

## EVOLUTION OF VISUAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE SOUNDS OF DIFFERENT HEIGHTS.

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Nowadays synesthesia is the subject of active learning.

**Materials and methods:** 83 students of 3 courses GRSMU was asked to listen to two sound sinusoidal signals with frequency 80 and 1280 Hz. Further, it was asked to choose the most suitable characteristics of each sound of the three series of associations: 1. the dark-light, 2. bright-dim, 3. white-black-red-yellow-green-blue. Also there have been prescribed to respond "not associated" and "own version".

**Objective:** to evaluate the visual association with a low (80 Hz) and high (1280 Hz) sinusoidal sound signals at 3rd year course students.

**Research results:** for a row "dark-light": low sound 82% of respondents thought the dark, 15% - light, among 2% it didn't cause any associations, one man offered version of "gray". High sound 61% of respondents identified as "light", 20% - as "dark", 16% of the association were absent. According to second row: 87% considered low sound as a dim, as a bright - 9%, 5% had no associations. For high sound proportions were reversed with almost complete coincidence of numbers: 84% chose "bright", 9% - "dull", 6% - without association. The proportion of color choices for low sound was the following: white - 2%, black - 57% red - 12%, yellow - 5%, green - 1%, blue - 17%, not associated with the color - 2%. For high sound: white - 18%, black - 2%, red - 28%, yellow - 32%, green - 5%, blue - 6%, not associated with the color - 7%. For the sample 80 Hz selectable median wavelength (the average value was taken for each color) amounted 510 (445; 725) nm (green), and for 1280 Hz - 565 (565; 725) nm (yellow). The difference in the average value of selected wavelength between the two samples was statistically significant (Mann-Whitney test,  $p = 0.038$ ).

**Conclusions:** most respondents considered low sound (80 Hz) darker and dimmer than the high sound (1280 Hz). Lower sound often associated with more calm and dark colors, and high - with more active and bright. For low sound a statistically significant more often choose a colors, large displacement to the blue part of the spectrum.

## FEATURES OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PANCREATIC CANCER

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**Relevance.** Over the past ten years the number of annually reported cases of pancreatic cancer (PC) in Belarus does not change and is about 800 - 900 people. One-year mortality rate is 78-80%. PC can be treated applying surgery, chemo-, radiotherapy, as well as combined modality and palliative treatment. When choosing a method of treatment of PC into account should be taken the stage of the tumor, its histological type, somatic status of the patient. One of the most important factors is the location of the tumor which defines the different types of operations.

**Objective:** To study the types of surgical treatment of PC based on data of the Grodno Regional Clinical Hospital (GRCH) in 2014.

**Material and Methods:** We analyzed the medical history of 37 patients with verified diagnosis of PC, which were treated surgically at GRCH in 2014. We take into account gender, age of patients, stage of the tumor, histological types and kind of surgical procedures were performed.

**Results.** We observed 37 patients aged over 50 years. Among them predominated men 78,37% (29 cases). Urban residents diagnosed with PC were observed in the case 31(83,78%). Ductal adenocarcinoma was noted in 34 cases(91,89%) patients., cystadenocarcinoma – in 2cases