

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ
ЦЕНТР**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ
X ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ ТА
ВИКЛАДАЧІВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО
ЦЕНТРУ КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

**“WITH FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO MUTUAL
UNDERSTANDING, BETTER TECHNOLOGIES AND
ECOLOGICALLY SAFER ENVIRONMENT”**

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The tenth all Ukrainian scientific practical student`s,
postgraduate`s and teacher`s conference**

FUTURE OF MEDICINE

*Y.Mischenko – Sumy State University, group IT – 51
A.M.Diadechko, E L Adviser*

Medicine is the science and practice of the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease. For the last years medicine has evolved greatly. And many new achievements have appeared.

Health Watch, house call is back. Doctors can already gather your glucose from their gardens and check your liver from the links. Remote medical monitoring will be commonplace in the future and it promises to benefit both physicians and patients by saving time and money.

Imagine a world where there is no donor organ shortage. Where victims of spinal cord injuries can walk, where weakened hearts are replaced. This is the long-term promise of regenerative medicine, a rapidly developing field with the potential to transform the treatment of human disease through the development of innovative new therapies that offer a faster, more complete recovery with significantly fewer side effects or risk of complications.

Pandemic research, Influenza viruses are classified as type A, B, or C based upon their protein composition. Type A viruses are found in many kinds of animals, including ducks, chickens, pigs, whales, and also in humans. The type B virus widely circulates in humans. Type C has been found in humans, pigs, and dogs and causes mild respiratory infections, but does not spark epidemics. Type A influenza is the most frightening of the three. It is believed responsible for the global outbreaks of 1918, 1957 and 1968.

Nanomedicine is promising great things, including great advancements in the treatment of cancer. Imagine swarms of nanobots swimming through your veins, repairing cells or attacking viruses. On second thought, get that image out of your mind, it's a bit creepy. Just close your eyes and wait for the healing to begin.

Organ printing printable organ is an artificially constructed device designed for organ replacement, produced using 3D printing techniques. The primary purpose of printable organs is in transplantation. Research is currently being conducted on artificial heart, kidney, and liver structures, as well as other major organs. For more complicated organs, such as the heart, smaller constructs such as heart valves have also been the subject of research. Some printed organs have already reached clinical implementation, and primarily

include hollow structures such as the bladder, as well as vascular structures such as urine tubes.

NEW JOINT INITIATIVE TO EXPLORE CLINICAL INTERPRETATION OF MOLECULAR TESTS FOR CANCER

E. M. Nikolaenko – Sumy State University, group LS – 420

V. E. Pronyaeva

New life requirements enforce doctors navigate one of the most important scientific questions faced by the cancer community could help improve survival rates for patients. A joint initiative of UNICANCER, ESMO and Cancer Research UK, the meeting on Molecular Analysis for Personalised therapy (MAP) will explore clinical interpretation of molecular tests for cancers that have spread.

By learning more about their patients' genetic makeup, doctors hope to develop more effective and customised strategies for prevention, screening and therapy. In addition, these techniques strive to lower treatment side effects.

The development of new biotechnologies has revolutionised the applications of personalised therapy in advanced cancer that has spread.

It is now possible to perform multigene sequencing for cancer patients, either in clinical trials or in routine use, and the knowledge gained will help clinicians prescribe therapies specifically adapted for each individual patient's case, which could reduce overall treatment costs and ultimately provide better care.

Co-founder Pr Fabrice André of the Gustave Roussy Institute in Villejuif, explained why the programme of this new meeting was so vital, helping medical oncologists translate latest clinical research into applicable medical treatment approaches.

The results of genomic research have already yielded results for new cancer therapies. Because each person's sequencing may show a myriad of mutations, many of which may be rare or unique, precision cancer medicine is a highly complex process, explained Cofounder Pr Charles Swanton, Cancer research UK scientist based at the Francis Crick Institute.