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**THE III INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC
AND EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
“THE INTERNATIONALIZATION
OF CONTINUING MEDICAL
EDUCATION. PROSPECTION”**

AKTOBE, KAZAKHSTAN, APRIL 25-26, 2019



E D I Z I O N I · M I N E R V A · M E D I C A

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Novocain solution was injected through the catheter at the dose of 1,5 ml/kg.

RESULTS: On the 3rd day 12 individuals of the 1st group were taken for surgical treatment. On 10 out of the 12 cases (83,3%) individuals showed dilatation of the intestine, and signs of widespread fibrinous peritonitis, presence of large intestine perforation is detected in 2 cases (16%); in this case a perforated area was resected with an “end-to-end” primary anastomosis. 12 animals with the sign of obstruction from the 2nd group were operated on 10 out of 12 cases (83,3%) detected intestinal adhesions in 1 case (8,3%) preference the presence of local signs of peritonitis. Out of 12 operated animals of the 1st group 25% died in the early postoperative period within 2 days.

Discharges of fecal masses, the appearance of appetite, auscultation peristaltic noise were found later in 75% of the remaining animals. Of the 2nd group the postoperative period easier 33%, discharge of fecal masses and auscultation peristaltic noise. Out of 8 animals operated without a catheter 62,5% died.

CONCLUSIONS: Thus the use of catheterization of intestinal mesentery with postoperative stimulation with 0,25% of warm Novocain solution allow to improve the recovery of peristaltic movements of the intestine in the postoperative period.

Early recognition and rehabilitation of children with severe-to-profound hearing loss

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BACKGROUND: According to WHO data, Hearing loss and deafness in children have high medical and social significance. Congenital or early-acquired lack of hearing, even a small decrease in it, entails not only speech, but also intellectual, severe emotional and socio-psychological disorders in the child's development.

Around 466 million people worldwide have disabling hearing loss, and 34 million of these are children. Hearing loss may result from genetic causes, complications at birth, certain infectious diseases, chronic ear infections, the use of particular drugs, exposure to excessive noise, and ageing. Interventions to prevent, identify and address hearing loss are cost-effective and can bring great benefit to individuals comply with WHO data.

People with hearing loss benefit from early identification; use of hearing aids, cochlear implants and other assistive devices; captioning and sign language; and other forms of educational and social support.

The aim of this study was to determine the impact of early

diagnosis and detection of severe-to-profound hearing loss in children on quality of life.

METHODS: Manual and computer-assisted literature searching was conducted. After screening of 37 full texts of proper articles (PubMed database), directness of evidence (DoE) and risk of bias (RoB) were assessed for the included articles. Research characteristics and data on our outcomes of concern (speech perception in noise, sound localization, quality of life, and speech and language development) were extracted.

RESULTS: All 37 articles reflect statistically proven and significant positive effect of the early diagnosis of severe-to-profound hearing loss due to early rehabilitation, including both Hearing Aid and Cochlear Implantation. In 18 articles, there are cases with improvement of children social integration, in 10 articles there is a greater effect in speech development (language acquisition and performance). The authors of 9 articles revealed an improvement in self-esteem, and therefore a sense of confidence in society.

CONCLUSIONS: The results show that the time of the diagnosis of severe-to-profound hearing loss is crucial for further development of the children. Early diagnosis of deep hearing loss in children allows using the adequate treatment options. Moreover, early diagnosis and intervention suggest the best chance for speech and language acquisition. Accordingly, early rehabilitation leads to better quality of life in aspects of communication, social relationship and education.

The development of general medical practice in the Republic of Kazakhstan

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BACKGROUND: The relevance of the development of primary health care (PHC) for the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – Kazakhstan) is increasing, as the basis for ensuring the availability of medical care will be the PHC system, represented mainly by General medical practice (GMP).

The aim of this study was to conduct a comparative analysis of the implementation of the GMP in Kazakhstan and in the countries of the Organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD) to develop recommendations for its improvement. Objectives: 1) to analyze the implementation of GMP in Kazakhstan; 2) to study the experience of OECD countries in the development of GMP in the PHC; 3) to develop recommendations for improving the PHC and GMP.

METHODS: Generally accepted methods are used: content analysis of legislative and regulatory documents (LRD), bibliographic - to search by PubMed data on the organization of GMP in the PHC of OECD countries.