания, 62% опрошенных, после визита, высоко оценивают оказываемую им помощь помощником врача.

**Выводы.** Введение должности «помощник врача по амбулаторно – поликлинической помощи» послужило импульсом для трансформации всей терапевтической службы. Внедрение в терапевтической службемодели «команда» (врач — терапевт участковый или общей практики, помощник врача, медсестра) улучшило оказание медицинской помощи пожилым, инвалидам, одиноким, пациентам с хроническими заболеваниями, не требующим постоянного врачебного наблюдения и сделало ее более доступной.

#### *Литература*

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## **METHOD OF MEASUREMENT OF B.P. BY CYCLE METHOD**

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**Relevance:** It's but obvious that measurement of b.p. by tenometer is a classic method but we found a new cycle method in which we use body impedance make it of him/her and it easy to measure their b.p. as accurate as by tenometer[1].

**The purpose and objectives of the study:** To define the levels of arterial blood pressure using the ring.

**Methods and materials of research:** So we did some practical on 55 num. of student's age in between 18 – 19 year. Among them 24 girls and 31 boys. And we found they were also as interesting in this exp. as we were. Descriptive statistics – mean age - 18, median 18 (18:19). Mean weight – 64.7, median 63 (55:75). In girls 56.7 kg, as mean weight in boys 69.4 kg. Mann – Whitney U test present difference between M/F –  $P= 0.0007$ .

**The results of the study:** Cycle method in cm in systolic – 110(110:120). In female 107 (100:110). In male 114.1 (110:120) Mann Whitney U test in systolic bet. M/F –  $P= 0.0091$  cm, in diastolic bet. M/F –  $P= 0.04$  cm. We compare cycle method measurement results with Tenometer also to be sure how accurate

our method is and its give extreme satisfactory result. At first we did with cycle method in same group (55) of student and then by tenometer to be sure how correct we are.

**Conclusion:** We investigate by cycle method that everybody can do it. It's quite easy to perform also, and the main aim for this method is it's affordable for all, and can perform as first aid until ambulance or other help came.

And at end we find that results which we get by cycle method is almost same with tenometer. Cycle method is as interesting while we were done.

As a standard level we compare the result with Mann-Whitney test and spearman's test those are give a result in cycle method.

#### *Literature*

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## **VILLAGE LIFE VS CITY LIFE IN BELARUS**

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**Introduction:** It has been heard for ages that the lifestyle varies between a city and village. One of the most striking features of industrial age is the growth of city life. In Belarus, like in most other countries, urbanization is a common phenomenon. Today, the average number of Belarusian population in a village amounts to around 2155,9 (thsd. persons) inhabitants, where as about 7325,0 (thsd. persons) inhabitants live in cities and towns [1, pp. 54].

**Objective:** Determine the differences in the lifestyle among people living in villages and cities.

**Materials and methods:** 1) Analysis of the data of population size in Belarus by regions and Minsk City. 2) Analysis of reports and surveys of press publications about life in cities and towns in Belarus.

**Results:** According to the National Committee of Statistics, in 2016 77.6% of Belarusians live in urban areas, which include the regional centres like Brest, and Grodno, but also smaller towns (in Belarus, a town describes a settlement with more than 6,000 inhabitants). This leaves one fourth of the population living in the countryside, and this number year after year become smaller. And the differences between the Belarusian capital, Minsk, and the countryside remain enormous.

As in most countries, mainly young people leave the countryside to live in the towns. One reason for rural exodus lies in the need earn their living. While in cities, the population has opportunities for better paying jobs, in the villages the most common source of income in farming.

Apart from the financial aspect, life in the villages is hard. During the summer, the population of the villages rises. First of all, parents send their child-