

Рис. 2. Сравнение уровня ацетилирования гистонов опытной и контрольной групп. Второй опыт

Таким образом, мы получили данные, свидетельствующие о факте качественного воздействия низкочастотных импульсных сложномодулируемых электромагнитных полей (ЭМП) на эпигенетический уровень организации.

Выводы:

1. Зарегистрирован феномен качественного воздействия низкочастотных импульсных сложномодулируемых электромагнитных полей (ЭМП) на уровень эпигенетической организации клеточной культуры.

2. Отсутствует цитостатическое и цитотоксическое действие в выбранном нами режиме облучения.

3. Качественное влияние ИСЭМП на эпигеном проявляется в снижении уровня ацетилирования гистоновых белков, что открывает перспективы разработки новой технологии профилактики и терапии различных заболеваний, прежде всего – онкологических.

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МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ, ЭКОНОМИКА И ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ

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INTERNATIONALIZATION OF MEDICINE: CURRENT WORLD HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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Annotation. The article provides an analysis of the recent trends of world health care development and its impact on a variety of aspects of human life in the 21st century. The concept of internationalization of medicine as a modern phenomenon is regarded.

Keywords: internationalization of medicine, world health care, modern medicine.

Introduction

Nowadays we face loads of phenomena established in medical tradition of the 21st century. Sensational methods and revolutionary technologies based on the outstanding discoveries in various scientific fields have led to some brilliant features of the modern medicine such as leading diagnostics, innovative medications, cell-engineering and telemedicine. In fact, people succeeded in reconstructing human organs by means of a special 3D printer [2]. Apart from that, it is an undeniable truth that medicine is becoming more and more international.

What does international medicine mean and why is it important for a modern professional to be involved in it?

International medicine is generally regarded as a field of health care, with a public health emphasis, dealing with health issues across national boundaries. However, international health more often refers to health organizations providing direct health care, or health sector development.

One of the most prominent agencies focused on advancing global health is the World Health Organization founded in 1948 which is primarily responsible for regulating and governing health-related policies and practices across nations [1].

The aim of the research was to identify the main features of current world health care and to analyze why modern medicine is considered to be international.

Materials and methods of the research

The article includes the review of literature on the topic, the analysis of recent information sources. The method of observation and the method of introspection are used.

Research results and discussion

First and foremost, we should take into account the tendency of globalization. Global health initiatives confront such challenges as pandemics, non-communicable diseases (NCD), access to health care services, food supply. These organizations implement a policy of understanding of health care in an international and interdisciplinary context. This concept stands for the following statement: finding a solution requires a collective effort from people qualified in a variety of disciplines. The modern attitude towards internationalizing medicine encourages academicians and specialists of all countries to interact and share their valuable experience in all branches of medicine.

Plenty of exceptional unique cases would have been left obscured and unidentified if no large collaborative research projects had ever existed. This argument can be exemplified by the instance of rare genetic diseases.

Rare genetic diseases, also known as orphan genetic diseases, are defined as conditions that affect fewer than 200,000 people nationwide [4]. Such illnesses collectively impact a significant portion of the world's population. In many cases limited information is available and clinicians can find difficulty in differentiating between clinically similar conditions. This leads to problems in genetic counseling and patient treatment.

Technological advances including DNA sequencing and analysis, together with computer-aided tools and online resources, are allowing a more thorough understanding of rare disorders. Thereby, we discuss how the collection of various types of information together with the use of new technologies is facilitating diagnosis and, consequently, treatment of rare diseases [4].

This aspect can be also exemplified by an instance of a special net comprehensive timely compendium, OMIM, which is assimilating data on all known Mendelian genetic disorders and traits. OMIM, which stands for Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, was created in collaboration between the National Library of Medicine and the William H. Welch Medical Library at Johns Hopkins University as a catalogue of human genes and genetic phenotypes [5]. The database is freely available and may be used as a resource for future research.

Expanding international communications including travelling on a daily basis, migration issues and exchange facilities might lead to the possibility of a doctor dealing with a foreign patient.

We should take into consideration that modern medicine pursues the purpose to provide a specific therapy for an individual's condition by stratifying disease status, selecting the proper medication and tailoring dosages to that patient's specific needs. That kind of approach to treatment is called 'personalized medicine'. Thereby, a doctor should be able to communicate with a person who needs his help.

Conclusion:

As we can see, the medicine of the 21st century is focused to secure health not only within the limits of a single specific community but across nations as well. Globalization of health care, medical tourism, cross-border health care, flat medicine, are all terms describing definite aspects of a growing trend: patients seeking health care provision abroad, and health care provides travelling abroad for temporary or permanent health care delivery services [3].

Modern medicine has definitely laid the groundwork for enlarging international connections. It is important to clarify that a professional passionate doctor should maintain his international status because it is the key to preserve the most significant asset of a human being – his health.

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АНАЛИЗ ДИНАМИКИ И СТРУКТУРЫ ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТИ ВИЧ-
ИНФЕКЦИИ В СВЕРДЛОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

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ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS AND STRUCTURE OF THE INCIDENCE
OF HIV INFECTION**

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Аннотация. В статье отражена динамика основных показателей заболеваемости ВИЧ-инфекцией в Свердловской области. Проведено сравнение эпидемиологической ситуации с аналогичной по Российской Федерации. Подробно разобрана структура заболеваемости ВИЧ-инфекции

Annotation. The article reflects the dynamics of the main indicators of HIV infection in the Sverdlovsk oblast. The epidemiological situation is compared with a similar one in the Russian Federation. A detailed analysis of the structure of the incidence of HIV infection has been done.

Ключевые слова: ВИЧ-инфекция, заболеваемость, структура заболеваемости.