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**«ПРІОРИТЕТНІ НАУКОВІ НАПРЯМИ
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ДО ПРАКТИКИ»**

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INTELLECT STUDY TYPOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Ethnic aspect in intellectual study can be illustrated by the work about changing teachers' negative attitudes toward persons with intellectual disabilities [13, p. 367–369].

Intelligence study in 5,6–10,5-year-old children [7, p. 810–812], human rights of children with human disabilities [12, p. 1058–1064], positive rowing effect on pulmonary functions in children with Down syndrome performed by Egyptian and Saudi specialists [10, p. 437–445], sociodemographic factors in Arab children (Egyptian, Jordanian, Saudis) with autism spectrum disorders [6, p. 65], the earlier age of autism start in Saudi group than in the Egyptians [14, p. 34], children with Williams-Beuren syndrome (chromosome 7 long arm deletion) in Upper Egypt [19, p. 560–566], prevalence of community acquired infections in Down syndrome children [11, p. 624–625], myopia and heart disease in the Egyptian infants and children suffering from Down syndrome [2, p. 1057–1066], fetal and postnatal echocardiography in the first months of life for all neonates with Down syndrome [4, p. 36–45] describe ethno-age aspect in intellect study. Children with Down syndrome had right ventricular systolic and diastolic dysfunctions by Doppler echocardiography. Children with Down syndrome had significantly higher pulmonary artery systolic pressure than the control children. There was no significant difference in the cardiac functions between children with non-disjunction Down syndrome and those with the translocation type [5, p. 174–180].

Intellect was studied with facial asymmetry. Findings indicated that self-reported ADHD symptomology, especially hyperactivity, in adults in the presence of stress was weakly but significantly associated with fast interhemispheric interaction [17, p. 254868]. Children autists have greater cortical thickness by MRI [21, p. 29–35].

Ethno-gender aspect is illustrated in the work about fragile X syndrome diagnostic method in Egyptian males and females [16, p. 259–263].

Ethno-gender-age aspect can be seen in the work about cytogenetic and comorbidity profile of Down syndrome in Mansoura University Children's hospital [9, p. 157–163], Turner syndrome in girls 3–16 years [20, p. 1–9], risk factors associated with caries experience in children and adolescents of both sexes (no association was between age, gender and caries status) with intellectual disabilities [8, p. 319–323], growth charts of Down syndrome girls and boys from birth to 36 months of age [3, p. 2647–2655]. Mothers affirmed previously reported recommendations for conveying bad medical news to parents, including being told early, being told of others with a similar condition, and being informed of the prognosis [1, p. 14].

Ethno-gender-age aspect is described also in a complex with asymmetry in part in the case of cognition and lobar morphology description in full mutation boys with fragile X syndrome [18, p. 78–84]. Regression analysis revealed positive correlation between the medial prefrontal cortical thickness and the social IQ at autism (social indifference) and fragile X (social avoidance) by report of Canadian-Swiss-Egyptian scientists [15, p. 599–608].

Intellect degree can be in connection in such a personality cognitive style as impulsivity. Egyptian scientists assessed impulsive and combined behavior in children sick in Down syndrome [22, p. 517–521].

The investigation object was 81 Egyptian students (for 5 study years) – real, hidden and unreal sinisters, dexters and ambidexters. Our aim was to assess some cognitive abilities in them dependently on their asymmetry individual profile.

We have used classical methodics for asymmetry individual profile assessment; anamnesis (sinisters among close relatives, arms and hemispheres traumas – for asymmetry individual profile assessment); tests compiled by H. J. Eysenck (for IQ assessment). We have investigated terms formation process: terms determining, terms comparison and difference, logic correlations finding out, subject imaginations classification (4th one is excessive), subjects free classification.

As the results received demonstrated the real sinisters and ambidexters IQ level has been fluctuated from 90 till 100 degrees. Hidden (forced) sinisters – 80–90; unreal sinisters – 75–82; dexters – 50–70 degrees. Tests with time limit have been solved with big difficulties by sinisters comparatively to the dexters.

The scale for the results interpretation while the terms processing investigation: 7–10 degrees – very easy to be performed; 5–7 degrees – easy to be per-

formed; 3-4 – difficult to be realized; 1-2 – practically impossible to be realized. The terms determining was the easiest for ambidexters, difficult for dexters and unreal sinisters. The terms comparison and difference was the easiest for dexters, difficult for sinisters (both real and hidden). Logic correlations finding out was easy for dexters and ambidexters while difficult to be realized or practically impossible to be made – for real and hidden sinisters. The subjects free classification making was easy for real and hidden sinisters, ambidexters, difficult for dexters and unreal sinisters (they study proposed classifications easier than created the new ones by free way).

The results received can be explained by following. Left hemisphere dominant in dexters and unreal sinisters is logic one, performs consequent operations easier, thinking type for left hemisphere is a successive one. Right hemisphere dominant in real and hidden sinisters, alogic, creative one, performs semantic operations better and thinking type for it is simulant (id est the sinister «captures» the information as a whole and it is rather difficult for him to tell about details that is easy, in turn, to the dexters and moreover to ambidexters).

IQ study can be applied in various sciences – in Psychology, Pedagogics, Physiology, Logopedics, Pediatrics, Neurology in part. Thus, our work emphasizes again interconnection between Psychology and other sciences.

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