

ПРОБЛЕМА БОРЬБЫ СО СТАРЕНИЕМ С ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКОЙ МЕДИЦИНЫ

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Аннотация

Введение. В обществе доминирует образ молодого и ухоженного тела. Эстетическая медицина предлагает женщинам как хирургические, так и нехирургические варианты. **Цель исследования** - определение актуальных методов омоложения в эстетической медицине и косметологии и ожидаемых последствий. **Материалы и методы.** Для достижения цели и ее проверки рассматриваются теоретические и эмпирические методы исследования: анализ литературы по проблеме исследования; обобщение; сравнение и систематизация эмпирических и теоретических данных. А также, изучение различных источников информации; анализ полученной информации. **Результаты.** Инъекционные методики очень популярны в косметологии, так как не травмируют кожу, воздействуют непосредственно на проблемную зону и имеют широкий спектр применения. Миллионы женщин время от времени сталкиваются с болью, болезненными процедурами, послеоперационными страданиями и осложнениями. **Обсуждение.** Люди платят большие деньги, жертвуют отношениями и любимыми, позволяют себе многократно исправлять свою внешность путем операций и других манипуляций. Вечная молодость - единственный интерес. **Выводы.** Современные инъекционные методы ухода за кожей имеют больше плюсов, чем минусов. В большинстве случаев это безопасно.

Ключевые слова: старение, медицина, уколы красоты.

THE ANTI-AGING PROBLEM FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF AESTHETIC MEDICINE

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Abstract

Introduction. The image of a young and well-groomed body dominates in society. Aesthetic medicine offers women both surgical and non-surgical options. **The aim of the study** - determination of topical methods of rejuvenation in aesthetic medicine and cosmetology and the expected consequences. **Materials and methods.** To achieve the goal and its verification, theoretical and empirical research methods are considered: analysis of the literature on the research problem; generalization; comparison and systematization of empirical and theoretical data. And also, the study of various sources of information; analysis of the received information. **Results.** Injection techniques are very popular in cosmetology, as they do not injure the skin, act directly on the problem area and have a wide range of applications. Millions of

women endure pain, painful procedures, postoperative suffering and high costs and complications once in a while. **Discussion.** People pay much money, sacrifice relationships and loved ones, allow themselves to be circumcised many times. Eternal youth is the only interest. **Conclusions.** Modern injectable skin care methods have more pros than cons. In most cases, this is safe.

Keywords: aging, medicine, beauty injections.

INTRODUCTION

Standardization by age does not lose its relevance. The society is dominated by the image of a young and well-groomed body, which is exploited through the visual. Evaluation is reduced to two categories: "young" and "old".

For women, age-based self-determination is closely related to appearance. Therefore, beauty remains one of the main objects of women's investment in themselves.

Women at any age try to look young and "natural". Currently, aesthetic medicine offers women both surgical and non-surgical options for correcting age-related changes on their faces: peelings, hardware cosmetology, mesotherapy using various vitamins, hyaluronic acid, and, finally, surgical intervention.

The aim of the study - determination the actual methods of rejuvenation in aesthetic medicine and cosmetology, finding out about the fashion on expensive beauty procedures, expected consequences, the absence of any limits in desire to reach eternal youth.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To achieve the goal and verify it, the following research methods are considered:

Theoretical methods:

1. Analysis of the literature on the research problem;
2. Generalization;
3. Comparison and systematization of empirical and theoretical data.

Empirical methods:

1. Studying various sources of information;
2. Analysis of the received information

RESULTS

Specialists in the field of aesthetic medicine are confidently moving towards a fundamental renewal of the beauty industry and the victory of anti-aging therapy.

Nutrigenomics has become one of the levels of influence on age. Genetic research is actively conducted in the segment - for example, today you can use the DNA code for individual cosmetic care[1].

Top procedures at the moment: injections, blepharoplasty, thread techniques and laser. Aesthetic medicine has set itself the main vector of development: the development of new injection technologies, a deeper study of genetic processes.

Facial injections (they are also called injections or beauty injections) - vitamins, hyaluronic acid, fillers and other anti-aging drugs aimed at combating some skin imperfections. Injection techniques are very popular in cosmetology, as they do

not injure the skin, act directly on the problem area and have a wide range of applications [4].

For the sake of prolonging youth, millions of women endure pain, excruciating procedures, post-op suffering and high expenses.

Fillers dissolve over time, and patients go for a new portion of injections. The needle, repeatedly hitting the same place, causes tissue damage. They begin to coarsen, and the face becomes puffy. In the place of repeated passage of the needle, connective tissue grows, which leads to fibrosis - the appearance of subcutaneous scars. The growing fibrous tissue slows down collagen synthesis, blood and oxygen circulation. our body stops producing hyaluronic acid on its own[5].

Scientists from the University of Wisconsin-Madison have proven that Botox injections are not at all as harmless as previously thought. It turned out that after being injected into the body, botulinum toxins, which are the main ingredient of Botox, spread throughout the body and can cause serious harm on human internal organs. Scientists have not established which systems can be hit by the toxins. Edwin Chapman, the study leader believes it depends on the dosage of the drug and the injection site. However, the entry of toxins into the vessels can lead to clogging and the formation of blood clots, as a result, this can lead to the death of the patient.

Dorian Gray Syndrome is a mental disorder with a desire for eternal youth. Today, modernity is becoming relevant: men and women from 20 years old strive to stop the time, remaining young. They deny their age, remain infantile, irresponsible, wear age-appropriate clothes and hairstyles, use cosmetics unwisely, and often go under the knife of plastic surgeons. Often Dorian Gray syndrome develops against the background of narcissism. Such people always strive for the ideal, and, making a huge number of attempts to improve themselves, they never achieve what they want. They are always dissatisfied with their appearance, there is always some kind of defect that prevents the achievement of the ideal.

DISCUSSION

For the sake of prolonging youth, people are ready to do anything: pay a lot of money, sell their souls, sacrifice relationships and loved ones, allow themselves to be circumcised many times, eternal youth is the only interest. Unfortunately, time passes, everything changes, our age changes as well. And it would be nice to realize and accept exactly your age, because each period has its own advantages and charms. And the secret of youth, seems to lie in optimism and interest in life, in one's personal and social realization. After all, no other means will give you harmony with yourself and a feeling of happiness.

CONCLUSION

Modern injectable skin care methods have more pluses than minuses. It is safe in most cases. But in the battle for beauty and youth, it is very important not to lose yourself and your natural charm. Each age has its own attractiveness, it can be emphasized and preserved with the help of modern technologies.

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ЭТИМОЛОГИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ В АКУШЕРСТВЕ И ГИНЕКОЛОГИИ

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Аннотация

Введение. В статье рассматривается этимология гинекологических терминов, связанных с беременностью и родами. **Целью исследования** - классификация латинских терминов исходя из основных этапов родового процесса, а также их этимологический анализ. **Материалы и методы.** Материалы исследования – латинская терминология в сфере акушерства и гинекологии. Используются методы морфемного, семантического и этимологического анализа. **Результаты.** Все слова были поделены на 4 группы в соответствии с основными этапами родов. **Обсуждение.** Медицинские термины в каждой группе были распределены на три категории: анатомические, клинические и фармацевтические. Далее в каждой категории был проведен анализ и выявлено происхождение, первоначальный смысл термина. **Выводы.** В ходе работы было обнаружено, что в выбранной группе большинство лексем являются несоставными терминами и латинские морфемы обладают большей продуктивностью, чем греческие.

Ключевые слова: латинский язык, этимология, акушерство, гинекология.