

invasive methods of diagnostics and treatment are used the higher risk of its development is. The development of antibiotic-associated diarrhea may be connected with the disorder of qualitative and quantitative composition of gut organisms, pharmacological and toxic action of antibacterial drugs.

Objective. To assess the dynamics of revealing toxins of A and B *Clostridium difficile* which will allow to judge indirectly the effectiveness and strategy of prescribing broad spectrum antibiotics.

Materials and methods. Toxins of the causative agent were revealed in patients' stools by using immunochromatographic method (ICM) with application of diagnostic systems DUO A+B TEST VEDLAB (France), according to instructions. The analysis was carried out according to the results of investigations of bacteriological laboratories of the leading curative establishments of the region: SAHE AR "Amur regional infectious hospital", and SAHE AR "Amur regional clinical hospital".

Results

In the bacteriological laboratory of SAHE AR "Amur regional infectious hospital" 65 investigations were carried out for the period of 2012-2014 which made up 16,6% of all investigations conducted on the bacterial flora by means of ICM. Correlation of the investigations carried out for the three-year period made up: in 2012-43,1%, in 2013-29,2% and in 2014-27,7%. Positive tests on the detection of A and B toxins of the causative agent were registered in 2012 - in 10,7% of cases, in 2013 they were not registered and in 2014 they made up 11,1% of cases.

For the period of 2012-2014, 185 investigations on the detection of A and B toxins of *Clostridium difficile* were carried out in bacteriological laboratory of SAHE AR "Amur regional clinical hospital". Correlation of the investigations carried out for the three-year period made up: in 2012-33,5%, in 2013-20,5%, and in 2014-45,9%. Positive tests were obtained in 11,3%, 23,7% and 29,4% of cases respectively.

As a result, it was noted that the frequency of revealing the causative agent of antibiotic-associated diarrhea in patients of the Amur regional infectious hospital is not high and in patients of the Amur regional clinical hospital the frequency of revealing the causative agents of antibiotic-associated diarrhea considerably increased (in 2,6 times).

Thus, the detection of toxins of the causative agent of antibiotic-associated diarrhea may be used as an indirect index of the effectiveness of antibacterial therapy.

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THE ADOPTION OF THE INTERNET BY CHILDREN

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Summary. For the harmonious development of the individual child needs to learn new technologies, and thus familiarity with the Internet as a global source of information. The aim of our work was to identify the main types of online activity of schoolchildren of 10-11 and 12-13 years. The repertoire of online activity of schoolchildren of 10-11 and 12-13 years reaches more than 12 species, including just searching for information, social networks, chat rooms, downloading photos, music, videos, online games.

Abstracts. For the harmonious development of the individual child need to learn new technologies, and thus familiarity with the Internet as a global source of information. But the reality is that children are less likely to use the Internet as a library of knowledge, and focus on the game and the communication in the network. The Internet has become an integral part of our lives. With the help of the world wide web we find the desired information, communicate with friends, learn the latest news, make purchases, and even a lot. But as you know, the Internet is not only useful. Internet for children is fraught with many dangers. There are many sites promoting pornography, violence, wars, ethnic and religious strife, drug and alcohol use. Such information could injure the child's mind, to cause fear, panic and inspiring terror. Most adults who are familiar with the Internet understand and recognize this problem. But few of them know how to protect children from such information. Family, library, school play a key role in the formation of personal and educational children's culture. Today Russia is undergoing a process of development of the information society, and children are its future

participants. The adoption of the Internet by children and adolescents today takes place in many different places and is a component of socialization and communication (communication) children.

The aim of our work was to identify the main types of online activity schoolchildren 10-11 years and 12-13. We had the following objectives: to design a questionnaire and conduct a survey of pupils 4 and 6 classes. To analyze the obtained results and to identify the main activities of schoolchildren in the Internet. To analyze the dynamics of activities on the Internet students in different ages.

Problem solving was carried out on the basis of secondary school number 11 among students of 4 and 6 classes. We developed a questionnaire. A questionnaire survey, all students were divided into 2 groups: 1 group-pupils of 4th grade (55); group 2-students of grade 6 (29 people). In the analysis we found that more than 70 % of students 4th grade and about 90% of grade 6 students using the Internet since the beginning of schooling. And at the same time there are students in both groups who use the Internet less than a year. The first acquaintance with the network I was at home. Only 1/3 of children 12-13 years is parental control when using the Internet, despite the fact that young children such control is virtually 100%. Almost half of the students in the homework enlists the aid of a global network, not to the textbooks and publications. 96.4% of 4th grade students play online games, more than half communicates through chat rooms. More than 80% of the children communicate using Facebook, Whats App, YouTube, Twitter or Instagram, looking at various videos. Despite the fact that monitoring is not always possible to say with certainty, on what sites the child visits. More than 80 percent of students grade 6 not play computer games, while 4th grade students in more than 90 % of cases they play. The choice of particular games did not differ. On average during the day, students spend from 1 to 3 hours.

Due to their attractiveness the Internet has pushed traditional forms of children's activity (reading books, drawing, walking and playing outdoors). Compared with other means of mass communication, the information contained in the global network, is more accessible, regularly updated, has no restrictions on volume, accompanied by a large number of graphic information (photos, videos). The lack of spatial boundaries makes the information available in the network available regardless of the user's location. From our point of view, the issue of developing a global network of children and those adults who work with them, while using online resources and new training tools, is today fundamental. Often the need for giving children access to the Internet often experience the parents themselves, since it is convenient as a means of "arranging" a child to do household chores.

Thus, the obtained data show that mastering the skills of networking in modern man starts from a very early age. The Internet is competing against other types of children's behavior: communication with peers, educational Board games, etc. Parents are counting on the expanding horizons of the child using it will consume the Network information, the completion of its cultural capital. Along with the opportunity for a child to get pleasure from watching cartoons in the Internet, he becomes an integral part of everyday life for children and their parents. Thus, we drew the following conclusions: the Repertoire of online activity schoolchildren 10-11 years and 12-13 reaches more than 12 species, including just searching for information, social networks, chat rooms, downloading photos, music, videos, online games. The older the child, the more Internet resources he uses. Current students quickly learn the wisdom of working with a personal computer and have a lot of Hobbies, which the members of the older generation and could not conceive. There are two extremes: "the Internet is Evil" and "the Internet is salvation" – and this is an indicators of psychological immaturity, disharmony of the spheres of consciousness and self-determination.

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EFFECT OF REMAXOL ON THE PARAMETERS OF LIPID PEROXIDATION OF THE LIVER IN THE CONDITIONS OF HEAT INFLUENCE ON THE ORGANISM

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Abstract Modern environmental conditions dramatically increased the level of radiculopathic processes in the body. Heat exposure stimulates the generation of reactive oxygen species, inducing peroxidation of lipids, resulting in the development of hypoxia. The application of the remaxol in the conditions of long heat